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Canadian Mining News Department Page 31

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The Nation's Business

Hoover Stands For Individualism
Lesson For Canada
Case of Ex-workers in Newsprint Mills
Mining Brokers at Kingston

HOOVER AND INDIVIDUALISM

TO BUSINESS men in Canada there was much of interest in the address delivered by President Hoover to newspaper publishers on Monday. The president reiterated his faith in what economists have come of late to regard as "the American system." This economic system is builded upon a solid foundation of individuality and in its ramifications it implies a faith in mechanization of production, in payment of wages on a basis of results, in the widespread diffusion of capital ownership as opposed to public ownership, in the establishment of a high standard of living and its maintenance, if necessary, through protective tariffs.

* * *

OBVIOUSLY Mr. Hoover's address is a reply to two groups of propagandists. First, there are sundry European economists and politicians who have been criticizing Uncle Sam as the cause of the world depression and who would break down American economic practices and standards of living as an easier alternative to a raising of their own. And, secondly, there are the somewhat panicky groups of American popular writers who see in the present depression in business a complete breakdown in American economic and social ideals and who feel that a complete overhauling, on a theoretical basis, is necessary.

Mr. Hoover conjures up no imaginative menace when he speaks of those who believe that nothing short of a Five-Year-Plan will rescue the United States from the morass of business depression. Recently five American magazines were lying on a table in a Toronto club. A brief turning over of their pages revealed that four of them had articles declaring that an economic plan was necessary, while the fifth announced that it would offer reasons for such a plan in its next issue. This "planitis" infection from Russia has even affected some Canadians.

In the main, Canadian economic and social principles are similar to those upon which American wealth and prosperity have been built. When Mr. Hoover declares for a sturdy individualism he is taking a stand that Canadians may well endorse.

* * *

IT MUST not be assumed that a social cosmos based upon individualist effort is a ruthless economy in which the weaker are the prey of the stronger. The rise of our particular business civilization has been due to and its future advance is predicated upon the assumption of their reasonable obligations by all classes of citizens. Industry cannot be prosperous unless agriculture is prosperous; producers must meet consumers on a fair basis; finance must not exact too heavy a toll from enterprise; employers must aid in providing protection to personnel against the serious human waste of unemployment.

* * *

USUALLY when we find our economic system breaking down at some point it is because true individualism has not been given a fair chance. The newsprint industry is an example. Producers in that industry, in large numbers, banded together to take advantage of consumers. Financiers, in turn, attempted to exact an unreasonable toll from the potential profits of the industry. This was not individualism having free play but rather the worst form of combination and business dishonesty. The chief sufferers are the investors who trusted the good sense and decency of those who invited them into the industry; the people generally, who must now see their heritage despoiled with little profit to the country; and the employees who were induced to train themselves for specialized service in this field only to find themselves ruthlessly cast aside when the industry, that would have been a thoroughly sound industry if it had not taken a few breaths too many like the frog in the fable, burst.

It is now being urged in many quarters that the paper mills should be required to look after their former employees. A study of the working capital position of most of the companies suggests that they have not the resources to assume their obligations toward their employees and former employees. It is almost too late now to demand that the newsprint mills take back all the men that they employed in the boom period. Some readjustments might be made but in the main a great many workmen are bound now to suffer from the fundamentally unsound policies that marked the latter years of the industry's expansion.

In many other industries investors and workers are now bearing the burden of unsound expansion and of the failure of improper combinations. Such investors and such workmen have legitimate cause for complaint against those who prostituted an economic system that in itself is better than any that Utopian theorists have been able to sketch out on paper.

* * *

SHOULD BROKERS HAVE STONE CELLS?

IT HAS shocked many good people to learn that certain mining brokers, sent to the penitentiary in Ontario for fleecing investors, have not been closely confined within narrow walls of stone and that they enjoy a daily diet much more substantial than the traditional bread

(Continued on page 2, col. 6)

FIRMER PRICE SIGNIFIES END CEMENT WAR

Less U. S. Price-Cutting Will Aid Canada Cement

MEETS COMPETITION

Prices Reduced in Certain Locations to Combat Imports from States

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—A tendency toward firmer cement prices in the United States is expected to find reflection in current activities of Canada Cement Co. at those points where competition from imported material has been apparent.

A price war among producers in the United States developed some time ago with subsequent drastic cuts in values. While Canada Cement was not extensively affected by this price-cutting, there have been several spots, notably in Western Canada, where the company has had to make specific reductions in prices to meet competition from imported cement. As yet, however, there has been no general lowering of prices.

Foresee Price Stabilization

Though prices across the line are still low it is the belief that they have touched bottom. If they remain stable, and indications point to such an occurrence, fear of further cuts and a general disturbance of the cement market will be largely allayed.

It has been questioned whether the Dumping Act cannot function in this case. The answer, it is pointed out, is that Canadian interests have no recourse to anti-dumping legislation since the imported product is not being sold below the price at which it is offered in the home market. The price, however, is said to be below the cost of production.

No New Tariff Benefits

Canada Cement will not benefit under the new tariff. Some changes have been made which offer additional protection to manufacturers of special cement but the company is engaged only in the manufacture of the Portland product and consequently does not enter into the picture.

Sales, it is understood, have been fairly well maintained during the current year. Several substantial orders have been received in recent weeks; one of the largest was from the city of Montreal which involved a contract amounting to $468,000 while the work at Beauharnois is another job which has called for a wide volume of cement. There has likely been a contraction in small orders and the dealer trade, as was the case last year.

Shipping Activities Maintained

The company's ships have been active since the beginning of navigation. Canada Cement has expanded this end of its operations materially in the past two years and a

(Continued on page 2, col. 5)

Say Sherwin Control Goes to U.S. Affiliate

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Reports, lacking in official confirmation but believed to be correct, are that control of Sherwin-Williams Co. of Canada has passed to Sherwin-Wiliams Co. of America. Control was formerly held by the late W. H. Cottingham and the price mentioned in the deal is $30 a share.

If control has been acquired by the American company, which previously held a stock interest of about 10 per cent, such an occurrence would not be in direct contradiction with a statement issued by W. S. Fallis, president of Sherwin-Williams Co. of Canada on June 3. In that statement he said that "no negotiations are at present being carried on, nor are any contemplated for stock control of the company, between the Cottingham estate and outside interests."

The statement, while definite enough, does not take into consideration any deal which may have been made prior to its issuance. It is conceivable that the question had been settled previously by transference of control to the American company, and the American company probably would not be considered "outside interests."

Several Offers Submitted

It is understood that several offers were made at one time or another for the Cottingham stock; the du Pont interests which, with Imperial Chemical Industries, jointly control Canadian Industries, were mentioned in this connection. On the other hand, Sherwin-Williams Co. of Canada has about 20,000 formulae on its files and it is possible that the American company would be unwilling to allow these to pass into competitive hands.

The shares of Sherwin-Williams Co. of Canada have not been active in recent trading. The stock dropped off to around 22 in a few transactions but has recently been stronger. Current bids are in the neighborhood of 24 bid with 27 asked.

BANKS DEMAND POOL PAYMENT IN CASH ONLY

Spurn Provinces' Offer of Guaranteed Notes

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG.—Premier Bracken, on his return from Toronto where he consulted the heads of the banks with respect to the liquidation of the provincial liability in connection with wheat pool guarantees, disclosed information to the effect that the total of these for the three Western provinces is now estimated at $25,000,000. Of this, Manitoba's share is approximately $3,700,000; that of Saskatchewan $14,000,000; and that of Alberta $7,000,000. The exact amount is expected to be known within a few weeks, as the sale of pool grain of the 1929 crop, to which the Provincial Government guarantees applied, is almost completed. When it is completed, but not before, the banks are entitled to present their bills to the Governments concerned and ask for payment.

Banks Insist On Cash

There has been an idea, especially in Alberta, that the banks might be satisfied to accept instead of cash wheat pool bonds guaranteed by the Governments. It is understood that so far this idea has been but coolly received and that the banks are holding out either for cash repayment or for direct bonds of the provinces, which might be turned into cash. Each of the three Governments has taken power either to issue bonds, or to guarantee bonds in this connection.

Pool elevators have been pledged to the Governments as security for

(Continued on page 3, col. 4)

H. Simon Earnings Equal to Last Year

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Cigar sales of H. Simon & Sons in May were considered encouraging and compared favorably with those of the same month last year. Though no figures have been published it is understood that net earnings to date are on a level with those for the same period of 1930.

The greater part of the company's revenue accrues at a later date in the season; sales at that time will be an important factor in determining progress made for the twelve month period.

Reductions in working expenses still figure largely in current operations; keen attention to costs has played a part in the company's ability to maintain earnings to date.

GROWING MARKET IN B. WEST INDIES FOR SECURITIES

Canadian Stocks and Bonds Assuming Larger Place

Trinidad and neighboring colonies, especially Barbados, have in recent years become a growing market for Canadian securities, according to A. M. Webb, formerly of Toronto but now of Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, where he is manager of the Trinidad Stock & Bond Exchange, Ltd. The latter firm is understood to be the only exclusive stockbroking firm in the British West Indies, and it was established by Mr. Webb shortly after his departure from Canada in March, 1925.

"After the post-war boom," said Mr. Webb to a representative of The Financial Post, "Barbados, with a large exportable capital, commenced investing abroad, with the result that today on a conservative estimate, there are $15,000,000 of outside securities, largely Canadian, held in that one colony alone. Of course, investors there, as elsewhere, prefer to keep their money at home, but the supply of domestic investments of a negotiable character is short, resulting in the prevailing low yields. Local industrial shares, with a good dividend record, sell on or around a 5 per cent basis, while Barbados Government bonds yield 4 per cent or less."

Dividend Tax is Small

Asked what effect the new 2 per cent tax on Canadian dividends would have on the West Indian market, Mr. Webb stated that it was the 4/6 per £ tax on British dividends that diverted so much capital from the West Indies to Canada. He thought that the 2 per cent tax was too small to matter, outside of the annoyance and inconvenience to investors, but said that recent brokerage frauds and failures tended much more to undermine confidence in Canadian securities.

There is a large community of Canadians in Trinidad, Mr. Webb states. They are interested in the business life of the colony as a rule rather than in production.

In addition to the growing of sugar, rice and cocoa, Trinidad was the most important part of the British Empire so far as the production

(Continued on page 3, col. 5)

B.C. Lumber May Gain By New Australian Pact

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER.—The Canadian-Australian trade agreement is expected here to be the salvation of British Columbia's lumber industry. Intimations from Ottawa are to the effect that under the new agreement the Australian tariff on lumber imported from outside countries will be so high that Canadian lumber will have virtually a monopoly in the important commonwealth market.

Australia normally imports between 300,000,000 and 400,000,000 ft. of softwood lumber, and British Columbia has hopes of being able to supply a large proportion of this demand. This would mean that British Columbia would cut into the business done by the United States and the Baltic countries, as in the past British Columbia has been able to sell onlyabout 40,000,000 ft. a year in the Australian market, the remainder being taken care of by the Pacific states and North European countries.

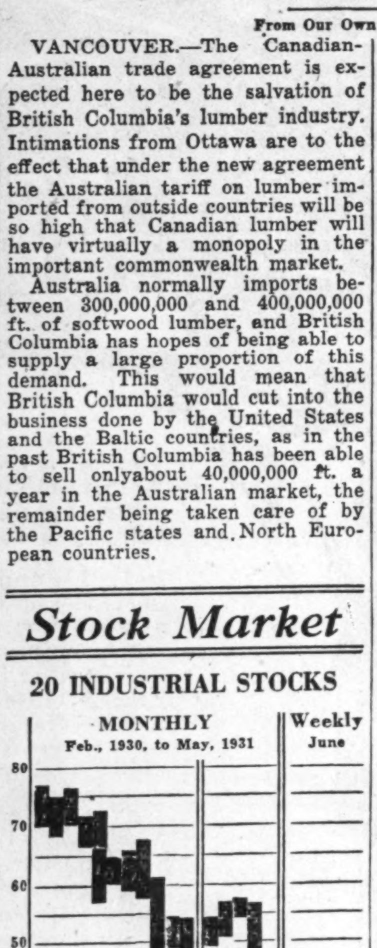
Some indication of a turn for the better in Australian trade was given this week when 4,000,000 ft. of lumber was ordered for construction work in Port Pirie, Australia. While not important in itself, this is believed to be the forerunner of many large orders. Australia is a large buyer of box shooks as well as lumber, and British Columbia stands to gain heavily if the box shook business is turned this way through the agency of the new trade agreement.

The feeling among lumbermen here is that a general improvement in economic conditions throughout the world will be necessary before the lumber industry can hope to get back to its feet again, but the increased business from Australia at this time is particularly welcome and is expected to go a long way toward bringing about a healthier tone in the lumber trade.

Meanwhile British Columbia lumbermen are preparing to make a drive for business in New Zealand, and a special commissioner has been sent there to investigate the market and stimulate buying.

Stock Market

20 INDUSTRIAL STOCKS



MARKET RECORD

	High	Low
Industrial Stocks		
Week of June 16	39.0	37.5
Week of June 9	38.8	36.1
Month of June, 1930	72.9	56.4
8 Bank Stocks		
Week of June 16	224	222
Week of June 9	222	220
Month of June, 1930	261	252
10 Public Utilities		
Week of June 16	69	65
Week of June 9	68	64
Month of June, 1930	98	86

Farm Relief Through Lower Wages?

By CHAS. W. PETERSON,
Editor, Farm and Ranch Review, Calgary

Western Farm Editor Says Lack of Equilibrium in Prices Must Be Removed to Aid Farm Prosperity

The controlling factor in Canada's business life is agriculture. More than half of our population is directly employed on the farm. According to competent authority, eighty-five per cent of the average cost of all commodities and services represents wages for human labor. The largest factor in operating costs, on the land or in the town, is therefore, the wage basis of industrial and transportation employees.

When economic factors have free play, the reward of one form of labor when measured in the products of another form of labor, will bear an equitable relation to the amount of human effort involved in each production. The fundamental difficulty now is that the price of the farmer's product is fixed under free competition. On the other hand, the price of what the farmer has to buy is determined by the wages paid in its production, and these wages are not fixed in free competition, but are artificially established. The farmer, therefore, is the chief victim of a situation in which one class of labor is subsidized by wages maintained at an artificial level, while another class has its wage determined by free competition. I submit that human society cannot be maintained permanently upon the basis of half competition and half subsidy.

Price Equilibrium

It seems abundantly clear, that Canadian agriculture must be given a much better deal in terms of purchasing power before we can hope to attain business normally. If the maintenance of a fair and just balance in respect to reward for labor on the part of all classes of the community, is to be regarded as the fundamental and essential condition of national prosperity and well-being—and few will quarrel with that definition—Canada is obviously not a free agent in her choice of where her domestic wages and prices should be pegged. With fifty per cent of an agricultural population depending on world prices for their products, the issue becomes not a domestic, but an international one.

The agricultural situation should, therefore, be the controlling factor in Canada to which all other branches of activity must, at all times and under all conditions, be adjusted, if we are to attain the economic balance so essential to national prosperity. Nothing could be clearer than that. In the United States a high agricultural tariff and a slightly curtailed production, will presently raise agriculture to complete parity with other classes. On this side of the line, however, we face an entirely different problem. We cannot increase agricultural prices by the simple expedient of protective tariffs, as long as agriculture is on an export basis. And on that basis our agriculture obviously must remain for generations to come.

Reciprocal Responsibility

It is never easy to reconcile the conflicting interests of agriculture and urban industry. A country that sets out to excell in both faces domestic problems of major magnitude, political and economic. It is a fair statement, that when the choice has faced our public men in Canada, agriculture has seldom received the benefit of the doubt. But there is so very little the Government can do for export agriculture that this callous attitude has not perhaps constituted a very serious disability.

It is otherwise with the attitude of industry, commerce and transportation. The manufacturer being a producer, and the tradesman being a distributor, they are not greatly interested in the cost of goods or service so long as they are able to pass it on to the ultimate consumer with-

(Continued on page 3, col. 5)

BRIT. AM. OIL IS DOING WELL IN 1931 SALES

Has Strengthened Position in Transporting and Marketing

BUILDS STEAMERS

Million Dollar Refinery is Under Way at Montreal — New Product is Introduced

British American Oil Co. developments in 1931 promise to entrench the company's Canadian business more firmly than ever before.

Though the company will have losses on business in Western Canada just as other companies will, and write-offs on inventory will be inevitable in a time when crude oil values have been sinking steadily, expanding volume in Quebec and Eastern Ontario to date is understood to have more than redressed the situation. When the modern refinery under construction in Montreal is completed, the company will be in a position to manufacture all gasoline and oil products for Quebec and Eastern Ontario with the most modern equipment available.

New Steamers Launched

A forward step for the company in 1931 is marked by the fact that crude oil from its own wells in East Texas and from Gulf of Mexico points has been developed into a new gasoline product which is attracting great attention from the buying public. The company has four oil-carrying steamships leased to carry its own crude to Montreal, and it has just had built some fine new lake and river steamships which complete its chain of transportation facilities. On June 14 its steamer Freshmoor docked in Toronto, and two twin steamers just built in the British Isles for the lake and river trade are coming to Canada. The Britamoil will dock in Toronto on June 25, and the Britamolene on July 1. Ocean steamships will transfer the crude oil to these lake and river steamers at Montreal and on occasion they can be used to transfer gasoline and other products in times of great demand from one city to the other. Photographs show these new steamers to be fine vessels.

New Wells Come In

It is understood that the company still continues the policy of selling in the United States the curtailed production permitted from its Oklahoma City wells, but it has had important production as well in the East Texas field. A short pipe line to Port Arthur, Texas, permits this crude oil to be delivered to ocean oil steamships cheaply. The use of this crude oil supply in East Texas follows the increase in tariff taxation made by the Dominion Government in the September session of 1930, together with the application of dumping clauses. This encouragement to the oil refining industry is responsible for the company spending more than $1,000,000 in Montreal to build the new refinery.

It is understood that losses in Western Canada will be greatly lessened for British American Oil Co. and for other companies by the careful credit policy followed. In Manitoba and Alberta business is not far from last year's totals and Saskatchewan's is better than expected.

Company's crude oil production has been increased by the bringing in of a 50,000 barrel well in the East Texas field. It has other wells with a production of about 20,000 barrels each, and the fact that the crude is of exceptionally good quality gives it great importance even in a time of curtailment.

Grand River Sets Example

Business men in Canada, particularly those who are interested in community development, will find it valuable to read the 11-page survey of the Grand River Valley of Ontario that The Financial Post publishes this week.

It will be noted that the business men of the Valley have united in the formation of the Grand River Valley Boards of Trade and that this co-operative effort of the various local boards is enabling the communities in the area to consider common problems that were somewhat beyond the scope of a single board. Publicity for the area is only one of the many accomplishments that are possible through united effort but that are scarcely practical without such co-operation.

Other areas in Canada may find in this bold joining together of Grand River business men a precedent that they will wish to follow.

Income Tax Evaders Caught in Conversion

As 1934 Bearer Bonds Turned in, Government Inspectors Demand to Know from Whom They Came and Check Returns

Many wealthy individuals and estates of such individuals, who have been evading taxes on Dominion government bonds are apt to find themselves in the position of having embarrassing relations with the Dominion government income tax officials as a result of the recent conversion loan operations, it is stated in financial circles.

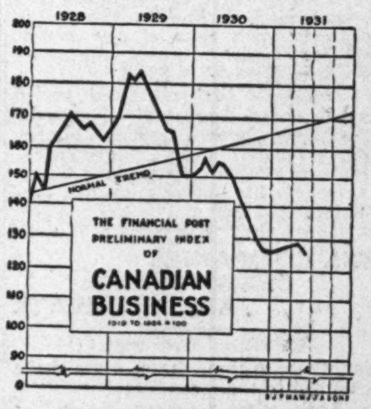
The situation arises out of the 1934 loan, which was not issued as a tax-free security. A large number of these were held in the form of bearer bonds and the Dominion government had little opportunity to check up to see that the interest received by various individuals was correctly reported or even if it was reported at all.

It is now stated that the income tax authorities have been seizing the opportunity afforded by the conversion of these bonds into the new 4½ per cent loan to find out who owned the various bearer bonds of the '34 maturity. Banks have been urged to reveal the sources of the various certificates they surrender for conversion.

If any bonds are traced to individuals, who failed to report the interest received from them, rather severe penalties can be exacted from them. It is not likely that the income tax authorities would exercise their privilege of prosecution of the defaulting taxpayer but the various financial penalties through increased taxation are onerous enough in themselves, especially in times like these. The blow would fall particularly hard upon estates that are not responsible for the income tax returns filed during the lifetime of their testators.

Bond Dealers Protest Against Banks Acting As Distributing Agents

May Business Declines



The physical volume of business in Canada as measured by The Financial Post preliminary index of business conditions, touched a new low in May which wiped out the gains of the previous four months. Declines in the basic industries of iron and steel, automobiles and construction were responsible. (See also page 7.)

Admit Aid in Underwriting Government and Some Municipal Securities

BANK PRECEDENT

Activities of Bond Departments Largely Arose Out of Demands Made by Clients

The Canadian chartered banks have entered the bond business in Canada in a big way during the period of the past ten years. Chiefly their activities have been in the underwriting of government and municipal bonds, although distribution has been undertaken to a greater extent through their numerous branches and the securities so distributed have included public utility and industrial bonds for which the bank merely operated as agent for the underwriting investment house. Investment bankers claim that now, to a greater extent than ever they are feeling this competition and believe that it presents a serious threat to their distributing organizations.

I. B. A. May Act

Investment bankers hold somewhat divergent views as to the major question of whether the banks should enter into the business of underwriting securities. With few, if any, exceptions, however, they object to the banks distributing bonds to the investing public. The Investment Bankers' Association of Canada has not placed itself on public record on the question although it is understood that the matter was discussed some years ago and will be brought up again at the annual meeting being held this week. Individual members of the association, however, have very definite views as to the right of the banks to participate in a business in which they are not specialists.

It is pointed out that the Canadian investment bankers and bond dealers perform a very valuable function in the distribution of securities upon which the financing of governments, municipalities and industry depends. The system of distribution, as evolved in Canada is recognized as being among the best in the world and the result of thorough training. Many of the first grade investment houses will not place salesmen in the field until they have passed through a period of thorough training in securities which in some cases takes several years. These salesmen are specialists in their line and are in an excellent position to serve investors.

In a period such as the present when investors are not interested in any but the very highest grade of securities the distribution by the banks of government and municipal bonds makes decided inroads into the already limited field in which the security salesman is forced to work. The salesman finds his income reduced near to a point where he will be forced to seek other employment while the investment banker with a more or less fixed overhead finds his volume of sales cut to a point where profits are about to become deficits. The obvious result is a very considerable curtailment in operations and a substantial reduction in the sales staff.

Need Sales Organization

But these conditions cannot last. With an upturn in industrial activity corporations will seek money to provide for capital expenditures. Yields on the highest grade bonds will drop to a point where investors will seek high class public utility and industrial securities which will provide a higher return. The need for new money will exist on the one hand, the desire for the securities of these corporations will be present on the other. The connecting link is the distributing system of the investment bankers, which performs a valuable and necessary function in the development of the country. Investment bankers feel that the action taken by the banks threatens to seriously affect their natural function.

On the whole, investment bankers agree that the banks have a place in the underwriting of Government and certain municipal bond issues if this is done in co-operation with investment houses who would undertake the entire distribution of the bonds. Some dealers claim that even this should not be permitted and feel that by eliminating the banks from syndicates and increasing the number of investment houses in the syndicate, sale of bonds might be effected more quickly. At the present

(Continued on page 3, col. 4)

Montreal Apts. Earns Charges By Fair Margin

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—After deduction of operating and maintenance expenses and local taxes, net earnings of Montreal Apartments available for interest and depreciation were $398,558. This was equal to 1.82 times interest requirements on bonds presently outstanding.

Montreal Apartments owns three properties in Montreal, "The Château," "The Drummond" and "The Drummond Court." The combined capacity of these buildings is 322 apartments with a total of 2,242 rooms.

At the end of the year there were $3,977,000 of 5½ per cent first mortgage bonds outstanding on which a sinking fund of 1 per cent per annum commenced January 1, 1931. Property was carried at a depreciated value of $6,073,025 at the end of 1930.

Title to the properties is owned by Hon. P. R. DuTremblay and the payment of principal and interest together with the sinking fund are personal obligation.

OIL COMPANIES CLAIM PRICES ARE MODERATE

Say Critics Want Insolvency Rates Current in United States

SPREAD LESSENS

Have Only 3.38 Cents Per Gallon to Cover Refining Costs and Profits

Oil company executives, interviewed by a representative of The Financial Post as to criticisms made by certain politicians that gasoline prices in Canada are excessive, responded by pointing out that drops in crude oil prices had been followed downwards to the full extent by the price of gasoline and other products offered to the public in Canada.

It was unfair, they stated, to compare Canadian prices with insolvency prices of inferior gasolines offered by producers who had to sell lower in order to sell their product. The demoralized situation in the United States had come about because the industry there had followed wrong methods, had expanded unwisely and produced beyond all reason, but it was unfair to ask the Canadian companies to start on the road to bankruptcy just because many American companies had started that way especially when the Canadian companies as a whole had not been guilty of the practices which had produced such deplorable results in the United States.

Pennsylvania Gasoline Below Cost

Some of the Canadian critics have compared Canadian prices of gasoline with prices of gasoline produced in the Pennsylvania field. The Pennsylvania crude, it is pointed out, is an excellent crude for the production of motor lubricating oils. These companies dispose of the lubricating oils at a good profit and have as a by-product gasoline which they can offer at a price which is regarded by other producers as being below cost. Any price these companies consider better than nothing even though at a loss. Such gasoline was sold in Canada before the tariff protection of September, 1930. The prices of gasoline have gone down considerably in Canada since that tariff was imposed, but the Pennsylvania gasoline still sells lower than other United States gasolines as a rule.

Spread Narrows

Most of crude oil used in Canada is obtained from the mid-Continent field in the United States. Judged by those prices Canadian gasoline prices have declined faster than crude oil prices. The spread is less as the following table will show:

	Average Toronto service station price ex tax	Average price per imp. gal. mid-cont. crude	Spread in cents
1926	28.75	5.92	22.83
1927	24.67	4.20	20.47
1928	23.40	3.80	19.51
1929	23.4	3.77	19.63
Sept. 1930	23	3.54	19.46
June 1931	19.5	.94	18.56

On February 12 last The Financial Post published figures collected from operating companies as to costs of bringing crude oil to Toronto, of marketing gasoline in Toronto, the price of the crude oil and all other costs except the refining cost and the profit. The following table shows

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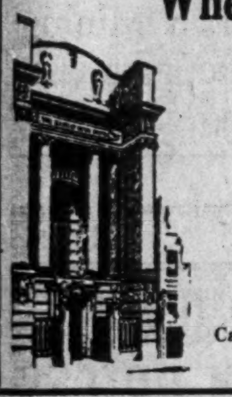

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Limited
DEALERS IN
Canadian Government, Municipal and "Dollar for Dollar" Bonds
CANADIAN PACIFIC BUILDING TORONTO
MONTREAL LONDON HAMILTON OTTAWA WINNIPEG

Apple Prices Higher in 1930

The apple, most important of Canadian fruits, brought better prices in 1930 than the previous year and prices of commercial fruits generally held up well in a world of falling commodity values. Apples averaged in value $3.43 a barrel in 1930 as compared to $2.70 in 1929, and the whole crop of 3,165,936 barrels, which is a preliminary estimate for last year's crop, was valued officially at $10,863,940, which compares with a valuation of $10,461,075 for the 3,870,380 barrels produced in 1929.

Men's White Sport Socks

Whatever you need you'll see it at Simpsons — both domestic and English makes, in complete varieties. For example:

Full fashioned, fine rib, white merino wool, English. $1.25.

Penmans white cashmere (plain knit), two-ply double sole, with three-ply heel and toe. 75c.

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Famous I. & R. Morley, full fashioned, light-weight wool (white with colored overcheck designs). $2.

All-wool (Aertex) ventilated English hose, full fashioned and made of high-grade white yarns. $1.50.

Squirrel Brand white botany wool, fine rib, with various colored clox. $1.25.

Street Floor, Store for Men

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DOMINION BANK
Established 1871
50 Branches in Toronto
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Consult the Manager of our nearest Branch.

FAMOUS PLAYERS SIGNS AGREEMENT WITH FOX FILMS

Important Contract Negotiated Covering Ten Year Period

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Famous Players Canadian Corp. has signed a contract with Fox Film Corp. for the showing of the latter's pictures in 136 of its theatres throughout Canada. The contract, which is effective in August, 1931, provides for the showing of 48 feature pictures and 104 news reels each year for a 10-year period. It is said that this is one of the longest term contracts ever signed in the motion picture industry.

Famous Players Canadian Corp. has made several agreements of this nature in recent years. In August, 1930, the company completed an arrangement whereby it agreed to show a selected list of Warner Bros., First National and Vitaphone pictures at its threatres, while its franchise gives it call for first run on all pictures made by the parent company, Paramout Famous Lasky Corp. This franchise expires in 1939.

Provides Valuable Market

The value of the market offered by Famous Players Canadian Corp. theatres to film producers was illustrated in the bidding for control which became apparent two years ago. In the past three years the number of theatres controlled or in which the company has an interest has doubled; at the end of August, 1930, the figure stood at 203.

Shares of Famous Players made their appearance on the Montreal Stock Exchange recently when a block of 25 shares changed hands at 17. There is a very limited floating supply; the majority of stock was exchanged for that of Paramount Publix Corp. in 1930.

At the current dividend rate of $2 a share on Famous Players, a return of over 11 per cent is indicated. The shares sold up to 80 in 1929.

Earnings Likely Lower

No figures on earnings have been released during the current fiscal year which closes December 31, 1931; it is likely that the company has sustained a decline in revenue in common with that of the parent company which recently reduced its dividend from $4 to $2.50.

Profits in the last fiscal period which ended August 31, 1930, were the highest in the company's history being equal to $5.03 a share on the common after all charges and liberal write-offs for depreciation and special contingencies.

OIL COMPANIES CLAIM PRICES ARE MODERATE

(Continued from page 1)

in what degree those costs have changed in the meantime:

Costs of Gasoline Sold in Toronto

	Feb. 12, 1931	June 15, 1931
Freight to Toronto ..	5.540 cents	5.540 cents
Sales tax	.15	.649
Tank wagon	4.	4.
Service station	5.	5.
Cost of crude	2.95	.940
Cost except refining	17.64	16.129
Retail price, less tax	23	19.50
Refining cost and profit†	5.386	3.371

†Refining costs differ so much between refineries that this cost is not segregated. Some refineries cannot make a profit at these figures.

The change in cost is therefore the combined result of a higher cost from increased sales tax and a lower cost for crude petroleum. The sales tax amounts to .009 cents a gallon on crude petroleum imported and .640 cents a gallon on the gasoline when sold.

Why Protect Oil?

There are several grounds on which the Canadian oil industry based its appeals for protection:

1. That Canada's population of ten million people is scattered over an area greater than that of the United States, and that a large part of the thinly populated territory has to be serviced at a loss.

2. That because of the long winter Canadians demand and receive a much better quality of gasoline than is commonly thought necessary in most parts of the United States and that a large number of Canadian service stations outside the large cities lose money in the winter.

3. That the refining capacity being developed in Canada and the immense sums spent by such companies as Imperial Oil and British American Oil in the last year on modernizing plants create employment which is of prime national benefit.

4. That since the protection was given the price of gasoline has been successively lowered to its present level, and that the industry could not do better than at present except at a loss, even if it received the crude petroleum for nothing, unless freight rates came down or taxes disappeared. Cost prices given in the tables are average prices. In a city better results can be obtained than in a place of smaller population.

Why Follow United States?

It is also argued that under present conditions the United States generally is in a worse condition than is Canada. It is stated, for instance, that manufacturing has declined much more in the United States than in Canada, that employment has declined 10.2 per cent in Canada and 22.4 per cent in the United States; that building contracts are down 24.6 per cent in Canada and 52.2 per cent in the United States; that bank debits in Canada are down 32.5 per cent and 44.7 per cent in the United States; that imports in Canada are down 29.8 per cent and in the United States 49.3 per cent.; that exports are down 33 per cent for Canada and 60 per cent for the United States; and that these great differences show there is no rhyme or reason in the demand that prices or any other thing in Canada necessarily have to conform to the situation in the United States. In the oil industry frenzied finance and reckless production have brought about the present situation in the United States, but the Canadian industry feels that a fair price is the most Canadians should ask and that the ruin of the industry would do no one good.

Renew Butter Exports

Butter exports from the Port of Montreal during this season to date amount to 24,895 boxes or 1,394,120 pounds, as compared with nothing at all at this date last year. A belief prevails that this may be the beginning of a resumption of export trade on a substantial basis.

Prominent on Toronto Stock Exchange

W. HAROLD MARA

G. G. MITCHELL

Mr. Mitchell has again become president of the Toronto Stock Exchange, succeeding W. Harold Mara, who remains on the governing committee.

TORONTO 'CHANGE ELECTS MITCHELL AS ITS PRESIDENT

Retiring Head, W. Harold Mara, Remains on Committee

At the annual meeting of the Toronto Stock Exchange, G. G. Mitchell, who held the office of vice-president for the past year was elected president, succeeding W. Harold Mara, whose services have been retained on the committee.

Mr. Mitchell, senior partner of the firm of Brouse, Mitchell & Company, is a former president of the Exchange and has served on the committee for a number of years. He makes the 34th president to occupy the chair of the Toronto Stock Exchange since 1861 when regular sessions of the board were first held.

Mr. Franks is Vice-President

The vacancy of vice-president created through the elevation of Mr. Mitchell to the presidency was filled by Harold Franks, one of the oldest active members of the Exchange. Mr. Franks held office as treasurer the previous year.

The office of secretary was again filled by H. L. Plummer, while Frank G. Lawson was elected as treasurer.

Members nominated to act on the committee were: W. Harold Mara, J. C. Fraser, D. C. Haig, H. E. Wallace, G. R. Bongard and D. F. McMillan. The appointees, all of whom held office the previous year, were elected by acclamation.

The members recorded an expression of regret that the retiring president, Mr. Mara, was unable to accept a further term of the presidency due to ill-health.

In the past year there were a number of special problems to be met, among them the elimination of the limited liability companies and the administration of the very stringent audit requirements inaugurated by the exchange in conjunction with the Ontario government.

PULP OPERATORS WANT U. S. MARKET

Northern Ontario Dealer Advocates Making Strong Effort

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Return of the United States market for Canadian pulpwood can be secured, in the opinion of J. W. Lalonde, pulpwood operator of Sturgeon Falls, Ont., provided freight rates remain equal for both Russian and Canadian wood, and further, if some security is given to the United States mills that there would be no embargo placed against them.

The following letter covers in part Mr. Lalonde's opinion on the current pulpwood situation:

"Our wood, at one time, found a ready market in the United States, but, to the dismay of many, the jobbers have been notified that they will not receive any contracts the coming season.

"There is now unfair competition of Russian wood. Let us consider the aspect for a moment. Canadian pulpwood is superior to the pulpwood shipped from Russia, although many false statements to the contrary are circulated. However, we admit that Russian wood is better prepared than most Canadian wood. The jobbers of pulpwood shipped to the United States mills have been educating the farmers, settlers and woodsmen that their wood must be better prepared to compete with the Russian threat, with the result that this year the preparation of pulpwood is superior to that of any other time in the history of this industry. But the preparation of pulpwood is not primarily the cause of the depression of today.

No Market Provided

"For more than thirty years Canada has supplied the United States mills with wood, and if our wood was not of the highest quality, we could not have held this market. We can now remember that for the past many years there has been a cry through the public press, in the street, on the platforms, and in some corners of our Parliament that the United States is cleaning our country of the choicest wood, robbing the forests, imperilling our greatest basic industry. These sources have been shouting that the only method to save the situation is by placing an embargo on the export of our wood. These exponents or champions of "Save the Wood," when asked where shall we find a market for our wood, replied that our industry could, and would absorb our cut, and thus save the situation.

"How many mills today in Canada are purchasing wood from the farmers and settlers? The result of this cry is obvious; United States mills having been always confronted and threatened with this situation did what was only natural in finding another market in Russia. That country gladly disposed of her wood, thankful to find a ready market in the United States. This is the great reason that we are having competition from Russia today.

"The return of this great Canadian industry could be accomplished, provided the freight rates remain equal for both Russian and Canadian wood, and further, if some security were given to the United States mills that there would be no embargo placed against them."

Two More For Toronto

Two new industries for Toronto are announced by the Toronto Industrial Commission. The Iron Fireman Manufacturing Co. of Portland, Ore., is forming a Canadian subsidiary and will go into production as soon as alterations are made to a building which has been leased and equipment is installed. L. & L. Textiles Ltd., is installing 30 looms for the manufacture of woven fabrics.

CANADIAN WINERIES HAD EARNINGS GAIN YEAR TO APRIL 30

Working Capital Showed Increase—Inventories Are Higher

Canadian Wineries and its seven subsidiary companies in the year ended April 30, 1931, earned $88,149 after depreciation and income tax as compared with $85,433 in the immediately* preceding year. This is equivalent to 88 cents a share on 100,000 no par value shares issued as compared with 85 cents a share in the year ended April 30, 1930. Fred W. Lee, president, states that the directors consider this result satisfactory in view of the general business depression.

CONS. INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT

	Year Ended Apr. 30 1931 $	Year Ended Apr. 30 1930 $	Period from Jan. 1 1928 to Apr. 30 1929 $
Net oper. earn. ..	126,881	121,228	138,040
Less: Deprec.	32,092	29,295	35,599
Income tax	6,640	6,600	7,729
Net profit	88,149	85,433	94,712
Less appropriations:			
Dividends	50,004	50,003	......
Surplus for period .	38,145	35,430	94,712
Add: Prev. surp. ..	90,436	*55,006	......
Bal. carried for'd..	128,581	90,436	94,712

*After adjustments of $39,706.

Current assets of $833,976 are 2.88 times current liabilities of $286,886, whereas a year earlier current assets of $675,829 were 4.82 times current liabilities of $140,356. The increase in current assets was mainly in accounts receivable and inventories of wines and supplies, while the increased current liabilities is chiefly accounted for by a larger liability to the bank. Bank loans went up from $64,319 to $149,000 and payables from $67,533 to $124,603. Working capital, therefore, went up from $535,473 to $547,090.

Fixed assets had additions during the year of $36,885, and after depreciation are shown at $578,012.

FIRMER PRICE SIGNIFIES END CEMENT WAR

(Continued from page 1)

greater use of water transportation together with improved facilities for trans-shipment and warehousing has brought about a reduction in working expenses.

No additions to the fleet are anticipated this year. In both 1929 and 1930 new self-discharging boats were brought into operation for the purpose of carrying bulk cement on the Great Lakes. These ships were specially designed for the job and transportation of cement in bulk from Quebec to Halifax and from Belleville to Toronto and Windsor was materially facilitated.

Work at Port Colborne

Work is proceeding in the transformation of the Port Colborne plant from the dry process of manufacture to the wet process. This is the last of the company's various plants to be turned over to a process which has been found to be cheaper and more efficient. The Montreal East plant was the most recent to be rehabilitated in this manner and productive capacity has been increased from 10,000 to 15,000 barrels daily.

Only the preliminary steps have been taken at Port Colborne and it will likely be winter before the company makes the major changes which will change this unit over to the wet process. The cost will be approximately $500,000.

Turns Money Into Plant

An interesting point which is sometimes overlooked is the fact that Canada Cement has accomplished all this improvement work without recourse to additional financing. The sums of money ploughed back into property have attained large proportions when the extent of these additions to plant are fully realized. Fixed charges on the other hand have not been increased, in fact in 1930 the sinking fund on the bond issue became operative reducing first mortgage bonds from $20,000,000 to $19,600,000 at the end of the last fiscal year.

From the viewpoint of the common shareholder this is considered encouraging since the equity back of his stock has been increased. Earning power of the junior shares has not developed large proportions as yet and it may be some years before increased plant efficiency finds full reflection in share earnings.

Maintained Earnings Last Year

Despite the general contraction in business last year, Canada Cement Co. managed to maintain its revenue at a point comparable to that of the previous period. Gross earnings were $5,187,495 as compared with $5,209,833 in the year ended November 30, 1929. The sum of $2,055,344 was charged off for depreciation in 1930 while various reserves totalling $467,969 were provided.

Preferred dividends necessitated deduction of $1,363,733 leaving a net profit applicable to the common of $202,282. This was equal to 33 cents a share as against 39 cents a share in the preceding period.

Since the company publishes no interim figures on earnings it is not possible to hazard an opinion as to profits this year through the contraction in general building may be expected to result in some decline.

NATION'S BUSINESS

(Continued from page 1)

and water of fiction. Having done something to expose the operations of this group of crooked brokers, The Financial Post has an intimate understanding of the unhappiness and personal suffering they caused to thousands of good people all across Canada. But the current discussion of the prison camp in which the brokers are confined has gotten off the track. Men who are serving their first terms in prison for crimes that do not involve violence or personal injury can only be turned into the bitterest and most desperate of criminals if they are to be subjected to the inhuman punishments of the ordinary stone yard type of prison. Probably every newspaper that is now arousing public sentiment against the treatment meted out to brokers is a strong believer in the theory and practice of prison reform. And if prison reform is socially correct, then any of its recognized power to make good citizens out of men who are being punished should not be made inoperative in the case of defrauding brokers any more than in the case of dishonest mail clerks, or embezzlers, or forgers or bank clerks who have been tempted from the path. Society will gain nothing from being physically cruel in its punishment of such types of offenders against its code. Nothing could be more cruel or revolting to such men than their disgrace and their separation from their families and society in general. The publicity given the case of the mining brokers sets back the cause of penal progress.

* * *

IF THERE is any cause for regret it is not that these men are being saved the bitterness of complete extinction from social and business life in later years but that the men behind, who in many cases pulled the strings for these puppets have so far escaped even the punishment of publicity. Behind certain of these mining brokers stood highly-placed Canadians and Americans with powerful political affiliations, some of them important party workers, others even cabinet ministers. The brokers were guilty, of course, but others more powerful than they were equally guilty of unloading on the public, directly or through the medium of these brokers, hundreds of millions of dollars of worthless securities. They escape, partly because of their political power and partly because they were too clever to come within the law.

Dr. Jack Wright Joins Hodgson Bros. & Dunton

The Montreal investment banking house of Hodgson Bros. & Dunton Ltd., announce an important addition to their personnel in Dr. Jack Wright.

Dr. Wright, who came to Montreal from Nelson, B.C. several years ago, was graduated from McGill in 1928. He represented the Dominion on the Davis cup team for the past nine seasons.

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The full services of the Bank are available at any of its more than 650 Branches throughout Canada.

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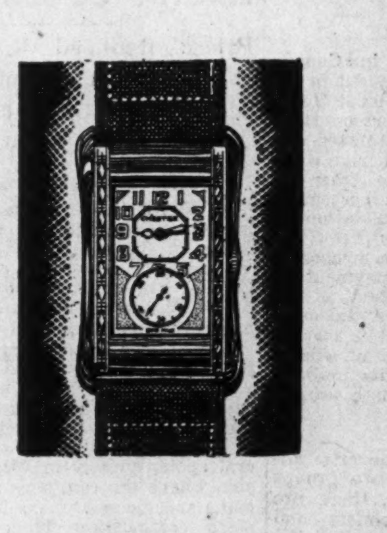

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We invite you to inspect these chassis. Studebaker trucks—offered in 1½ and 2 ton capacities with five wheelbases, ranging from 130 to 160 inches—include chassis for every haulage service.

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who has become a member of this firm.
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HIGHEST QUALITY—BEST SERVICE
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We maintain a Technical Service Division which stands ready at all times to co-operate to the best of its ability with the Trade.
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MONTREAL CORBYVILLE
TORONTO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

LETTERS SHOW WIDE INTEREST IN DISCUSSION

Dealers, Bankers and Investors Give Views on Competition of Banks

The wide interest in the question as to whether the Canadian chartered banks should enter into the underwriting and sale of securities in competition with Canadian investment bankers is shown by the number of letters dealing with the subject which have been received by The Financial Post. Bankers, bond dealers and investors have expressed their feelings and in many cases the letters bear out claims that are made by investment bankers and have been reported in the series of articles on the subject. Since every question has at least two sides there have also been a number of counter claims of unfair practices on the part of bond dealers or their agents. The opinions expressed have come from correspondents from coast to coast.

In practically every case bond dealers at various points in Canada state that they feel the activities of the banks constitutes unfair competition. Branch bank managers, on the other hand, mention various examples of competition used by some of the bond houses. Investors, on the whole, favor the banks as a result of unsuccessful experiences with investment houses. It would appear that the banks have gained many customers for their investment department through the fact that these customers lack confidence in investment banking houses due to unfortunate experiences in the past.

While the communications received by The Financial Post on the subject are so numerous as to preclude printing them in full, the following are a few excerpts taken from representative letters.

A bank manager says "I have read your article 'Unfair Practices Charged To Banks' by Bond Dealers' and consider this a very biased opinion at the expense of the banks. Our experience has been that the bond houses have resorted to very sharp practices in connection with large holders of bonds." He gives as an example a case where a family held a large amount of Victory bonds which the bank was holding for safekeeping and charging a commission "just sufficient to pay the clerk's time for cutting coupons and to pay the burglary insurance. The bank having held these bonds for a few years naturally expected to handle the conversion and to receive the extra commission involved. As the branch had received instructions not to solicit any conversions prior to the public announcement because an agreement existed between the bond houses and the banks not to do so, the family was not approached regarding their holdings. In the meantime a representative of a leading bond house approached a member of the family and offered to appoint him as a regular dealer if he would give or obtain all the conversions of the family bonds." This arrangement netted the special agent $500 and he obtained consent of the family some two weeks prior to public announcement. This man stated that "he had received the same offer from about six other leading bond houses. The applications were sent to the bank on the bond dealer's forms. The bond house received $250 for its work of appointing an agent, the family received $500 for converting and the bank received $250 from which it had to pay insurance, postage, and all responsibility of doing the work and its out-of-pocket expenses are approximately the same as it receives for the work."

The same banker states that his branch "pays over $1,000 in taxes and licenses per annum to the city it does business in while the bond house pays not one red cent." In 20 years of experience he states that he has never heard of one case "where the bank's customers had brought applications on the bond dealer's forms and the bank had not refused to handle the same."

To List Con. Industries On Montreal Exchange

It is understood that the stock of Consolidated Industries, Ltd., soon will be listed on the Montreal Stock Exchange. This stock now is traded on the Toronto Stock Exchange.

Consolidated Industries is a holding company for De Forest Crosley of Canada, Hammon Clock Co. of Canada and Norge Corp. of Canada. The company reported $4.11 per share profits for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1931, compared with $1.61 for the previous year. It is understood that the sales budget in the first month of the present fiscal year was exceeded by a wide margin.

Abana Mines New President Resigns Post

The latest announcement from Abana Mines is that F. C. McCracken, president of the company, has resigned.

This follows the recent notice that the directors had abandoned the proposed bond financing plan and had instructed the Canadian Bank of Commerce to return any subscriptions made.

Mr. McCracken, in resigning said he had faith in the property but pointed it was impossible for him to spend more time in its affairs.

It is understood that directors are negotiating with New York interests who propose assisting the company in its financial difficulties. It is believed, however, that at the present time no real progress can be made owing to low prices for copper and zinc, which makes most properties of this nature look unattractive.

Smelters Buys Control of Coast Warehouse Co.

Approval of the sale of 50,000 common shares of Pacific Coast Terminals to the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co., has been given by directors of the former company.

The authorized common stock capitalization was to be increased from 25,000 shares of no par value to 75,000 like shares. Since 25,000 shares have already been issued, Smelters purchase will give it control of the common stock. In addition to the common stock there is an authorized and issued capitalization of $200,000 in 7 per cent cumulative, $100 par, preference stock. Funded indebtedness consists of $1,500,000 outstanding first mortgage 6½ per cent sinking fund bonds, due in 1948 and $300,000 in twenty year 7 per cent debentures, due in 1948.

The price paid by Smelters for its common stock has not been revealed.

Mack Trucks Will Open New Canadian Factory

Mack Trucks of Canada, Ltd., announce that it will acquire a plant in Canada, in or near Toronto.

This move has been under consideration by the parent company for some time, but has been held up by reason of the fact that much of the material built into Mack trucks required special treatment available only at the company's main plant, according to A. V. Harbun, Canadian manager.

Location of the new plant has not been announced.

Fleming & Marvin, Brokers, Are Adjudged Bankrupt

Fleming & Marvin, members of the Standard Stock & Mining Exchange, Toronto, were adjudged bankrupt on June 16, by W. J. Reilley, registrar in bankruptcy at Osgoode Hall.

The firm suspended operations about a week ago after failing to meet its clearing. Since that time an investigation has been in progress to ascertain if bankruptcy proceedings could be averted.

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SARNIA CHAIN LINK
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SARNIA FENCE Co Ltd
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Parkhill Gold Mill is Ready For Operation

Parkhill Gold Mines new mill is ready to go into operation, according to advice from officials of the company.

Rapid progress has been made since the company was incorporated in 1929. Its property, consisting of five claims situated in the Michipicoten area of Ontario, about six miles from Wa Wa, on the Algoma Central Railway, was an interesting prospect at the time of incorporation. Since that time a shaft has been sunk to a depth of 262 ft., and sinking an additional 300 ft. is under way. Levels have been established at 125 and 250 ft. and about 2,500 ft. of drifting has been done.

Sufficient ore of $20 grade has been proven up to keep a 100 ton mill operating for a year, is reported by officials.

The new mill, while having an initial capacity of 60 tons daily is designed for an ultimate capacity of 150 tons daily.

The company is controlled by Canadian Enterprises Ltd., Montreal, headed by Sir Thomas Tait.

BOND DEALERS PROTEST AGAINST BANKS ACTING AS DISTRIBUTING AGENTS

(Continued from page 1)

time banks participate in syndicates bidding on large issues and usually carry the bonds at the coupon rate without margin. This relieves the investment houses in the syndicate from tying up capital and the banks receive their portion of the syndicate's profit in return for the services rendered. The investment houses usually place the greatest part of the bond issue although the bank may take up certain maturities which it desires for its own investment. In such a case the bank would receive its portion of the syndicate's profit on the bonds acquired by the bank.

In a number of cases, however, banks may bid with an investment house on relatively small municipal issues which the investment house would be well able to finance itself and while circumstances must govern cases it is generally felt that it would be advisable for investment houses to refrain from bidding with the banks on such issues.

Banks Claim Right

Bankers refuse to consider the possibility of their institutions entering into the underwriting of corporation securities, but claim that the underwriting of high grade Government and municipal securities is a function of banking which has ample precedent. Prior to the war the banks acted as fiscal agents for Canadian governments and municipalities and were instrumental in placing a large volume of Canadian bonds in England. This did not entail a liability on the part of the banks which were merely paid a commission for services rendered. Sir Thomas White, minister of finance at the time, called on the banks to underwrite the first Dominion of Canada war loan issued in 1915 and the banks were active throughout the war, although the bond dealers actually distributed the major portion of the various issues.

Following the war clients who had bought bonds through the banks approached their banker when desiring to sell their bonds or to purchase further bonds and in order to meet these demands for service the banks instituted bond departments which have grown steadily. Another phase of the situation which brought about the institution of bond departments was the fact that before such facilities were available branch managers acted as agents for various investment bankers in the event of clients desiring to buy bonds which the banks at that time did not sell. In some cases the branch manager credited his branch with the commission while in others the manager kept the commission for himself.

Editor's Note.—This is the third article of a series dealing with the activities of the Canadian chartered banks in the underwriting and distributing of securities.

The Financial Post will be glad to present the viewpoint of any banker, bond dealer or investor on this subject. While letters must be signed, no names will be used in connection with material published.

BANKS DEMAND POOL PAYMENT IN CASH ONLY

(Continued from page 1)

repayment of indebtedness thus occurred. In Manitoba the value of the elevators falls short by approximately a million dollars of meeting the claim, and the Alberta situation is approximately the same. In Saskatchewan there is at least a nominal surplus of value in the pool assets above all liabilities against them.

Announcement Soon

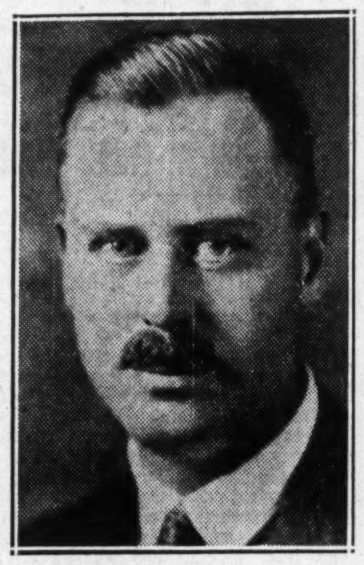
Publication of the figures is probably preliminary to announcement by the Governments concerned as to the steps proposed in connection with further pool operations. Both in Saskatchewan and in Alberta, it is understood that there is a possibility of some further Provincial Government guarantees to provide working capital, so that operations may be continued, although on a different basis from the past. The Manitoba situation appears to be partly dependent upon the report to be made by E. K. Williams K.C., on the Manitoba Pool, but further Government assistance is considered unlikely, for the revolt of farmers against the pool in this province has been so far more pronounced than farther west, and proportionately the financial position of the pool in this province is decidedly worse.

Eight Provinces Receive Benefit from Rainfall

In the Maritime Provinces, there has been abundant rainfall for field crops, with some excess in New Brunswick, says the first telegraphic crop report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, dated June 16. Fruit prospects in the Annapolis Valley are very promising, with a good set and insect pests under control. Hay and pasture are in good condition. The crops of Quebec have greatly improved with the ample rains of the past two weeks and are now well advanced in growth, with only slight insect injury and some damage on poorly-drained soil. In Ontario, heavy yields of grain crops and good yields of hay are expected. The season is about ten days earlier than average. Cutworms have caused considerable damage to truck and other springsown crops, in southern Ontario particularly.

Extremely variable crop prospects prevail in Manitoba due to the spotty precipitation, but generally the promise is well below average yield because of drought. wind and insect damage. The crops of Saskatchewan are generally poor and the depreciating conditions of drought, high winds, and insects have not been materially relieved by recent rains. Alberta crops have benefitted most from June rains and conditions in southern and northern sections are much improved, with probably the best prospects in the West. British Columbia experienced a dry and hot period in early June, but recently, general and unusually heavy rains have fallen, benefitting grain, fodder, and root crops, but damaging strawberries and early cherries. This rain did not extend to the Okanagan and Windermere districts, where drought is severe.

St. Lawrence Director



R. W. STEELE, vice-president, Dominion Securities Corp., Montreal, who recently has been elected a director of St. Lawrence Corp., holding company for St. Lawrence Paper Mills, Lake St. John Power & Paper and Brompton Paper.

Saskatchewan Rains Far Short of Demand

From Our Own Correspondent

REGINA.—Except in a few localities showers during the past week were too light to be of material benefit and with these few exceptions the crop situation has not materially changed during the past fortnight, according to telegraph reports received over the week end by the statistics branch of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture. Crops in the central and southern areas are generally reported poor as a result of drought and high winds and in some of the south central districts are too badly damaged to recover and here given ideal conditions during the remainder of the growing season it is not considered possible to produce a crop even approximating the average. With better moisture conditions crops gradually improve toward the north although there are several districts in that area particularly in the northeast where the need of rain is reported. Seeding is all completed except for some reseeding and some late grains for green feed. In many cases, however, no further seeding will be done unless good rains come very shortly.

Cutworms have been unusually active and a few reports of grasshoppers have been received. Pastures in the central and southern districts are very poor and in some localities the feed situation is serious. Work on summerfallow has started but has been proceeding somewhat slowly on account of the dry condition of the soil and the slow germination of weed seeds in the drier areas.

Rains Halt Transfer of Prairie Livestock

From Our Own Correspondent

REGINA.—Up until the arrival of last week's rains conditions over a large part of southwestern Saskatchewan had been extremely serious. Not only did there seem little likelihood of any crops that could be sold, but there was great danger that there would be no supplies of feed for livestock. Water supplies were giving out, and the only way to save livestock appeared to be to move them to the more northerly districts of the province. With the cooperation of the railways arrangements had already been begun for such movement.

The transfer has now been halted, for while a good deal more rain is still urgently required, there is a good prospect of production of sufficient pasture and feed. The extent of recovery possible to much of the grain crop in this district is still a matter of doubt. Given the best of conditions from now on, it is probable that fair quantities of grain will be produced in areas for which all hope had previously been given up.

GROWING MARKET IN B. WEST INDIES FOR SECURITIES

(Continued from page 1)

of oil was concerned. There were three large refineries there catering to the West Indian market. The oil business and the asphalt business had helped the island when the depression in prices of its chief agricultural commodities came. Their pitch lake supplying the world with asphalt was especially valuable. But in the last three months oil and asphalt had also felt the pinch to some extent.

Hopes for Greater Trade

Trinidad had the largest sugar factory in the British Empire, producing 32,000 tons a year. Export of oranges and grapefruit also promised a growing business for the islands.

A conference of representatives of the islands will be held in Ottawa next September. Their conclusions should be mutually beneficial. Canadian flour had in the past tended to have a growing place in the market but recently English flour made from Russian wheat had been coming in at a lower price. It had come in under the preferential tariff as a British product. That situation would have to be discussed.

An impetus to trade with Canada, it is hoped, would result from the appointment of a British West Indies representative in Montreal, in October next. The new West Indian trade commissioner will represent all the British West Indies except Jamaica and Demerara.

Mr. Webb is on a three months visit to Toronto, which is his old home. His father was at one time a member of the Toronto Stock Exchange before the war.

FARM RELIEF THROUGH LOWER WAGES?

(Continued from page 1)

out driving him out of the markets. Indeed, so long as the public can be induced to part with its money, both the manufacturer and the dealer profit most by relatively high prices; at any rate, by increasing prices, which ultimately mean the same thing. The farmer, however, being a heavy buyer of manufactured goods of many kinds, is wholly the loser by high and increasing prices unless his own commodities rise also and in corresponding proportion.

This they often do in the early stages of war, but not after deflation begins, because there is no direct relation between the world value of foodstuffs and the local cost of manufacture and distribution. That is the chief difficulty in farming now, values being fixed by independent instead of related interests; and no legerdemain of co-operative marketing or price control will make it otherwise. The great remedy lies elsewhere in the reciprocal responsibilities on the part of manufacture, commerce and transportation toward agriculture.

Duty of Employing Classes

Here agriculture deems it has a very substantial and long standing grievance. Even today, when we are wallowing in the deepest depression Canada has known for many years, there has been no serious attempt made to bring industrial and transportation wages, in the organized classes, in line with the farmers' ability to pay in terms of commodities and services. The farmer pays tribute to urban labor on practically every dollar he spends—and he generally spends everything he receives—and thus helps to maintain a scale of wages fantastically out of line with the earnings of himself and his hard-working family.

We are apparently still slaves to the obsession, that purely domestic wage adjustments cannot even be considered until our neighbors to the south have made the first move and paved the way for action on this side of the line. Under the new economic status that is slowly crystallizing we can, however, no longer afford to function as a glorified annex of the United States. It behooves us to realize that economically the two countries have come to the parting of the ways, and that we can no longer borrow our economics and social standards from across the line in spite of international labor and other affiliations. Canada has her own problems to solve in her own way. Mexico, another border country, is economically miles apart from the United States. In Europe each country works out its own economic salvation irrespective of its neighbors. The old bogy of loss of population is apparently no longer to be feared. The immigration laws take care of that.

Time to "Clean House"

The employing classes in Canada have not even shown sufficient interest in this outstanding problem to bring urban wages in line with the present lower cost of living, and have thus actually acquiesced in what virtually constitutes a largely increased wage to organized labor, while agricultural prices have decended to the lowest point in centuries. The Canadian Pacific has reduced dividends, the National lines pile up huge annual deficits and the farmer cannot profitably reach export markets with his animal products, owing to prohibitive freight rates. At the same time, transportation labor, constituting fifty per cent of direct railway operating costs, is drawing wages that make college professors green with envy. It is time we end this scandalous situation and "clean house." We can then commence to give attention to alleged faults in our banking and currency systems.

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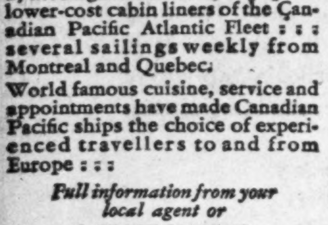

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Utilities and Transportation

INT. UTILITIES CORP. PLANS EXPANSION, NEGOTIATIONS ON

Does Not Divulge Details, Saying Premature Publicity Would Be Harmful

NEW CAPITAL ISSUES

Claimed These Are Integral Feature of Negotiations and Likely to Aid All Shareholders

International Utilities Corp. stockholders are holding their adjourned meeting this week to pass on the proposal of the company to revise the capitalization. The corporation has again informed the preferred stockholders that unless this amendment is adopted by the requisite number of votes, the corporation will have difficulty in completing pending acquisitions which, in the opinion of the board of directors, "are of the utmost importance and promise great advantages to the corporation and to all of its stockholders."

The Financial Post understands that requests of stockholders for complete information as to why the company desires to change the capital structure at present are not being acceded to. From official sources it is learned that the company has in progress at the present moment negotiations which officials consider will be of great and lasting benefit to the company, but which need such a revision as has been proposed of the capital structure. The officials of the company are of the opinion that the present is a splendid buying time for companies acting on sound and tried principles in their buying. They hope in the time that is ahead to reproduce the success made in the period from 1923 to 1929, but claim that premature publicity would affect unfavorably deals of magnitude now being negotiated. It is understood that when contemplated arrangements have been completed, full information will be given to the shareholders.

Chandler & Co., sponsors of International Utilities Corp., apparently are of the opinion that the splendid results achieved in the past are an argument why confidence should be given to them by the shareholders at present. Their latest circular reiterating the advantages of exchange has some additional information. The summary given in this circular reads in part as follows:

"In order to clear up any misunderstanding on the part of the holders of the $7 preferred and class A stocks, we summarize the benefits to each class as follows:

"1. The present preferred stock fixed, definite, sinking fund payment of $2.50 per share per annum is increased to $10 par share per annum in lieu of the additional contingent sinking fund of 20% of net earnings available for dividends on the class "B" stock. Under the new plan and on the basis of the preferred stock now outstanding, this means an annual payment into the sinking fund of $411,500 for the retirement of your present outstanding issue of 31,853 shares of $7 preferred stock compared with a definite, fixed payment of $102,875 in a normal year under present provisions. This new arrangement should retire the present preferred stock (designated under the plan as first series of prior preferred stock) which you now hold, within an eight-year period and the operation of this large sinking fund should result in ultimately establishing a market at or near the call price of $115 per share.

"2. You have the right to convert each share of your $7 preferred stock into a new unit, each unit to consist of two shares of $3.50 prior preferred stock second series, plus one share of class "B" stock. This is a privilege and entirely optional to each holder of the $7 preferred stock.

"3. The issue of the (second) preferred stock and additional class "B" stock proposed to be authorized for the acquisition of the assets of other companies and other corporate purposes will very substantially increase the amount of the invested capital junior to the prior preferred stock.

"4. The present issue of class "A" stock is closed and no more can be issued. It is entirely optional with the class "A" stockholder to hold his present rights and privileges, or to convert his class "A" stock into the proposed issue of (second) preferred stock which will give him the same fixed dividend return, as well as one-fourth of a share of class "B" stock. If the amendment is not adopted, the corporation will be obliged to use for acquisitions its present authorized preferred stock with a call price of $115.

"The issue of additional shares of "B" stock for cash or in connection with the acquisition of properties which can be bought at the present low prices, will afford substantial additional protection to the class "A" stock both with respect to assets and safety of dividends and likewise greatly add to the protection of all classes of preferred stocks.

"Your directors are of the opinion that the conditions prevailing at the present time afford opportunities to your corporation to acquire the assets of other investment companies at prices and on terms and conditions more favorable than at any time during the past; that the revised capital structure proposed by the amendment will permit of such acquisitions with larger benefits to all classes of stockholders than would be possible if securities are limited to the present capital structure; that it will not be otherwise practicable for the corporation to continue its present progress.

"Adopting the amendment will be of value to all classes of stockholders."

C. S. L. Inactivity Reflected by Canal Traffic Figures

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—It is apparent from the canal traffic statistics, as issued by the Dominion Government, that the volume of business being handled by Canada Steamship Lines this year is still subnormal.

According to the Government report, total traffic through the Canadian and United States locks at Sault Ste. Marie during May amounted to 4,335,021 tons, which, with the exception of May, 1922, was the smallest tonnage passing through the locks in any corresponding month in the past decade.

The Welland Canal reports a total traffic amounting to 1,165,850 tons, the heaviest handled during May in any year during the past ten years. St. Lawrence Canals also created a new high record for May, handling 1,165,791 tons of traffic.

Paterson Elected Member

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Montreal Stock Exchange announces the election to membership of Harland MacD. Paterson, who is a member of the firm of Alex. Paterson & Co.

Newsprint Exports Generally Lower

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Exports of newsprint from Canada during the first four months of 1930 aggregated 650,501 tons. This compares with 748,031 tons in the corresponding period last year. Examination of the returns show that South Africa and other Latin-American countries are the only markets to take an increased quantity, while Australia recorded the largest decrease from 18,462 in 1930 to 8,464 tons in 1931. Particulars of the exports in the first four months of 1931, with comparative figures for 1930, follow:

	Four Months 1931 tons	1930 tons
United Kingdom	16,045	29,235
Cuba	3,271	3,415
Jamaica	273	318
Argentina	16,926	19,782
Other Latin cts.	4,602	1,746
South Africa	5,081	4,757
Australia	8,464	18,462
New Zealand	5,368	7,106
All other	4,811	1,705
Overseas total	64,836	86,525
U. S. A.	585,665	661,506
Grand total	650,501	748,031

THREE MILE DAM AT CHATS FALLS NEARLY FINISHED

Two-Thirds of Long Barrier Are Completed

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—The 3½ mile dam at Chats Falls, site of a future 224,000 horsepower hydro-electric development, is about two thirds completed; when the remaining gap is closed it will provide a normal head of 53 feet of water for operation of the plant.

The dam will not entail 3½ miles of construction. Across the crest of the fall there extend various islands which will be linked together to form a barrier against the water of the Ottawa River.

Generators Nearly Ready

Two generators with their accompanying water wheels are well on their way to completion; cash will have a rating of 28,000 horsepower. Eight units will comprise the initial installation while ultimate capacity is 280,000 horsepower or ten units.

The work is being undertaken jointly by the Ottawa Valley Power Co. and the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission. The private company owns the water right in Quebec and the latter in Ontario. The power house, 627 feet long, is located on the interprovincial boundary so that half the machines will be in Quebec and half in Ontario.

The approach of completion is reflected in the number of men working on the project. At the present time there are some 800 men engaged as compared with 1,500 at the peak of employment.

It is expected that power will be produced by October 1 when the company's contracts with the Ontario Hydro commence. The contract calls for 48,000 horsepower at that date with an additional 48,000 horsepower a year later.

The project has entailed large purchases from Canadian firms. Funds were obtained through the issuance of $9,000,000 of 5½ per cent first mortgage bonds.

EASTERN LIGHT TAKES CONTROL OF CAPE BRETON

Local Company Formed to Take Over Island System

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Following upon the public sale of the assets of Cape Breton Electric Co., the Eastern Light and Power Co. has been formed to take over and operate the distribution system and power plant of the former company, according to a joint statement issued by G. G. Spencer, and J. H. Winfield, of Halifax. Mr. Winfield is representing Hon. F. B. McCurdy, head of the group which purchased the property and assets of Cape Breton for $890,000.

The directors of the new company are: Willard S. Thompson, North Sydney, president; M. R. Chappell, Sydney; M. J. Dwyer, Sydney Mines; Don C. Sinclair, K.C., New Glasgow; J. H. Winfield, Halifax. G. G. Spencer will be secretary of the organization.

Issue Public Manifesto

Following is the official statement issued by the new interests, upon announcing formation of the Eastern Light and Power Co.

"It is anticipated that formal transfer of the property will be made to the company within a few days. As soon as practicable after taking possession, application will be made to the Board of Commissioners of Public Utilities for the Province of Nova Scotia for the approval of a schedule of rates for electric lighting and power similar in every respect to the schedule of rates previously agreed to as acceptable by the City of Sydney with other interests who at one time had contemplated purchasing the property.

Will Reduce Rates

"As soon as the necessary approval has been obtained from the Public Utilities Commission, the new rates will go into effect.

"It is the intention of the new company to endeavor to give the best possible service to the communities which they will serve, and the customers of the company should be quite satisfied that their interests will be safe in the hands of the prominent local gentlemen on the directorate.

Financing is Guaranteed

"The adequate financing of the company is guaranteed and an opportunity will be offered to local investors to participate in the financing at cost. There will be no promoters' profit and it is hoped that the undertaking will become largely a community enterprise.

"The helpful co-operation of the City Council of Sydney and the Town Councils of North Sydney and Sydney Mines, as well as that of the citizens in general, is hoped for, since it is only by all pulling together for the general good that the most satisfactory results can be obtained."

CANADIAN RAILS HAVE FIRST CALL ON P. G. E. LINE

Premier Tolmie Defers Consideration of U.S. Purchase Plans

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER.—United States interests appear to be anxious to obtain control of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, but the Provincial Government, owner of the road, is not ready to talk business until it has heard from the C. P. R. or C. N. R.

Premier S. F. Tolmie announced this week that a second offer had been received from a New York syndicate which proposes to take over the line in consideration of land subsidies.

The Canadian railways, however, must be given first choice, Premier Tolmie stated, and he expects that a definite decision will be reached at a conference called for next month in Ottawa by Premier Bennett. Mr. Tolmie is pinning his faith on an intimation by the Federal Premier that the Peace River will be provided with a Pacific outlet, and he believes that the P. G. E. will be taken over as part of this scheme, thus providing a direct route between the coast and the Peace River district.

If this conference fails to reach an agreement favorable to the Provincial Government, the American offers will then be given consideration on their merits, according to Premier Tolmie.

Meanwhile the Provincial Government is being urged to proceed with construction of the P. G. E. to the Peace River country as an unemployment relief measure, but the Government is opposed to this, maintaining that it has already spent enough on this road and that further extension can be carried out only with the help of the Federal Government or private interests.

N. B. POWER BOARD FIELD OF SERVICE ENLARGED IN 1930

Sale of Electrical Energy Establishes Another Record

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — New Brunswick Electric Power Commission's report for the fiscal year ended October 31 last, indicates a further gain in power sales, widening of the distribution system and an increase in the number of customers.

During the past fiscal year power sales by the commission totalled 28,075,500 kw.h., of which 20,103,300 kw.h. were secured from the commission's Musquash plant and 7,972,200 kw.h. purchased from the New Brunswick Power Co. This was only a slight increase over the preceding year owing to the loss of the Nashwaak Paper Co. load, this plant having operated at only part time and capacity.

Operate Three Systems

Operations of the commission are divided into three systems, namely, Southern, Northern and Port Elgin. The latter is a newcomer to the list and was only in operation three months of the year. Under agreement with the Eastern Electric and Development Co., power was obtained at Mount Whatley for supplying Port Elgin area.

The financial statement of the commission for the twelve months ended October 31, 1930, showed gross revenue of $512,903, which was divided as follows: Southern system, $489,462; Northern system, $21,961; and Port Elgin system, $1,480. After providing for all expenses, sinking fund, and reserves, the commission reported an aggregate deficit of $29,714.

Capital Over $4,000,000

Investments of the commission in plants as at October 31 last amounted to $4,264,525, representing an increase of $275,296 during the year, including rural distribution lines and the new Grand Lake steam power plant.

During the year an additional 138 miles of distribution lines were placed in operation, principally in rural districts.

Add to Customers

The number of customers to whom the commission distributes directly was increased by 877, making the total number of direct customers 3,720. In addition the commission supplied power distribution by other agencies to 14,590 customers in Saint John, Sussex, Moncton and Newcastle.

Directly and indirectly 18,310 meters are served by the commission's power—a total increase of 1,590 for the year.

The extent of the commission's operations in the New Brunswick power field is better appreciated by a knowledge of the fact that 52 per cent of the electrical meters in the province are on the commission's system.

Make New Agreements

General developments in connection with the commission's operations last year included the completion of negotiations and agreements for supplying power from the Maritime Electric Co. for general distribution in Fredericton and Devon, and with Canadian Cottons for supplying power to its Marysville mill.

The village of Hillsboro was incorporated during the year under the Electric Power Act and contracted with the commission for street lighting, which has since been placed in operation.

In a more general way, the commission has continued making surveys in rural districts and villages so as to determine the cost of electric service.

Southern Canada Power May Earnings Increase

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Southern Canada Power reports net earnings in May of $110,781, which contrasts with $107,395 in the same month last year. Gross earnings for May at $183,418 showed an increase of $2,698 over gross for May last year, while operating expenses at $72,637 showed a decrease of $688.

For the eight months of the company's fiscal year ended with May, net earnings are reported at $975,847. This compares with $963,663 in the corresponding period of the preceding year, an increase of $12,184. By the same comparison and for the same period, gross earnings showed an increase of $69,107 while operating expenses increased by $56,923.

SPECIAL ENQUIRY INTO ALLEGATIONS ON BEAUHARNOIS

Lawsuit on Beauharnois Rights Takes New Turn

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—A committee of the House of Commons composed of five Conservatives, three Liberals and one Progressive, will conduct an enquiry into the affairs of the Beauharnois Power project.

A motion made in the house by the Prime Minister provides for the nature and scope of the enquiry in the following words:

> "To investigate from its inception the Beauharnois project for the development of hydro-electric energy by the use of the waters of the St. Lawrence River so far as the matters referred to are within the jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada, and without restricting the generality of the foregoing words in particular, to investigate the matters referred to in the speech made in the House of Commons by Robert Gardiner, member of the House of Commons for Acadia, May 19, this year, and to report from time to time their observations and opinions thereon; with power to send for persons, papers and records."

The special committee will be composed of the following members, as provided for in the motion:

The special committee will be composed of the following members, as provided for in the motion: Hon. Wesley A. Gordon; Hon. George B. Jones; T. Herbert Lennox; Brig.-Gen. J. S. Stewart; Hon. Ian MacKenzie; Sir Eugene Fiset; S. W. Jacobs; C. N. Dorien and Robert Gardiner. The jurisdiction of the committee will be determined by the committee itself; or, in other words the committee will determine upon an interpretation of the phrase "within the jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada."

Gardiner Takes Initiative

The Beauharnois question first came up in the house last session, but owing to the closeness of dissolution, no action was taken. About four weeks ago Robert Gardiner again discussed the matter and made certain allegations in his speech, the result of which was to bring from the Prime Minister a promise of a committee of investigation.

Mr. Gardiner contended that the Beauharnois enterprise was without real legal foundation and contrary to the laws and treaty obligations of Canada. He further contended that the canal now under construction was larger than shown in the plans approved by the Governor-in-Council. Allegation of fraud, misrepresentation and improper dealing, charges that members of the Dominion Senate were interested in the power scheme were made in the course of Mr. Gardiner's address and subsequent discussion.

The Prime Minister is reported as confirming the statement by Mr. Gardiner that the Beauharnois Canal now under construction is larger than provided for in the Order-in-Council.

New Angle to Lawsuit

Beauharnois Power Corp. is further interested in the lawsuit instituted by Transportation and Power Corp. against R. O. Sweezey, et al, and the Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Co. for the sum of $10,000,000 which the former claims as its interest in the Beauharnois rights.

Affairs of this case took a new turn last week when bankruptcy proceedings were taken against the Transportation and Power Corp. Withdrawal of two of the counsel resulted because of the refusal of the company to carry to the Privy Council a petition for leave to appeal from the judgment of Chief Justice Greenshields replacing Mr. Justice Patterson by Mr. Justice Boyer in the $10,000,000 action. Refusal to pay one of the counsel his fees resulted in bankruptcy proceedings.

The action against Beauharnois is that which gave rise to comment in the House of Commons by Robert Gardiner and the appointment of a Parliamentary Committee to investigate Beauharnois.

An interim receiver has been appointed to take over the Transportation and Power Corporation's books, but the company is contesting the receivership orders. Counsel for the company claims that the corporation has never been indebted to the petitioner for any fees whatsoever. Moreover it claims that it never committed any act of bankruptcy and that within the last six months it has paid its debts as they came due.

Public Utility Earnings

Southern Canada Power

May:	1931 $	1930 $	Inc. $
Gross	183,418	180,720	2,698
Expenses	72,637	73,325	*688
Net	110,781	107,395	3,386
Eight Mos.:	1931 $	1930 $	Inc. $
Gross	1,587,080	1,517,973	69,107
Expenses	611,233	554,310	56,923
Net	975,847	963,663	12,184

*Decrease.

CANADA NORTHERN POWER

April:	1931 $	1930 $
Gross earnings	273,981	252,919
Oper. expenses	83,757	84,428
Net earnings	190,224	168,491
Four Mos. End. April 30:		
Gross earnings	1,111,680	1,070,867
Oper. expenses	342,165	328,250
Net earnings	769,524	742,617

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NFLD. LIGHT PROFIT INCREASED IN 1930

Sales of Power Show Gain During Year to Date

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Net earnings of Newfoundland Light & Power Co. subsidiary of International Power Co. totalled $300,911 in 1930, as compared with $272,915 in the previous year and $281,389 in 1928. These figures are before bond interest and depreciation; interest charges in 1930 were $121,757.

In April, 1931, the company issued $800,000 of 5½ per cent first mortgage bonds to fund part of the cost of a 5,000 horsepower development now under construction at Pierre's Brook. Initial capacity of 1,500 horsepower at this source is expected shortly.

Output has been contracted for by Dominion Steel and Coal Corp. and power for the Wabana mines on Bell Island has been delivered by submarine cables from Newfoundland to the island since the beginning of the year.

Sales of power, therefore, have been substantially increased this year, a factor which should find reflection in earnings. Revenue from the tramways utility of Newfoundland Light & Power Co. recorded a nominal decline in 1930; gross totalling $86,713.

De Havilland Preferred Dividend is Passed

In announcing the passing of the dividend on the preferred stock, shareholders of de Havilland Aircraft of Canada are given this information over the signature of W. Zimmerman, secretary:

"Your company is in a splendid liquid position at the present time and it has been considered desirable to maintain it so. The last balance sheet prepared by the Company's auditors as at March 31, 1931, shows a balance to the credit of profit and loss of $24,821 and current assets of $314,440 against current liabilities of $81,622. As at June 1 the company had a substantial balance at credit with its bankers and no indebtedness other than current monthly accounts. All machines included in the inventory as at March 31 have been sold or are on order and the inventory of parts which has been taken at cost or less and for which the company has a good demand is not subject to any serious depreciation by reason of price fluctuations or obsolescence.

"Your company with all other companies in the aircraft industry as well as in other lines has suffered a considerable reduction in volume of business. The position of the company however has been maintained and sales for the eight months ended May 31, 1931, amounted to $300,000. The prospects for the sale of new aircraft during the summer and the remaining four months of the company's fiscal year are not bright, but the company has in hand a considerable volume of reconditioning work, and the parts business, which represents a fair portion of the company's business, has been very well maintained. There are now approximately three hundred machines in Canada of the types sold by the company and the demand for replacements for these machines continues even if the sales of new aircraft remain stationary."

Canadian Harbor Terminals Protective Commit. Formed

A bondholders' protective committee has been formed with respect to the general mortgage bonds of Canadian Rail & Harbor Terminals, Toronto. The interests on this issue due June 1, 1931, has remained unpaid.

The committee is W. O. Birckhead (chairman), B. B. Burton, Richard Cullen, William Neely, J. E. Newlin, J. A. Ritchie. Holders of these bonds are asked to deposit them with the Bank of America, New York. The secretary of the committee is C. W. Devoy, 44 Wall street, New York. Counsel is Hornblower, Miller, Miller & Boston, 15 Broad street, New York.

E. A. Siegrist & Co., Ltd., is New London, Ont., Firm

Announcement is made of the formation of E. A. Siegrist & Co., Ltd., as investment bankers, in London, Ont. The new firm, of which Earl A. Siegrist and Duncan A. Anderson are the principals, is specializing in government, municipal and corporation bonds.

The firm's offices are in the new Bank of Toronto building, London.

Four Attractive High Grade Bonds

Dominion of Canada Guaranteed 4½% Bonds
Due December 1st, 1968.
Price: 102.50, yielding 4.36%.

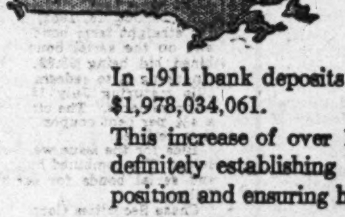
City of Vancouver 5% Bonds
Due January 15th, 1970.
Price: 106.75, yielding 4.62%.

City of Edmonton 4½% Bonds
Due May 1st, 1951.
Price: 94.94, yielding 4.90%.

City of Windsor 5% Bonds
Due November 1st, 1941-1960.
Prices: to yield 4.90%.

Accrued interest and transfer tax to be added to above prices.

Wood, Gundy & Company
Limited
Toronto Montreal Winnipeg
Vancouver New York London, Eng.



Look ahead!
CANADA'S PROGRESS IS SURE

In 1911 bank deposits were $980,433,788. Today they are $1,978,034,061.
This increase of over 100% is but one of the many factors definitely establishing the soundness of Canada's economic position and ensuring her progress.
Purchase today the securities of Companies basically essential to Canada's growth.

We recommend for investment
CANADA NORTHERN POWER CORPORATION LIMITED
5% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, due 1953
PRICE: $93.00 and accrued interest to yield 5.55%
(Plus Transfer Tax)

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and Company Limited
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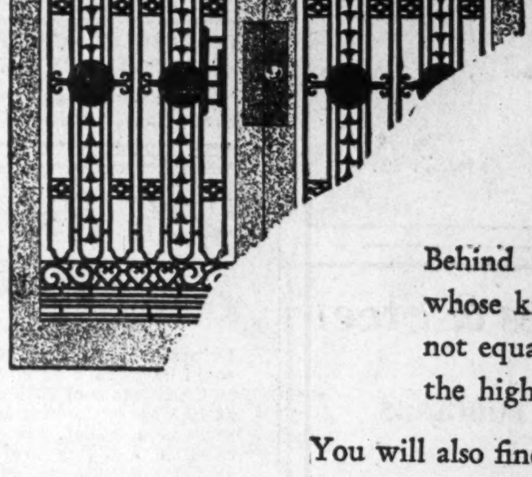
Winnipeg Saskatoon Calgary Victoria Vancouver
935



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News of Investment Markets

UNITED SERVICE SEEKS FINANCING OF NEW PROJECT

Will Build in Halifax; Company Controls Many Subsidiaries

Offering is being made of an issue of $250,000 of 6 per cent 20-year first mortgage bonds, series A, of United Service Corp., a company which has been incorporated in Nova Scotia to control and direct seven companies operating in Nova Scotia. The activities of these subsidiary companies cover the whole range of supplying the requirements of automobile owners including the marketing and servicing of automobiles and trucks, the dealing in parts and accessories, the wholesaling of automotive equipment, the financing of retail automotive paper and the operation of two distinct chains of service stations in Nova Scotia.

The subsidiaries controlled by the company include: Super-Service Stations Ltd., Super-Service Stations (Eastern) Ltd., Maritime Accessories Ltd., Annapolis Valley Motors Ltd., Fred C. Manning Co., Avonian Motors Ltd., and Nova Scotia Acceptance Corp. The parent company owns 95 per cent or more of the common shares of these subsidiaries which in 1930 are stated to have earned net profit of $110,803 before charging business life insurance premiums and income taxes.

To Construct Building

Proceeds of the present financing will be used for payment of cost of lands in Halifax and for construction on these lands of a two-story fireproof building to contain offices, stores, automobile show rooms and filling station. The premises will be occupied by the company and its subsidiaries under long-term lease.

$250,000
UNITED SERVICE CORP.
20-YR. 6% FIRST MORTGAGE AND COLLATERAL TRUST S.F. GOLD BONDS, SERIES "A"

Dated: January 1, 1931; due, January 1, 1951.

Interest: Payable semi-annually, January and July 1, at principal offices of the Bank of Nova Scotia in Montreal, Toronto, Quebec, Ottawa, and any branch in the maritime provinces.

Denominations: Coupon bonds, $100, $500 and $1,000, registrable as to principal.

Callable: On option of the company at 30 days' notice at premium of 5 per cent on or before January 1, 1934, premium decreasing ¼ of 1 per cent annually until January 1, 1950.

Sinking Fund: Annually from January 1, 1933, an amount equal to 2½ per cent of aggregate bonds issued plus interest on bonds previously redeemed, payments to be made quarterly. Sinking fund estimated to be sufficient to retire 80 per cent of bonds by maturity.

Trustee: Acadia Trust Co., Truro, N.S.

Security: A specific first mortgage on all real and movable property now owned or hereafter acquired by the company and on all bonds, debentures and shares of other companies now owned or hereafter acquired, and a floating charge on properties of the company not specifically mortgaged.

Earnings: Average net earnings for the past three years are stated at $68,590.

Capitalization, on completion of present financing.

	Authorized	Issued
6% 1st mtge. and collateral trust bonds, series "A"	*$250,000	$260,000
7% cum. pfd. $5 par val.	750,000	625,450
Common, no par val.	35,000 shs.	28,018 shs.

*Additional bonds may be issued subject to restrictions of trust deed.

Offering: $250,000, June, 1931, at 99 with a bonus of five shares of common with each $1,000 bond, fractions adjusted at $20 a share, by Eastern Securities Co. and Johnston & Ward.

Isard, Robertson Opens Office in Toronto

Isard, Robertson & Co., investment bankers, London, Ont., announces the opening of a Toronto office, located in the Toronto General Trusts Building, Toronto.

This office will be under the management of W. F. Wilson, who has been admitted as a member of the firm. Mr. Wilson has been identified with the investment banking business for many years and is well known in Canadian financial circles.

Dominion Stores Sales Higher for Five Months

Dominion Stores sales in the five months ended May 30, showed an increase in dollar volume of 3.26 per cent over the corresponding five months of the previous year.

The figures are $10,810,691 for this year, compared with $10,469,769 in the corresponding period of last year, an increase of $340,921. An increase in dollar volume means a substantial increase in tonnage, due to the fall in commodity prices.

May, a five-week period, showed the largest gain this year, with sales up 7.76 per cent, or $186,078 from $2,396,624 for the corresponding five-week period of 1930. At the end of April, Dominion Stores took over 12 Ontario stores from Consolidated Food Products.

March and April both showed slight reductions (1.05 and 1.54 per cent) compared with March and April of 1930, but January (five weeks) was 2.71 per cent ahead of January last year, and February (four weeks) was 7.74 per cent above February of 1930.

Opens Toronto Office

W. F. WILSON,
who has been admitted to partnership in the firm of Isard, Robertson & Co. Ltd., and has been appointed manager of their Toronto office just opened.

Bond Sales

MONTREAL, QUE.

Chase Securities Corp., Wood, Gundy & Co., Royal Bank and Continental Illinois Co. comprised the successful syndicate which was awarded $11,000,000 4¼ per cent debentures of the city of Montreal, on June 17. Of the total amount issued $2,000,000 mature June 1, 1971, while $9,000,000 are due serially Oct. 15, 1932, to Oct. 15, 1951, inclusive. The bid on the straight term bonds is reported at 96.198 and on the serial bonds at 99.159, the combined bid being 98.62. The purpose of the financing is to redeem $7,500,000 of treasury bills maturing July 15, 1931, and for local improvements. The city has not issued bonds a 4¼ per cent coupon rate for some 20 years it is believed.

Bids for the issue were made by five syndicates. The combined bid on the straight term and serial bonds for each syndicate was as follows:

1	Chase Securities Corp., Wood, Gundy & Co., Royal Bank, Continental Illinois	98.62
2	National City Co., Guarantee Co., Hanson Bros., Drury & Co.	98.332
3	Bank of Montreal, First National Bank, A. E. Ames & Co., Hanson Bros., Banque Canadienne Nationale, Stone, Webster & Blodgett, Old Colong Co., Solomon Bros. & Hutzler, Bankers Trust Co.	97.889
4	Dillon, Read & Co., Dominion Securities Corp., E. H. Rollins & Son, Blythe & Co., Chemical Securities Co., Shawmutt National Bank, Nesbitt, Thomson & Co.	97.70
5	Bancamerica-Blair Co., Bank of Nova Scotia, McLeod, Young, Weir & Co., Greenshields & Co., Royal Securities Corp., Bell, Gouinlock & Co., Fry, Mills, Spence & Co., R. A. Daly & Co., Matthews & Co., Marine National Bank	97.60

HALIFAX, N.S.

Canadian Bank of Commerce and J. L. Goad & Co. have been awarded $362,100 4½ per cent debentures of Halifax, N.S., due July 1, 1952, at 100.27; cost basis 4.47 per cent. Bids were as follows:

1	Canadian Bank of Commerce, J. L. Goad & Co.	100.27
2	W. C. Pitfield & Co., Hanson Bros. Inc.	99.97
3	Gairdner & Co., Dyment, Anderson & Co., C. H. Burgess & Co.	99.61
4	Wood, Gundy & Co., Royal Bank, Eastern Securities Co.	99.40
5	Johnston & Ward	99.12
6	A. E. Ames & Co.	99.09
7	Dominion Securities Corp.	99.04
8	McLeod, Young, Weir & Co.	98.58
9	Fry, Mills, Spence & Co.	98.02
10	R. A. Daly & Co.	97.29

WARDSVILLE, ONT.

Midland Securities Co. has been awarded $4,000 5 per cent 15-installment debentures of the village of Wardsville at 100.47; cost basis 4.94 per cent. Bids are reported as follows:

1	Midland Securities Corp.	100.47
2	R. A. Daly & Co.	97.53
3	Dominion Securities Corp.	97.23

Bond Redemptions

Bond Issues—	Rate	Due	Redeem.	Price
B.C. Telephone	4½%	1962	†Nov. 1	105
Brazeau Collieries	7%	1935	*July 1	105
Cascade Water Power	4½%	1940	†May 1/32	100
West Kootenay Pr.	6%	1940	Sept. 1	110
Imperial Realty	*6%	1945	July 1	103
Nashwaak Pulp	*6%	1936	July 1	100
Ont. Steel Prod.§	6%	....	June 30	...
Stock Issues—				
Standard Brands	*7% pref. "A"		July 1	120
Foreign Issues—				
Kingdom of Denmark	*5%	1955	Aug. 1	100
Hungarian Land Mtg. Institute	7½%	....	July 1	100
Polish Syn. of Germany Ser. "C"	†6½%	1953	July 1	102½
Mtg. Bk. of Chile	†6½%	1957	June 30	100
Do.	†6¾%	1961	June 30	100
Rep. of Chile (Rly. Ref.)	*6%	1961	July 1	100
Kingdom of Norway	*5%	1967	Dec. 1	100
Rio de Janeiro	*6½%	1959	July 1	100
State of Sao Paulo	*6%	1968	July 1	100

*Called in part.
§Tenders asked for bonds sufficient to exhaust $30,102.
†Or before.

OTTAWA L. H. & P. BONDS FINANCE PLANT EXPANSION

Additional Offering Made of $1,000,000 5 Per Cent Issue

Additional offering of $1,000,000 of 5 per cent refunding mortgage and collateral trust sinking fund bonds, series A, of Ottawa Light, Heat & Power Co. is being made to fund recent capital expenditures and for development of an additional 3,500 h.p. at the company's No. 4 plant and for additions to gas plant. The current offering will increase the amount of this issue outstanding to $4,124,000.

Through its wholly owned subsidiaries, Ottawa Electric Co. and Ottawa Gas Co., the company provides electric light, power and gas services to a population of some 160,000 in Ottawa, Hull and vicinity. The operating companies have perpetual charters. Earnings of the company in 1930 amounted to $681,446, available for bond interest, depreciation, etc. This is 2.78 times the interest requirements of the company's entire funded debt including the current additional issue. Earnings for the first four months of 1931 are reported to be in excess of those for the same period of 1930. The company has had a long and continuous record of dividend payments.

$1,000,000
OTTAWA LIGHT, HEAT & POWER CO.
5% refunding mortgage and collateral trust sinking fund bonds, series "A"

Dated: Oct. 1, 1927; due Oct. 1, 1957.

Interest: Payable semi-annually, April and October 1, at the Bank of Montreal at Ottawa, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Quebec, Halifax, and Saint John or in New York or London.

Denominations: $1,000 and $500, coupon bonds registrable as to principal.

Redeemable: In whole or in part on any interest date at 105 to Oct. 1, 1932; thereafter at 104 to Oct. 1, 1937; thereafter at 103 to Oct. 1, 1942; thereafter at 102 to Oct. 1, 1947, and thereafter at 101 to Oct. 1, 1952.

Sinking Fund: In operation, annual, cumulative, payable October 1, each year sufficient to retire 65 per cent of present outstanding bonds by maturity.

Trustee: Royal Trust Co.

Capitalization: After giving effect to present issue:

	Authorized	To be Outstanding
5% refund. mtge. and collat. trust bonds	$6,000,000	$4,124,000
Bonds of subs. held by public	*closed	775,000
6½% cum. pfd. stock	†1,500,000	1,500,000
Common stock	†3,500,000	3,500,000

*Except as may be issued from time to time as additional security for refunding mortgage and collateral trust bonds.

†Authorized capital stock recently increased by supplementary letters patent from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000.

Additional offering: $1,000,000, June, 1931 at par by W. C. Pitfield, & Co.

Highland Dairies Dividend

Highland Dairies, Ltd., announces the declaration of their regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the 7 per cent preferred shares payable July 1 to shareholders of record June 25, 1931.

Say Canada Packers Profits About $850,000

Report of Canada Packers, Ltd., for the year ended March 27, 1931, is expected to show earnings available for preferred and common dividends of $850,000, compared with $1,552,072 for the previous year. The preferred dividend requirements are slightly in excess of $400,000, so that something more than $2 per share will remain for the 199,974 shares of common stock. The report will be published in a few days, it is understood.

There has been no official corroboration of the forecast of what the report will show, but it is believed that the figures indicated are substantially correct.

In view of general conditions, and more particularly because of the almost continuous decline in cattle prices in the earlier part of the fiscal year, the probability that the preferred dividend has been earned about twice over is considered gratifying. Other companies in this line of business have not had so favorable an experience.

International Pete Reopens Peruvian Plant

International Petroleum Co. this week will resume operations in the Talara and Lobitos oil fields in Peru. The entire workings have been shut down since the last week in May because of trouble between groups of workers and government police in several of the camps.

Although leaders of the men assured the company that there was no dissatisfaction with the company, the action was, in effect, a strike which decided the company to cease production until order had been restored.

Cable advices this week indicate that the cause of the original trouble, which has been brewing for many weeks, has been removed and the company consequently has decided to reopen the plants.

MEXICO TRAMWAY EARNINGS DECLINE; JITNEYS INCREASE

Silver Depreciation Hits Country and Causes Exchange Losses

Mexico Tramways Co. report for the year ending December 31, 1930, reveals another year of seriously decreased gross and net earnings in spite of every effort to cut operating costs. This is attributed mainly to the ever-increasing omnibus and jitney competition.

Gross earnings were $9,943,739, Mexican currency, as compared with $10,724,937 for 1929, a decrease of 7.28 per cent. After providing for depreciation reserve a net loss from operations in Mexico of $672,307 (pesos) was shown, which compares with a net operating profit of $225,093 for the previous year. Operating expenses amounting to $7,140,103 show an increase of about $55,000 (pesos). In Canadian currency, the loss from operations, including net loss on exchange and sundry adjustments amounted to $420,885, compared with a loss of $23,208 for 1929.

Total income from investments, notes of Mexican Light & Power Co. redeemed, and miscellaneous income amounted to $1,759,246, compared with $1,673,466 for the previous year. This amount met the operating loss, administration and general expenses, bond interest and sinking funds, and left an amount of $241,065 which was contributed toward meeting capital expenditures, in accordance with the terms of the reorganization agreement.

The balance sheet shows a slight shrinkage in total assets at $59,540,376, this including an amount of $1,886,105 due from the Mexican Government.

During the year $210,890 was expended on construction work properly chargeable to capital account; property and equipment was retired during the year in the amount of $201,835.

	1930	1929
(Mexican Currency)		
Car earnings:	$	$
Passengers	5,974,463	6,848,074
Weekly tickets	3,306,739	2,869,462
Monthly tickets	216,195	460,813
Chartered cars	17,669	19,053
Freight	232,094	286,761
Baggage and parcels	76,671	95,717
Funeral	3,521	19,744
Total	9,827,365	10,599,627
Misc. earnings	116,383	125,310
Total earnings	9,943,739	10,724,937
Expenses:		
Operation	7,140,103	7,085,127
Main. taxes & deprec.	3,475,943	3,414,717
Total expenses	10,616,046	10,499,844
Net earn. from oper. in Mexico	*672,307	225,092

*Deficit.

Bond Tenders

7 o'clock, June 22, Town of Jonquière—$158,000, 6 per cent 25-year serial bonds redeemable July 1, of each year, payable at Banque Nationale, Quebec, Montreal and Jonquière; $12,000, 5½ per cent, 20-year serial bonds, redeemable Feb. 1 of each year; $16,600, 5½ per cent, 20-year, serial bonds, redeemable April 1 of each year; $3,300, 5¼ per cent, 20-year serial bonds, redeemable April 1, of each year. J. M. Lacroix, clerk.

4 o'clock, June 29, Grand'Mere—$68,700, 5 per cent local improvement bonds dated May 1, 1930, redeemable May 1, 1945. Capital and interest (November and May) payable at Banque Nationale at Grand'Mere, Montreal or Quebec, or at Bank of Montreal, Toronto. J. E. Derziel, sec.-treas.

7 o'clock, June 29, Catholic School Commission, Verdun—$166,000, 5 per cent bonds, dated May 1, 1931, redeemable serially from May 1, 1932, to May 1, 1971. Capital and interest (November and May 1) payable at Banque Provinciale at Montreal, or Verdun. Eugene Cote, sec.-treas.

Noon, June 19, Charlottetown, P.E.I. — $65,500, 4½ per cent debentures, dated July 2, 1931, due July 2, 1951. Payable Montreal, Halifax, Saint John and Charlottetown. G. P. Nickolson, treas.

Saskatchewan authorizations granted by the Local Government Board:

School Districts: Torch River, No. 4840, $1,400; Blue Jay, No. 4901, $1,500; Lisieux, No. 4699, $1,250; Heatherdell, No. 2134, $4,000; Dunwell, No. 4857, $700; Prince Albert Catholic Separate, No. 6, $17,000; Keebleville, No. 3410, $500; Prince Albert Public, No. 3, $81,000; Sussex, No. 3277, $4,000; Linford, No. 4870, $1,100; Bumbrae, No. 4665, $3,500; Queen Valley, No. 4889, $3,000; Elkridge, No. 4856, $1,500; Briarcliffe, No. 302, $2,500; Kintail, No. 4883, $3,500.

SLIGHT DECREASE FOR MEXICAN LIGHT DUE TO EXCHANGE

Operating Figures Actually Show Gain in Mexican Currency

Income of Mexican Light & Power Co. for year 1930 showed but a slight decrease from that for the previous year at $4,777,745, while the profit & loss surplus for the year was $517,613 equal to $3.81 per common share as compared with $3.90 a year ago. These figures are in Canadian currency, and do not reflect the actual expansion in operations owing to the serious decline in exchange during the latter months of the year.

Net income from operations in Mexico totalled $5,808,919, an improvement of some $330,000 upon the 1929 figure. From this total are deducted heavier reserves for depreciation, doubtful accounts and exchange, leaving a net of $4,228,411.

Net income from investments showed a rather severe shrinkage, though the revenue from this source is inconsiderable, while miscellaneous income was slightly higher at $484,252.

Expenses are Lower

Administration and general expenses were down a few thousand dollars at $139,296, bond interest $2,618,751, and in addition $854,086 was transferred to sinking funds, leaving $1,165,613 available for preferred dividends, which compares with $1,177,860 for 1929.

Net expenditures on capital account during the year amounted to some $3,240,000 the larger portion of which was expended on the Tepuxtepec hydro-electric development. In this connection it is stated that this plant was expected to be in operation early in the present year, but further reinforcement and drainage of the tunnel has been found to be necessary. The present load is, however, being taken care of without difficulty.

Government Debt Higher

Total assets as at December 31, 1930, amounted to $105,636,184 as against $101,014,628 at the end of the previous year. Among these appears an item of accounts due by the Mexican Federal, State, Municipal governments for light and power supplied, $5,731,238. This shows an increase of over $500,000 over the 1929 indebtedness.

Accounts receivable are heavier at $1,249,929.

Comparative statements follows:

CONSOLIDATED INCOME & SURPLUS ACCOUNT
Years Ended Dec. 31

	1930	1929
(Mexican Currency)		
Earnings	$23,932,270	$22,169,542
Less: Oper. exp.	5,926,935	5,316,644
Main. taxes & depr.	6,387,497	5,897,656
Net income	11,617,838	10,955,241
(Canadian Currency)		
Revenue	$4,777,745	$4,849,769
Admin. & gen. exp.	139,295	142,138
	4,638,450	4,707,631
Bond interest	2,618,751	2,530,685
	2,019,699	2,176,946
Trans. to sink. fund	854,086	999,086
Net profits	1,165,613	1,177,860
Pref. div. 7%	420,000	420,000
Pref. div. 4%	228,000	228,000
Surplus for year	517,613	529,859

Summary of Week's Annual Reports

A brief analysis of common stock earnings per annual statements received since last week's issue. Earnings per share are shown in brackets when they are before depreciation or income tax, or both, as indicated against "net income." The market price is the close on Tuesday this week, or last sale. Company name in bold type indicates listed stocks. The net income shown, is before preferred dividend, if any.

Company	Year end.	Net income 1930	Net income 1929	Common share earnings 1930	Common share earnings 1929	Curr: divd.	Surplus after dividends 1930	Surplus after dividends 1929	Mkt.	Mkt. times earn.	Yield
Beath W. D. & Son "A"	Dec. 31	61,448	278,979	.61	2.79	...	d38,553	132,850	6	10	...
Canadian Wineries	Apr. 30	88,150	85,433	.88	.85	.50	38,146	35,430	4	4½	12.5
Crow's Nest Pass Coal	Dec. 31	166,882	262,236	2.68	4.22	3.00	d112,647	d110,461	13	4¾	23.1
E. Canada Coastal S/S*	Feb. 28	a26,608	......	(.33)	...	...	6,608	...	...	...	...
Eastern Dairies	Mar. 31	b444,926	b366,052	(2.04)	(1.16)	1.00	b95,352	b86,370	20	10	5.0
Nova Scotia Shipping	Feb. 28	c13,203	f14,525	.97	1.63	...	1,941	3,263	...	...	...
Standard Fuel	Mar. 31	145,668	159,709	.99	1.24	...	50,034	68,709	...	...	...

*See also Nova Scotia Shipping, company's subsidiary. a—For 17 mos. period; before income tax. b—Subject to income tax. c—Consolidated statement of company and its subsidiaries. f—General statement of company only.

WEEKLY RECORD OF FINANCING IN CANADA

SALES BY MUNICIPALITIES, PROVINCIAL AND DOMINION GOVERNMENTS

Muncipal	Date Sold	Sold To	Rate	Maturity	Amount	Price	Basis
Village of Wardsville	June 10	Midland Securities Corp.	5%	15-ins.	$4,000	100.47	4.94%
Halifax, N.S.	June 10	Bank of Commerce and J. L. Goad & Co.	4½%	1952	362,100	100.27	4.47%
Gleichen, Alta.	June	Ferguson, Turner & Co.	6½%	10-ins.	16,000	....	....
Restigouche County, N.B.	June	J. M. Robinson & Sons	5%	20-ins.	15,000	103.86	4.70%
Cap de la Madeleine, Que.	Feb.	A. E. Ames & Co.	5%	1932-71	113,000	....	....
Cap de la Madeleine, Que.	May	Banque Can. Nationale	5%	30-yr.	40,000	98.53	5.135%
Montreal	June 17	Chase Securities Corp., Wood, Gundy & Co.,	4¼%	1971	2,000,000	....	....
		Royal Bank, Continental Illinois Co.	4¼%	20-ser.	9,000,000	98.62	....

OFFERINGS OF CORPORATIONS AND FOREIGN SECURITIES

Bond Issues—	Date Issued	Offered by	Rate	Due	Amount	Offered	Yield
United Service Corp.	June	Eastern Securities Co., Johnston & Ward	6%	1951	$250,000	99	6.09%
Ottawa Lt. H. & Pr.	June	W. C. Pittfield & Co.	5%	1957	1,000,000	100	5%

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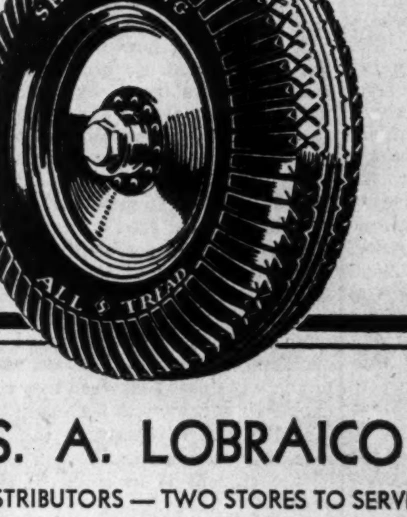

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TORONTO, JUNE 18, 1931

MR. BENNETT WORKS AGAINST HEAVY ODDS

GENERAL business conditions have worked against Mr. Bennett since he came into office. The prevailing state of affairs would have made it impossible for any head of the government to gain widespread popularity, whether he met the situation by curtailing public expenditures or increasing taxes or both, Mr. Bennett was bound to offend some people. The only governments that can win public popularity easily are governments that happen to be in power during periods of prosperity and then usually they are governments that make bold and strategic moves, often very unsound economically but with a strong appeal to the mass of the citizens. However, there is a distinct difference between volatile popularity and underlying confidence. To the credit of Mr. Bennett it should be said that the policies he has adopted have been fearlessly and conscientiously undertaken in the public interest, often without regard for the immediate popular reaction but in a desire to build for the long-term prosperity of the country. Working under excessive pressure, Mr. Bennett has conducted himself in a manner that should in time win public favor and sympathy.

One may find a great deal to criticize in Mr. Bennett's policies, and The Financial Post has not hesitated to voice such constructive criticisms as it considered to be called for from time to time. But even Mr. Bennett's political opponents have a recognition of the difficulty of his task, and of the strenuous efforts he is making to meet the situation. The courage that the prime minister has shown in introducing many policies that were certain to be fiercely criticized before they had been thoroughly analyzed and their probable effect digested, is a reflection of his sturdy individualism and his lack of sectional prejudices.

That Mr. Bennett will attempt over the term of his occupancy of public office, to strengthen the balanced economy of Canada, to enhance our independence of other nations, and to pave the way for the development of sustained prosperity is beyond question. He cannot expect to achieve complete success, nor can he hope that all of his policies will be continued by successive governments, particularly if there should be a change of political party. But in the main essentials his policies are soundly Canadian and they reflect the business experience of many years.

By all means let us have intelligent criticism of the policies of the Government, but let us not forget that the Prime Minister is doing a good job in a hard time.

C. N. R. FINANCES GET HEALTHY AIRING

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS finances and results are being analyzed more critically today than ever before since unification of the constituent lines was attempted during the period from 1919 to 1923. But while the C. N. R. has its critics it also has its supporters who are rising in their might with their battle cry "Save the C. N. R." Honest discussion, honest criticism, honest defence of the national railway system serves a useful purpose. But the railway suffers from many of its friends who consider any criticism of any nature as underhand and disloyal; who are determined to make out a good case for the railway without any attempt to dig for the facts. This spectacle of propaganda first and the facts second has ample precedent in the cases of the Ontario Hydro and the Western wheat pools. Neither the Ontario Hydro nor the Western wheat pools brought the millenium; nor can government ownership of railways bring it, whether the doughty Thornton is in the driver's seat or not.

Current analytical criticism of the C. N. R. is essential to the protection of the people's enormous investment in that system. Taxpayers who contributed $68,000,000 last year to meeting the loss on the Canadian National are entitled to frank and open discussion of the national railway problem. The Prime Minister would be derelict in his duty to the public if he did not do a little worrying about a governmental adjunct that managed to pile up a profit and loss deficit in 1930 $17,000,000 greater than the deficit in 1923, which was the first complete year of unified operations, and to do this despite the investment during the intervening period of collossal sums of new capital. Rather than criticize Mr. Bennett for looking into the C. N. R., the people of Canada would be doing better to encourage him to go on with a more complete investigation.

All railways on the continent have been meeting progressively increasing difficulties in recent years in earning a fair return on their capital investments, particularly on the new investments they have had to make to keep in tune with the times. A number of American railroads have had to cut their dividends and there is no assurance that the old rates can be restored. Even the Canadian Pacific has cut its dividend. If the C. N. R. had done as well by its shareholders—the people of Canada—as the C. P. R. has done, Canadians would have little cause to complain. Both the C. P. R. and the C. N. R. invested tremendous sums in branch line extension, and general improvement between 1923 and 1930. The C. N. R., after interest charges, earned $17,000,000 less in 1930 than in 1923; the C. P. R., after interest charges, earned $4,000,000 more. Even at that, the C. P. R. failed to increase its earnings by the amount required to pay dividends on the new stock issued which indicates that part of the railway problem, and thus part of the C. N. R. problem, is due to the general decline in railway earnings. It suggests that neither of the two railways may have been fully justified in the enormous expansion programmes carried out.

It is a very healthy sign that more and more people are trying to dig beneath the surface into Canadian National Railway finances. The series of articles on the subject that the Financial Post is publishing at the present time are neither anti-C. N. R. or pro-C. N. R. They are designed to set out the salient facts without prejudice, having regard both to the objectives of Sir Henry Thornton and his associates on behalf of the people of Canada, who own the road, and to the relation of the results achieved to those same people as taxpayers.

INVESTORS ARE HIT BY HIGHER TAX

NO ONE has yet offered any adequate explanation as to why the income tax has been increased on incomes in the $9,000 to $140,000 brackets. Mr. Bennett, in his budget speech, declared that he asked the officials of the department to draw up a fair schedule of income taxation and that the schedule adopted was what they had suggested.

In a lengthy analysis of the income tax, made during the course of his remarks on the budget, R. C. Matthews, M.P., of Toronto, referred with pride to the fact that his chief had reduced the income tax on 100,000 income taxpayers below the $9,000 class and 69 taxpayers above the $140,000 class. But from the standpoint of building continuing prosperity through the investment of capital in new developments, a decrease in the income tax on the 42,000 people between the $9,000 and $140,000 level is equally important.

Exact figures are not available but enough data exist to make it seem a conservative statement that 80 per cent, at least, of the total income tax is paid by these 42,000 people. These 42,000 people comprise the mass of the investors and business men who are investing their yearly earnings in new plant and equipment and in the securities of companies other than their own. It is from their efforts that the country derives the major portion of its new capital accretions. And it is this class who are penalized in an income tax adjustment that has been widely heralded as a reduction.

The increase in the income tax on this class of business men and investors will prove a definite obstacle to business improvement. As an investment banker, Mr. Matthews should have taken pains to make this clear.

BRINGING TAXES BACK INTO LINE

THE Hearst papers across the line have thought out a bright scheme for restoring prosperity. It is simply that the Federal Government should initiate an enormous programme of public works, creating employment and putting money into circulation. But President Hoover seems unlikely to adopt such a specious plan as this; in fact, authoritative Washington reports have it that the president has determined that a programme of governmental economy is essential to the restoration of better business conditions.

It is amazing how widespread is the notion that governments can make business good by spending money. Every dollar a government spends must be contributed directly or indirectly by the taxpayer. If it is spent out of current revenue it is taken away from the taxpayer and reduces his purchasing power. If the money is borrowed, and the extraction process is thus deferred, it has to come out of the floating supply of investment funds that might otherwise be diverted to business expansion. Governments promote business best when they conduct their affairs with such economy that the cost of operation and the resultant tax upon the pocket books of the citizens is as small as possible.

Most of our governments are increasing their expenditures year by year. This applies with particular force to the provinces and municipalities. The increase cannot be entirely explained by increasing population. The per capita costs of government in Canada have risen acutely in recent years. It is essential that a halt be called to this march of tax dollars. Tax gathering governments do not seem to realize the implications of the general price decline. The new level of values that has been established has effected or is effecting deflation all down the line. Even land values have not escaped. Wages and salaries will not evade the readjustment. Unless public expenditures and tax collections are likewise written down no lasting recovery can come in business. It will not be enough merely to hold per capita expenditures to present levels, even though that would represent a welcome relief from present tendencies. The per capita expenditures must actually come down in accordance with the lowered incomes of the people and the larger amount of materials or services that the dollars will buy.

Last week, Sir Joseph Flavelle declared that readjustment of salaries and wages was essential to increased employment. He spoke not from the standpoint of Capital but from the standpoint of millions of helpless men and women now unemployed. Taxes are another factor in the expense of business that must likewise be brought into line with the realities of present price levels.

Are our governments and civic administrations ready to accept the challenge? Is public opinion ready to force them to a realization of the necessity?

PAST RECORDS AND FUTURE PROMISES

AGREAT many investors are now carrying securities that show them considerable loss because they purchased certain stocks simply on the ground that they looked cheap. When one has witnessed thousands or millions of shares of a certain stock changing hands at a very high price, one is tempted to purchase it when it sells off 30, 40 or 50 per cent in value. But because a stock has declined in value it is not necessarily a bargain. The stock that sold at $100 a share formerly may be selling at $10 a share today because it is worth no more than $10 a share. It is always unwise to assume that because a stock once sold up it is bound to do so again.

Various estimates have been made as to the average life of a good sound investment stock—that is the average period during which it remains an outstanding gilt edged issue. None of these surveys is thoroughly satisfactory, but some of them have revealed that the average stock remains a good stock for not more than six years. The moral of this certainly is not that investment in good common stocks should be avoided, but, that the future of any company should be as thoroughly studied as its past, before an investment is made, and that once a stock is purchased investors should be continuously alert not only to immediate but to underlying changes in the company or field represented.

If one goes back to the period before the war and studies what were the most widely popular investment stocks of that period, and does the same thing with the 1920 period of prosperity, one must now be struck by the fact that many of these securities no longer rank as gilt edged investments, and some of them have disappeared entirely. One need only mention Dominion Iron and Steel Corporation preferred, Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Corporation common, Asbestos Corporation preferred, Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills common, Riordon Corporation common, Atlantic Sugar common, etc., to demonstrate this point.

The present period of depression will hit many companies a body blow, and it will also bring in its wake deep-lying economic and social changes that will materially alter the status of certain corporations. One cannot assume that because the prospects for a certain corporation looked very rosy two or three years ago and its shares were popular generally that its securities will share materially in the next period of recovery. It is necessary to bring to the purchase of security issues at the present time an attitude of confidence and understanding, that is tempered with frank skepticism. One should ask not only what a company has done and what is its present position, but what is its ability to meet the competition and problems of the next years of good business. Judged on this basis some old favorites are bound to lose popularity. It is a little early to start forecasting the stocks that are likely to do best in the next stock market swing. Those who can guess that may now lay the foundations of a substantial fortune.

In the coming period of improvement research will play its part and it would be fair to say that corporations with well organized research departments and with forward looking administration that takes account of basic changes in the habits of mankind will have a better chance of survival than those companies that are content to steam ahead on past policies and past records.

EDITORIAL NOTES

J. F. Darling says it would be a wonderful advertisement for Canada to call a conference on silver. This is true but if the conference were as complete a failure as the conference Canada held in London on wheat the publicity might have a boomerang effect.

* * *

Who would be a wheat farmer? When his crop is being burnt out the price rises; when rain falls so does the price. Superficially, the farmer seems to be getting a bad deal. Actually, however, the farmer will get a fair average price for his wheat over a term of years if he will let prices find their natural level. Natural prices are right prices, taken in the aggregate.

POST-scripts

PROBABLY the most antiquated habit in business is our manner of writing letters. Why we should continue to say "Dear Sir" and sign ourselves "Yours very truly" when we write a letter giving the other man a piece of our mind is not easily explained. The old letter forms are stilted and the amazing thing is that more firms do not get away from them simply for the advertising value of more modernistic letter systems. We know of one firm that never uses "Dear Sir" and the like but in the line that would ordinarily be occupied by the salutation it puts the first two words of the letter itself. Since these two words stand out it is essential that they be important and so the letter writer is forced to start his letter off with a bang. He can hardly make it read "In reply . . . ." or "We beg . . . ." He must start off with something like "Write quick . . . ." or "Sakes Alive . . . ." or "Pay up."

Just now we have received a letter from Ralph H. Reville, editor of Canadian Golfer. It has what would be a post-script in another letter. But it does not start off with "P.S." It starts off like this:

"FORE . . . ."

WE HAD one of the business leaders of Greece in the office the other day.. He offered us a cigarette made in his own country. "Very Turkish, isn't it?" we remarked quite innocently after a few puffs.

Our Greek friend was very much annoyed. He proceeded to lecture us about Greece and tobacco. Apparently the word "Turkish" applied to tobacco is largely a misnomer now. During one of those Balkan wars that are now little more than vague memory to most of us, Greece came into possession of that part of mainland north of the Greek peninsula that has the finest tobacco growing areas. But unfortunately for the reputation of Greece the name "Turkish" applied to tobacco had come into popular trade use throughout the world and just because most of the tobacco plantations had been handed over to Greece, tobacco companies had no intention of educating the public to that fact. They continued to speak in their advertising and on their cartons of Turkish tobacco and so most of the Greek tobacco is found in Turkish cigarettes or in blends similar to the one that advertises "Just enough Turkish." But who would smoke a cigarette with an advertising slogan that sounded like "just enough grease?"

New Books

Standards Association Year Book

The fifth annual year book of the Canadian Engineering Standards Association, just published, shows this association to have issued revision editions of five specifications and a second edition of the Canadian electrical code during the past year, in addition to considerable work on 12 or 13 specifications, copies of which are expected to be issued during 1931. The association has 75 sustaining members, and have over 40 standing committees covering such fields as civil engineering and construction, mechanical, electrical, automotive, railway, ferrous metals and mining machinery.

Canadian Engineering Standards Association was organized during the latter part of the war and is operated along similar lines as the British Engineering Standards Association which was the first central body to be established for the work of industrial standardization in the world. The main committee acts as the advisory committee for Canada for the British society and since 1925 has been the associate committee on engineering standards of the National Research Council of Canada. Its main object is to promote the establishment of industrial standards by providing an organization to receive requests for standardization, investigate their desirability and arrange for the formation of committees, comprising representatives of both manufacturers and users, to determine standards that will be acceptable to all interests concerned. The association takes no active part in the preparation of the specifications but reviews the findings of committees to satisfy itself that the standards have been properly prepared and finally arranges for their publication and issue as Canadian standards.

Since its incorporation in 1919 the association has published 30 standard specifications, two revised editions of the specifications for steel railway bridges, and revised specifications for Portland cement, steel highway bridges, single phase distribution transformers, commercial bar steel, stove bolts, structural steel for building and reinforcing materials for concrete and a second edition of the Canadian electrical code. The association has its headquarters at Ottawa with B. Stuart McKenzie as secretary. The Year Book is available free of charge and gives much valuable data on the status of standard specifications in Canada.

Essays on Canadian Economic Problems

"Essays on Canadian Economic Problems," volume IV, has been published by the Royal Bank of Canada in book form, being the prize essay in the fourth competition conducted by the bank among students in Canadian universities.

Forty-two students from all parts of the dominion submitted essays in the 1931 competition, the first prize and $1,000 fellowship going to Andrew Stewart of the Manitoba Agricultural College for his essay on "The Economy of Machine Production in Agriculture." Mr. Stewart's thesis in addition to his essay, is published this year in view of the general interest in the problem throughout Canada.

Financial Advertising as Depression Cure

Citing the heavy oversubscription of the $800,000,000 United States Government 3⅛ per cent loan as evidence of a large surplus for funds seeking investment, Thomas J. Watson, president and general manager of the International Business Machines Corporation, urged upon the New York section of the Financial Advertisers' Association recently, the importance at this time of conveying to the public a realization of current investment opportunities.

"What attracted applications of more than $6,000,000,000 for the Government bonds?" Mr. Watson asked. "It was not the rate certainly, for far higher returns are available elsewhere. It was confidence in the security.

"Speaking to you toward the end of this depression we are going through—and in my judgment we are near the end—things generally are showing some improvement.

"It would help tremendously if the financial advertising profession could devise a plan for presentation to the financial institutions of the country for placing before the public the investment opportunities which exist today."

Mr. Watson declared that never in his life had there been a greater opportunity for financial advertising than at present. Financial advertising, he said, is the most important kind of advertising because it deals with the most important commodity."

In the Mail

Railway Labor Replies

I have been a member of organized labor for twenty years and of late a more or less active agent in the advancement of its policies. Realizing that there are two sides to every question I aim to get as thorough a knowledge as possible of the opposite opinion in order to test the strength of my own convictions. With this object in view I have been a subscriber to your paper for several years and can say that my knowledge of financial matters and also of the viewpoint of employers of labor has been materially broadened thereby.

As a paper with a reputation for reliability and serving a very influential section of the reading public it is no doubt your aim primarily not to be misleading.

I wish, therefore, to point out that your editorial of June 4 inst. in which you infer that railway executives are lacking in courage to put in effect a wage cut at this time is an injustice to them and that railway wages, and I refer particularly to road crews, are considerably below 1920 levels.

It is this fact and not lack of initiative that has held up the course of action that you are advocating as in the ordinarly course of events this matter would go to a board of arbitration and if the contention that you offer was submitted by the railways it would fall down from lack of supporting evidence.

I will cite the changes that have taken place on the division on which I work as an illustration of what has been going on in a general way all over the different railway systems during the last decade.

In 1920 we were handling 2,400 tons at a labor cost of $29.88 per crew per 100 miles made up as follows: engineer $7.52, fireman $5.68 conductor $6.44, two brakemen $10.24, total $29.88.

At present with a larger engine we are handling 3,500 tons at a labor cost of $29.36 per crew per 100 miles made up as follows: engineer $7.56, fireman $5.76, conductor $6.25, two brakemen $9.82, total $29.36.

Translated into actual working conditions this means that the railways are handling a greater tonnage with the labor cost of three crews than they did in 1920 with the labor costs of four crews—a very substantial reduction and one of the main causes why so many railway men with 15 years and more of service are unemployed today.

For the crews themselves it means more responsibility and a longer time on duty on the average, with no extra compensation and in addition to this we have voluntarily reduced our monthly mileage limit in order to provide work for men who would otherwise be an expense to the state owing to conditions for which we are not responsible and over which we have no control.

After taking all this into consideration I am unable to convince myself that we should make a further financial sacrifice to help out the situation. Speaking from the experience I have gained as a Labor representative on grievance committees I can truthfully say that I have never found railway executives lacking in courage or candor when we meet to discuss contentious questions, and the principle of calling a spade a spade is mostly adhered to and I believe if this principle was more generally in practice in other lines of business much discontent could be eliminated without resorting to extreme measures.

I have worked through three depressions so far and the topic of cutting railway men's wages was a popular one in all of them.

As a physician prescribes a dose of bitters to tone up the physical system I have found the same principle works on the mental, which is one of the reasons that I am a regular reader of your articles in The Post, and in case you would like to experiment along these lines I am enclosing the editorial heading of a paper called "Labor" with several doses attached and full directions of where more can be obtained should you so desire.

I venture to suggest that somewhere in between the principles it stands for and the policies your paper advocates, a trail can be blazed that will lead to a safer and more equitable economic system than we have today and any development along these lines should be worthy of the support of thinking men and women of the present time lest destructive forces appear in our midst that will call for greater sacrifices to be made in order to cope with them than if we had faced the problem on a give and take basis when the symptoms had first made themselves manifest.

ROY E. VAUGHAN.
Moosejaw, Sask.
June 10, 1931.

Calvin Coolidge Says:

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THE current national convention of advertising men indicates what a great business in itself scientific publicity has become. A few years ago advertising was a mere incident of merchandising which was given little thought, now it is one of the cornerstones of commerce.

Advertising has gained its important and permanent place by establishing the principle that it must tell the truth.

Formerly regarded as irresponsible trade talk intended mostly to challenge the attention, it has become a responsible guarantee designed to convince the understanding. Unless advertising meets that requirement it is now considered a costly failure. In the efforts made to eliminate waste in our commercial life none has been more important than the elimination of the waste of misrepresentation in advertising. With honest merchandise, conscientiously produced, truthfully advertised, and efficiently marketed the future of our country will be secure. We have the productive capacity, the raw materials, and the capital necessary for profitable business. Only the demand is lacking. It is the function of advertising to create the demand. More emphasis is required on that essential fact. The economic benefit of balanced consumption within the means of the purchaser is not yet fully understood. Better publicity is the answer.

* * *

THE proposed visit of Secretary of State Stimson to several countries in Europe reminds us that governments do not depend so much as formerly on the reports of diplomats but are most disposed to take up important questions by direct personal contact between those in authority. The Chancellor of Germany is about to visit the Prime Minister of England who in turn not long ago came to the United States to confer with President Hoover. The Prime Minister of Canada paid the United States a like compliment.

No way is so effective for finding ou the difficulties and opinions of the other fellow and candidly disclosing to him your own as through a personal interview. Much can be said that would never be put in a diplomatic dispatch. That basis of good understanding which the world so much needs today is deficient because those in authority do not have a first-hand knowledge of the people and conditions with which they are attempting to deal.

* * *

AN incomprehensible suggestion constantly appearing is that American taxpayers should pay the nations of Europe billions of dollars for disarming. This is presumably by a cancellation of their debts. It is difficult to connect cancellation and disarmament.

In the first place Europe agreed with Germany in the Versailles Treaty to disarm. That was part of the consideration for German disarming. To say the agreement was onlp to initiate disarmament is close to a quibble over words. The whole spirit of the treaty is reduced to armaments. There is no provision that the United States should pay for it.

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

Right Co-operation Can Aid Farmer

By SIR JOSEPH FLAVELLE
in address to Canadian Credit Men

In the detached position which I now occupy to all agricultural products, to industry, and to merchandise, but with a life's experience in association with them, I am led to reflect upon the inherent opportunities which await accomplishment in these and kindred human activities.

I am not thinking in terms of big plans. I am thinking of men and women carrying on, with suspicion and distrust left out, and sincere co-operative effort brought in.

In agriculture, I am thinking of the respective staffs in the agricultural departments in each province and at Ottawa, of progressive farmers of proved capacity in all parts of the Dominion, securing groups of farmers in given localities, who will promise to work together in constructive planning and improved farm practice.

I know of one such group, formed during recent months, in this county, largely through the personality of the local veterinary doctor. It comprises fifty-two farmers, who are pledged, in writing, to a co-operative effort with the agricultural district representative, the local veterinary doctor, and the veterinary staff of the Ontario Research Foundation, to stamp out contagious abortion in the cattle on their farms.

They have formed their own committee, have signed a pledge for common effort, supervised by the local veterinary doctor and agricultural district representative, with the scientific work performed by the veterinary staff of the Ontario Research Foundation. All concerned are carrying on in a remarkably thoroughgoing manner, notwithstanding some are hard hit in carrying out their pledge.

It is but an incomplete illustration of the potential value in various community adventures which may be undertaken upon the farms in every province of Canada, and to which the members can bring intimate practical experience, supported, if need be, by scientific research, and private or Government experimental demonstration.

This is a natural and rational development, which will bring returns, some thirty, some sixty, some one hundred fold.

Too Much For Us?

By Dr. Manyard Hutchins,
President of the University of Chicago

"The world that we have created is too much for us. The industrial organization that was developed carries us along, we do not know whither; we do not know why. That structure we have erected is a reflection on the educational system we have developed.

"The leaders of the next generation will not be those who have memorized the encyclopedia. They will be those who can see and learn essential facts and who can develop ideas. They will be those who have a perspective on the world and its value."

Ex-Capitalist—Why, a lot of us had seats on the Stock Exchange a year ago, and now look at us.

Farmer—Yes, and many of us had seats in our pants a year ago, and now—don't look at us.

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Provincial, Municipal
and
Corporation Securities

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Success in business comes from well-directed care and attention. Success in investment requires much the same deliberate supervision.

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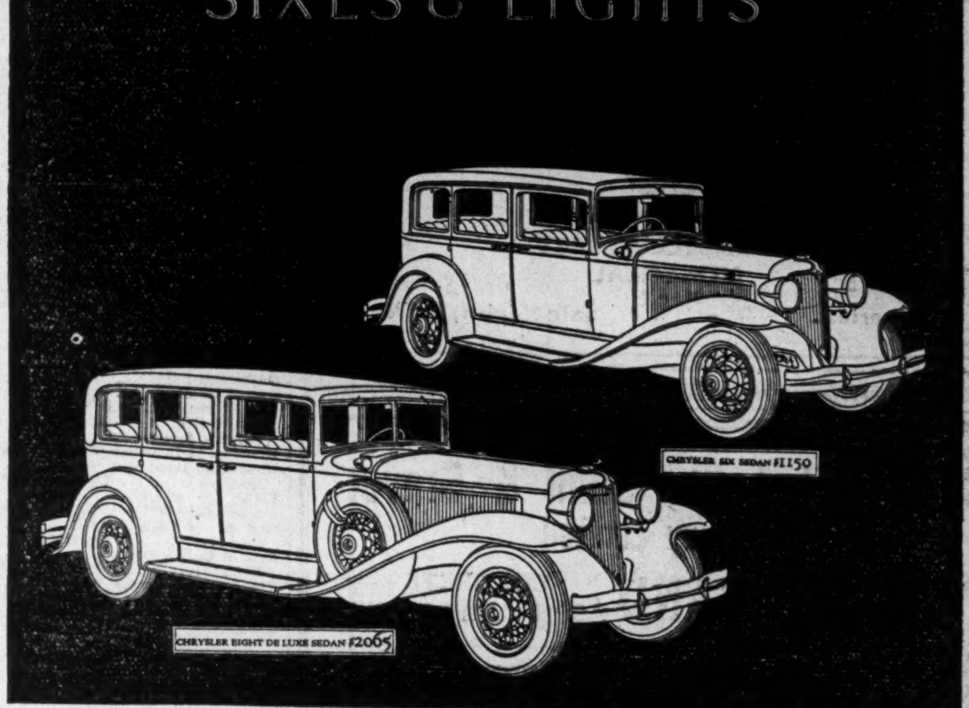
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A Difference that's Fascinating

CHRYSLER engineering is quite different from other engineering—therefore Chrysler performance is quite different from other performance.

Simply drive a Chrysler and learn the difference.

Drive a new Chrysler Six. A fine, big six of 116-inch wheelbase; a staunch double-drop frame and low center of gravity; a 70-horsepower engine; safety bodies of steel; internal hydraulic brakes.

Drive a new Chrysler Eight De Luxe. A *de luxe* car outside and inside. Luxurious appointments. A 124-inch wheelbase. Low center of gravity. 95-horsepower—80 miles an hour and always smooth.

Drive a Chrysler Imperial Eight—finest, fastest, largest Chrysler ever built. 145-inch wheelbase—125-horsepower.

The new DeLuxe Eight and the Imperial Eight both have an exclusive Dual High transmission. TWO high gears—one high gear for flashing action in traffic; another still higher gear gives faster speeds at *slower* engine speeds.

Drive a Chrysler—*any* Chrysler—and learn for yourself the better value Chrysler offers.

CHRYSLER SIX	$1140 to $1150
CHRYSLER "70"	$1625
CHRYSLER EIGHT	$1915 to $2130
CHRYSLER EIGHT DE LUXE . . . (Six wire wheels standard on De Luxe Models)	$2010 to $2525
CHRYSLER IMPERIAL EIGHT . . . (CUSTOM MODELS $4160 to $4720)	$3625 to $4150

All prices f. o. b. Windsor, Ontario, including standard factory equipment (freight and taxes extra). Special equipment extra.

CHRYSLER CORPORATION OF CANADA, LIMITED
WINDSOR, ONTARIO

BUY CANADIAN-BUILT CARS AND SUPPORT CANADIAN LABOR

The Week in Business

East and West Divide on Weather
Consumer Stocks Low
Rents and Retail Prices Tumble

NINETY-NINE out of a hundred business men in Canada are probably more interested in the weather these days than in any other business indicator. In the east, good weather has been responsible for a substantial increase in retail sales which has considerably cheered retail sentiment, while in the west the same good weather is responsible for one of the gloomiest crop-prospect pictures in many years. This is accentuated by the fact that in spite of drought conditions in Canada, wheat prices, beaten down by a record winter crop in the U. S. and record carryovers in most exporting countries, fail to rise much above the 60 cent level, and give little prospect of a satisfactory return even to those who do harvest a good crop.

Just what the world wheat picture looks like, may be gleaned from the latest crop report of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome which predicts exportable stocks of grain as at August 1, 1931, of 500,000,000 bushels as compared with 419,000,000 bushels in 1930; 448,000,000 bushels in 1929; 254,000,000 bushels in 1928, and 125,000,000 bushels in 1926. No wonder the price of wheat continues to be depressed.

IN THE East, however, the most definitely cheerful fact that can be unearthed is the extremely low level of goods in the hands of consumer, distributor and manufacturer. Leading retail merchants interviewed by The Financial Post during the past week are unanimous in their conviction that this is the most hopeful and definite landmark in the present business position, although opinion is divided as to whether or not buying on any permanently higher level is yet under way. Reference has already been made to a substantial revival in retail sales experienced by many merchants in recent weeks. This is attributed to the dearth of supplies on the part of consumer which has been brought to a head by excellent summer weather.

CERTAINLY retail prices are following sharply in the wake of commodities at wholesale, Ottawa figures released this week showing the retail price index to be now 90.4, or 15.1 per cent below the high point of 106.5, reached in January, 1929. Wholesale prices for the same period (May) dropped to 73, a decline of 26 per cent from the September, 1929, peak of 98.5. In both cases 1926 equals 100. The most interesting feature of the retail price index is the decline in rents which dropped during the month from 105.5 to the 1929 level of 103.3. The rent index is only computed half-yearly and the May survey found workmen's dwellings on the whole dropping sharply below those of medium grade. Medium grade apartments registered the most drastic drop of any class of dwelling included in the index. Also the miscellaneous group of retail prices has been revised for 1930, and shows only a slight reduction from 98.7 to 98.1. Tramways, amusements and newspapers were found to be higher, while books and dentists' charges were lower.

Business Conditions in Canada

SAY NEW BUDGET IS ADDED PROOF TARIFF FUTILITY

Standard Statistics Analyzes Effect on U. S. and World's Foreign Trade

Nationalistic policies of industrial countries present a formidable obstacle to any early restoration of former high foreign trade volume the new Canadian tariff will mean a loss to American manufacturers of approximately $15,000,000 annually, are conclusions reached by Standard Statistics in a summary of the Canadian tariff as affecting United States business. The further trend of American branch plants to Canada is also seen.

The most important item affected is coal, while coke, passenger automobiles valued at over $1,200, furniture, pork and raisins are next in order. Standard Statistics has compiled a list of 26 United States exports to Canada which are especially affected by the tariff and on the basis of 1930 exports it computes that whereas last year's exports to Canada of these items amounted to $46,437,000, under the new rate, and with the same aggregate amount expended for these items as in 1930, Canadian importers can purchase but $43,046,000 of merchandise, a loss of about $3,391,000.

On the assumption of the total value of export affected by recent tariff changes approximates $200,000,000 annually, the amount purchaseable, duty paid, under the entire tariff would be reduced to about $185,000,000 or a loss to the United States exporters of $15,000,000.

Standard Statistics believes that the Canadian tariff is subject to constructive interpretation, in that it has forged another link in a chain of circumstances which brings the absurdly uneconomic aspects of the world-wide policy of protection into sharper relief. Despite the fact that, in point of time, there is some basis for the accusation that American policy was responsible for the post-war protection programme, it is self-evident that the idea was promptly emulated throughout the industrial world.

Output Shows Seasonal Recession

	Canada	United States
Commodity Prices:	Agricultural products ease off; wheat somewhat lower.	Strength in farm, food and building products offsets losses in textiles and fuel.
Iron and Steel:	Automobile production in May, 26 p.c. under April; 48.5 p.c. under 1930.	Reductions bring general steel ingot production down to 39 p.c. of capacity.
Foreign Trade:	England approves Canadian butter but finds salt content not uniform.	April exports 35 p.c. under April, 1930; imports 40 p.c. lower.
Car Loadings:	1931 loadings to date are 17.6 p.c. under corresponding period in 1930.	Loadings for current year 18.7 p.c. under same period in 1930, 25.2 p.c. under 1929.
Stock Markets:	Movement of prices seems gradually upward but trading is slack.	Rally from low point of year appears to have been completed; volume of trading down.
Credit:	Business failures continue to show drop in number and in liabilities.	Federal Reserve bank credit reduced $10,000,000 in week ended June 10.
Week's Highlights:	Retail trade holds well but basic industrial production fails to hold volume attained in past months.	Federal authorities believed to be modifying views on reduction of wage schedules by industry.

Motors, Iron and Steel Cause of May Decline

The Financial Post Preliminary Index of Business Drops to New Low as Basic Industries Reveal Slow-up in Demand

By SYDNEY B. SMITH

A sharp reversal of the trend of the preliminary index of the volume of general business was shown in May, the drop being from 129.5 to 126.3. Cumulative gains had been registered from January to April resulting in an increase to 129.5 in April from a level of 127.0 in the first month of the year. The marked decline in May more than counterbalanced the gains of the preceding three months and the index consequently reached a new low point on the present movement.

The chief influence in the downward trend in May was the slackening in the automobile and iron and steel industries. May is normally the most active month of the year in these lines and the drop in output when a further gain would naturally be expected from seasonal considerations was reflected in the sudden reversal of the general index.

Stocks And Motor Cars

The persistent decline in common stock prices in April and May had an adverse affect on business sentiment. There is a logical connection between automobile purchasing and stock market movements. A sharp decline in speculative values to new low levels such as experienced in the last two months cannot but lead to restriction in the buying of cars. While in a broad sense it is evident that the downward movement of stock prices is an effect rather than a cause of a reactionary fluctuation in business operations, there is nevertheless the indirect influence leading to greater conservatism in demand for commodities.

The output of iron and steel in May is normally about 12 per cent greater than the monthly average for the year while in April the normal excess is about 6 per cent. As the output of both iron and steel declined in May from the levels of the preceding month, the adjusted figures making allowance for seasonal tendencies, disclose a marked drop.

Automobile production is in a similar situation in that May is normally much the most active month of the year, the output being about 30 per cent greater than the average for the year, while the excess in April is about 18 per cent. The output in May this year was 12,738 units compared with 17,159 in April, and after adjustment for seasonal tendencies the decline in May was consequently severe.

Construction Fails to Respond

The construction industry also failed to respond to the seasonal impulse this year. Contract awards dropped to a low level in April and while a gain was shown in May even after seasonal adjustment the lack of large volume of new business is a phase of the present depression. Building in the principal cities was also at a very moderate level in May, the decline from April after seasonal adjustment being 11.6 per cent.

The movement of freight continued in fair volume in May a recession being shown from April after seasonal adjustment. Owing to the early opening of spring and relatively heavy movement of grain, carloadings made a good showing in April. The loadings in May were 215,973 cars compared with 214,425 in April, the decline after seasonal adjustment being 9.3 p.c. The earnings of the internal portion of the Canadian National railways exclusive of eastern lines was $12,844,000 in May compared with $12,625,000 in April. The earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway were $11,084,000 compared with $12,006,000.

Flour and Sugar Gain

In the mining division, the indexes for copper, zinc and silver showed gains while nickel and gold registered recession from the levels of the preceding month. Production by the flour and sugar industries showed moderate gains according to the latest available information. While the exports of lumber were greater than in April, after seasonal adjustment, the upward trend of preceding months was not maintained.

The evidence presented by the strategic industries determined the downward trend in May. These included iron and steel, automobiles, construction and railway transportation. Developments in other lines varied somewhat from industry to industry but it was the decline in the operation of the sensitive industries that was mainly instrumental in depressing the general index to the lowest point in recent years.

Fewer Business Failures Are Sign of Improvement

Business failures in April, 1931, as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, showed a decrease both in number and in volume of liabilities as compared with the corresponding month of 1930. Commercial failures dropped to 175 from 178 in March, 1931, and 194 in April, 1930, while liabilities amounted to $3,081,427 as compared with $3,184,198 in March and $5,025,102 in April of last year. In the first four months of 1931, failures numbered 781 as compared with 861 in the corresponding period of 1930 and 820 in 1929.

By branches of business 89 trading concerns failed in April as compared with 92 in March and 96 in April, 1930. Manufacturing establishments numbered 40 as in March while in April, 1930, 44 failed. Agriculturists accounted for eight assignments against nine in March and ten in April, 1930. There were also five failures in construction, three in transportation and public utilities and 18 in service. Quebec and Ontario showed greatest improvement while in the Maritimes there were more failures than in March but one less than in April, 1930. British Columbia improved from March but was the same as a year previous while the number of failures in the Prairie provinces continues to increase.

Canadian Business Indicators

Compiled Weekly by The Financial Post

	Weekly Latest 1931	1930	Cumulative Jan. 1, to date 1931	1930
C. P. R. Gross Earn. (June 7) ..	$ 2,939,000	$ 3.729,000	$ 61,000,000	$ 72,942,000
C. N. R. Gross Earn. (June 7) ..	$ 3,307,355	$ 4,291,410	$ 77,346,751	$ 94,796,773
Car Loadings (June 6)	49,957	66,504	1,103,257	1,339,390
Common Stock Index (June 11)	74.7	140.0	......	......
Production—	Monthly			
Pig Iron, tons (April)	53,792	72,339	192,889	304,600
Steel, tons (April)	91,461	102,681	331,037	441,980
Newsprint, tons (May)	202,607	287,681	942,725	1,070,848
Automobiles (April)	17,159	24,257	46,512	70,928
Boots and Shoes, pr. (April) ..	1,669,917	1,574,405	5,661,736	5,849,201
Flour, bbls. (April)	1,058,311	1,215,002	4,344,378	4,653,822
Mineral Production—				
Gold, oz. (March)	203,800	163,770	601,703	463,320
Silver, oz. (March)	1,887,000	1,815,000	6,116,435	5,366,058
Nickel, tons (March)	4,179	4,918	10,776	13,399
Copper, tons (March)	12,754	14,097	35,169	38,678
Lead, tons (March)	13,825	16,118	37,783	43,663
Zinc, tons (March)	11,649	11,174	32,082	30,394
Coal, tons (March)	1,049,000	1,130,000	3,176,941	3,968,332
Natural gas, M. cu. ft. (Mar.)	2,751,000	3,016,000	8,927,140	10,083,379
Petroleum, bbls. (March)	160,400	119,350	495,762	309,807
Automobile Financing—				
Used Cars (April)	$ 2,863,878	$ 4,270,487	$ 7,244,184	$ 10,167,374
New Cars (April)	$ 3,354,395	$ 4,225,160	$ 7,074,725	$ 9,592,073
Construction—				
Building Permits (April)	$ 13,786,466	$ 16,978,076	$ 37,133,365	$ 46,471,338
Contracts (May)	$ 36,895,700	$ 46,861,900	$ 133,144,200	$ 185,897,800
Labor—				
Employment Index (May)	102.2	111.4	......	......
Trade—				
Imports (April)	$ 51,189,376	$ 71,401,839	$ 227,932,642	$ 350,011,903
Exports (April)	$ 33,935,075	$ 50,744,139	$ 177,473,837	$ 280,536,600
Imports of Key Products—				
Rubber, lbs. (April)	4,637,544	5,158,781	19,529,835	25,019,915
Cotton, lbs. (April)	6,155,000	5,262,000	32,535,000	33,888,000
Sugar, raw, lbs. (April)	41,059,000	29,468,600	162,437,100	133,320,800
Petroleum, crude, gal. (April)..	47,808,049	47,142,823	239,778,044	264,290,261
Coal, tons (April)	537,530	2,034,036	660,462	3,969,116
Exports of Key Products—				
Newsprint, tons (April)	152,360	159,802	650,503	748,030
Automobiles, No. (April)	1,172	3,271	7,716	16,856
Wheat, bus. (May)	29,521,699	13,466,884	67,103,690	40,214,646
Wheat flour, bbls. (May)	481,265	2,988,963	2,174,964	5,104,530
Electric Power—Output—				
M. Kilowatt hours (April)	1,405,444	1,502,338	5,639,633	5,970,709
Population—				
Emigration (April)	615		2,766	
Immigration (April)	3,201	19,309	......	......
Finance—				
Failures, No. (April)	175	194	781	861
Failures, Liabilities (April) ..	$ 3,081,427	$ 5,025,102	$ 15,026,005	$ 21,401,776
Bank Debits (April)	$2,786,000,000	$3,082,000,000	$10,559,648,825	$12,200,488,109
Bond Sales (May)	$ 23,179,264	$ 100,996,711	$ 272,530,587	$ 292,677,324
Insurance sales (April)	$ 45,648,000	$ 52,708,000	$ 173,961,000	$ 195,322,000
Wholesale Prices (1926=100)—				
General Index (May)	73.0	89.7	......	......
Iron and its products (May)	87.5	9.14	......	......
Cotton, raw	53.7	93.9	......	......
Grains	42.0	76.2	......	......
Live stock	77.9	131.6	......	......

TRADE REVIVAL WITHIN EMPIRE INDUSTRIAL JOB

F. B. I., in Report on Canada, Shoulders Burden of Reviving Trade

URGES ACTION NOW

Many Valuable Suggestions Contained in Survey of Canadian Market By Britons

That organized industry must assume the responsibility for further development of trade between Canada and Great Britain and that the present moment is "a singularly propitious one" for Great Britain to adapt its policies so as to develop trade with Canada to the utmost, are the high lights of the report of the Federation of British Industries covering the recent visit of its president and two leading executives to Canada to survey at first hand the possibilities for increased trade between Canada and Great Britain.

The report stresses the need for a change in the British fiscal system if the objects of inter-Empire trade (which it heartily supports) are to be attained; urges the need for closer industrial and commercial association between Britain and Canada; suggests that British producers must co-operate and revise their selling methods to gain a larger place in the Canadian market; and places the onus for carrying out its suggestions, not on governments but on organized industry as represented in Britain by the F. B. I.

Time is Propitious

"It cannot be denied," says the report, "that there is a feeling in Canada that Great Britain is unmindful of the needs and desires of the Dominion, founded in part upon the refusal of the home government to adapt its fiscal system to the encouragement of reciprocal trade, and upon the apparent failure of home manufacturers to take advantage of the preferences granted by the Dominion. This feeling is no doubt accentuated by the outlook of a pioneer people, impatient of what appears to them to be criticism from those out of touch with their conditions and aspirations.

"The basic sentiment of the Dominion is clearly in favor of trading within the Empire rather than with foreign countries. This sentiment is strengthened vis-a-vis the U. S. A. by the tendency of this Southern neighbor to overshadow the entire structure of Canadian industry. It is possible that this geographical position and this economic pressure may force a change in the policy of the Dominion, even against the wishes of its people. Those responsible for Empire policy at home should not ignore these facts.

"The present moment, when, through the Federation of British Industries, British industry has declared itself in favor of a change in fiscal policy, when co-operative effort is beginning to be a fact instead of remaining an ideal, when American industrial methods have received a severe check, and when as a consequence of world depression, Canada herself is hard pressed, seems singularly propitious for British statesmen and industrialists to make a special effort to adapt their policies so as to develop to the utmost trade with the Dominion."

Hint to Canada

What is obviously a plain and direct hint to Canada, is the statement that as between Canada and Great Britain, trade is hampered by the inelasticity of tariff and dumping regulations which "on occasion have whittled away the benefits intended under the preferences available to Great Britain." Says the report:

"The grant of preferential entry into her markets by Canada is greatly appreciated by British manufacturers and exporters, but rules and regulations, however carefully framed, sometimes have had effects other than those intended and have harmed instead of helped. It is suggested that if some discretion were granted either to the Commissioner of Customs or to some committee directly responsible to the Minister of Finance some of the undesired consequences arising from the rigidity of regulations might be obviated."

Briefly and directly, the report sets forth its fifteen conclusions as to what, in its opinion, is demanded of Great Britain in the present situation, stress being laid upon the basic need and desirability of the Empire as a trading unit and the necessity of closer associations both industrially and commercially and in the matter of communications and statistics, between Canada and Great Britain. Closer contact is urged on the part of the British manufacturer, for, says the report, "Many of the complaints levied by Canadian purchasers against home suppliers, of bad delivery and service, are justified, and can only be remedied by closer and more personal contact and better appreciation of local circumstances and requirements."

As to sales methods the report says:

"The time is passing for firms, except those of great magnitude or those dealing in recognized specialties, to endeavor individually to sell their products in Canada. The co-operation of home producers is essential in order to build up a selling and a service force in Canada sufficient to meet the pressure of competition from foreign countries."

Fewer Sugar Beets

The latest reports from the agricultural department of the Raymond Sugar Factories indicate that the acreage sown to sugar beets this year is 12,270, as against 14,545 acres seeded last year.

ONTARIO EXPECTS TOBACCO ACREAGE WILL BE HIGHER

No Prices Fixed For 1931 Crop But Flue-cured Growers Prosperous

Increased acreage of tobacco is expected in Ontario this year.

Ontario grows both the flue-cured type of tobacco used generally for cigarette manufacture and the darker type, including burley, used for smoking tobacco, cigars, snuff, chewing tobacco, etc. Considerable areas of Southwestern Ontario are suitable for the growing of the darker tobaccos, but only small areas, chiefly in Essex County and in Norfolk County, are suitable for the growing of flue-cured tobacco.

A large export market for the darker tobaccos was built up during the past few years chiefly in Great Britain, but the growing of this tobacco throughout the Empire has been overstimulated with the result that prices have fallen and it is stated that the British supplies of such tobacco are already the equivalent of two years' normal demand. Growers of this tobacco have not been as prosperous as the growers of the flue-cured tobacco for which a ready demand exists in Canada. Canada does not grow enough flue-cured tobacco for its own needs, and large quantities are imported from the southern United States.

Essex County continues to be the chief home of the Ontario tobacco industry, but Norfolk County has gained tremendously. The area of flue-cured tobacco in 1925 was 65 acres in that county, and last year it was 15,000 acres, the product having a value of $3,000,000. Prices for flue-cured tobacco last year were equally as high as in 1929, tobacco being probably the only agricultural product excepted from the serious price decline in agricultural commodities.

As a result, farmers in the flue-cured tobacco areas have been enjoying real prosperity. Norfolk County in particular has been booming. Imperial Tobacco Company spent $750,000 on a curing plant for Norfolk County and in addition $1,000,000 was spent by the American Can Company in enlarging the plant it acquired from Canadian Canners.

Present indications are that 20,000 acres will be planted to flue-cured tobacco in Norfolk County this year but no estimate can be made of the possible value of the production as weather conditions cannot be forecast, and no price has been established for the current year's crop. The price is largely set by the Imperial Tobacco Company being the largest buyer in Canada. As is to be expected when one large buyer takes practically the whole crop, the farmers are not satisfied with the prices received, and point to the fact that while the duty on tobacco is 40 cents a pound and while 12,000,000 pounds of this tobacco are imported annually the price paid to farmers for their product is less than the duty. It is expected that prices this year will be shaded from last year's level of around 32 cents a pound.

Wheat stocks continue to register a decrease each week and on June 5 there were 130,759,020 bus. on hand as compared with 135,575,299 bus. the week previous. As at June 6, 1930, there were 135,502,713 bus. on hand.

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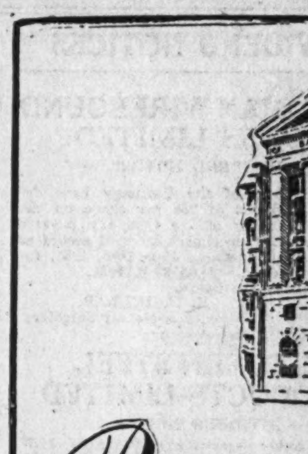

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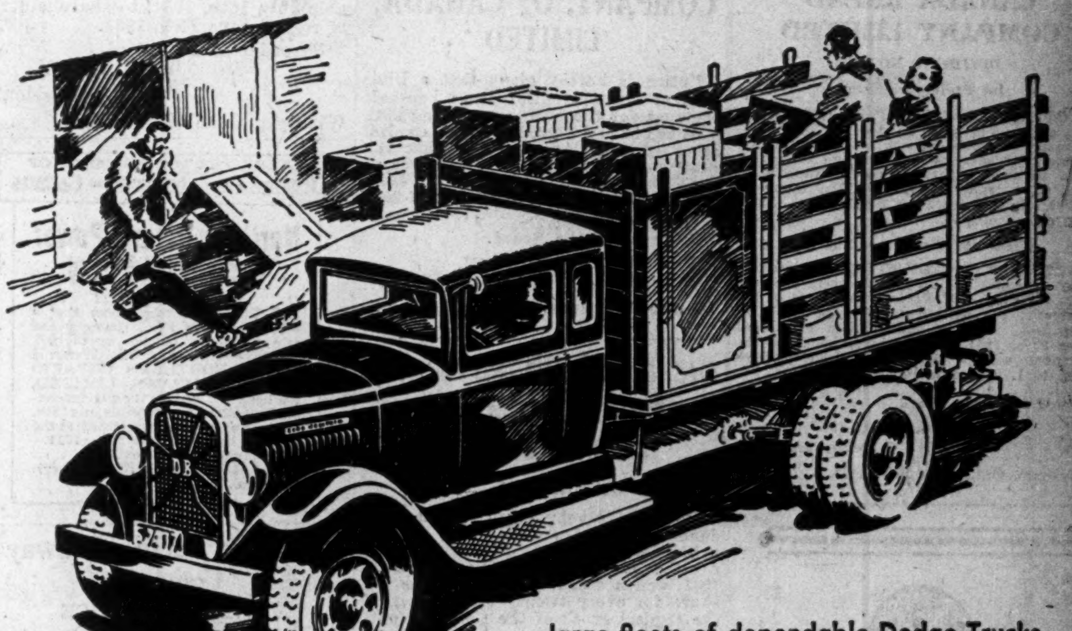

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DIVIDEND NOTICES

George Weston, Limited

Common Dividend Number 6

NOTICE is hereby given that a quarterly dividend (No. 6) of Twenty-five cents per share on the no par value Common Capital Stock of this Company (being at the yearly rate of One Dollar per share) has been declared for the quarter ending 30th June, 1931. This dividend is payable on and after July 1st, 1931, to Common Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 20th day of June, 1931.

CHARLES W. KERR,
Secretary.

Toronto, 20th June, 1931.

POWER CORPORATION OF CANADA
LIMITED

Preferred Dividend No. 24

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 1½% (being at the rate of 6% per annum) has been declared on the 6% Cumulative Preferred Stock of Power Corporation of Canada, Limited, for the quarter ending June 30th, 1931, payable July 15th, 1931, to shareholders of record at the close of business, June 30th, 1931.

By order of the Board,
L. C. HASKELL, Secretary.
Montreal, May 29th, 1931.

CHARTERED TRUST AND EXECUTOR COMPANY

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the regular quarterly dividend of 1½% has been declared payable on the Second day of July, 1931, to Shareholders of record at the close of business June 25th, 1931.

By Order of the Board,
E. W. McNEILL,
Secretary.

The Toronto Mortgage Company

Quarterly Dividend

Notice is hereby given, that a Dividend of Three per cent., being at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum, upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Company, has been declared for the current Quarter, and that the same will be payable on and after,

1st July, 1931,

to Shareholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business on 15th instant.

By order of the Board,
WALTER GILLESPIE,
Manager.

Orange Crush

LIMITED

Notice of Dividends
"A" Preferred

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 1¾% has been declared on the "A" Preferred Capital Stock of this Company, payable July 2nd, 1931, to shareholders of record June 16th, 1931.

By Order of the Board,
R. T. MACDONALD,
Secretary.

Toronto, Ont., June 12th, 1931.

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
POWER CORPORATION OF CANADA
LIMITED

SOUTHERN CANADA POWER COMPANY LIMITED

Preferred Dividend No. 46

A DIVIDEND of one and one-half per cent (1½%) on the PREFERRED STOCK OF SOUTHERN CANADA POWER COMPANY LIMITED has been declared for the quarter ending June 30th, 1931, payable July 15th, 1931, to shareholders of record at the close of business, June 20th, 1931.

By order of the Board,
L. C. HASKELL,
Secretary.

Montreal, May 29th, 1931.

CANADA BREAD COMPANY LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

1st Preference Shares

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a quarterly dividend of 1¾% has been declared upon the 1st Preference Shares of the Company, payment of same to be made on July 2nd, 1931, to shareholders of record June 20th, 1931. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from June 22nd to 30th, 1931, both days inclusive.

Class "B" Preference Shares

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a quarterly dividend of 1¾% has been declared upon the Class "B" Preference Shares of the Company, payment of same to be made on July 2nd, 1931, to shareholders of record June 20th, 1931. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from June 22nd to 30th, 1931, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
W. S. ANTCLIFF, C.A.
Secretary-Treasurer.

Toronto, Ont., June 16th, 1931.

60th Quarterly Dividend

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Thirty-eight Cents per share (being at the rate of One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum) on the NEW no-par-value Common Shares of the Company presently issued and paid-up for Quarter ending June 30th, 1931, has this day been declared to shareholders of record, June 30th, 1931, on the Montreal and London, England, registers.

Dividend cheques will be mailed to registered shareholders July 31st, 1931.

By Order of the Board,
G. R. WHATLEY,
Secretary.

Montreal, June 15th, 1931.

Montreal Light Heat & Power
CONSOLIDATED

Owned by 60,000 shareholders, Montreal Light Heat & Power comprises the largest group of customer-owners possessed by any public utility company in Canada

DIVIDEND NOTICES

CANADIAN WIREBOUND BOXES LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

The directors of the Company have declared a dividend of 25c per share on the Class "A" shares of the Company payable June 30th, 1931, to shareholders of record as at the close of business June 15th, 1931, for the quarter ending June 30th, 1931.

By Order of the Board.
H. M. MILLAR,
Assistant Secretary.

EASTERN STEEL PRODUCTS LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

The regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 per share has been declared on the prior preference shares of the Company payable June 30th, 1931, to shareholders of record at the close of business June 15th, 1931, for the quarter ending June 30th, 1931.

By Order of the Board,
H. M. MILLAR,
Assistant Secretary.

EASTERN STEEL PRODUCTS LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

A dividend of 50c per share has been declared on the Common shares of the Company, payable June 30th, 1931, to shareholders of record at the close of business June 15th, 1931.

By Order of the Board.
H. M. MILLAR,
Assistant Secretary.

INTERNATIONAL POWER COMPANY, LIMITED

PREFERRED DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of one and three-quarters per cent (1¾%) has been declared on the seven per cent (7%) Cumulative Redeemable First Preferred Stock of the Company, for the quarter ending June 30th, payable July 2nd, to shareholders of record at the close of business, June 15th, 1931.

FRED C. CLARKE,
Seretary.

Montreal, June 8th, 1931.

PORTO RICO POWER COMPANY, LIMITED

PREFERRED DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of one and three-quarters per cent (1¾%) has been declared on the seven per cent (7%) Cumulative Preferred Stock of the Company for the quarter ending June 30th, payable July 2nd, to shareholders of record at the close of business on June 15th, 1931.

By Order of the Board.
FRED C. CLARKE,
Secretary.

Montreal, June 8th, 1931.

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
POWER CORPORATION OF CANADA
LIMITED

Canada Northern Power Corporation, Limited

Preferred Dividend No. 26

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of 1¾% (being at the rate of 7% per annum) has been declared on the 7% Cumulative Preferred Stock of CANADA NORTHERN POWER CORPORATION LIMITED for the quarter ending June 30th, 1931, payable July 15th, 1931, to shareholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1931.

By order of the Board.
L. C. HASKELL, Secretary.
Montreal, May 26th, 1931.

Dominion Textile Co. Limited

Notice of Preferred Stock Dividend

A DIVIDEND of One and Three-Quarter per cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY Limited has been declared for the quarter ending June 30th, 1931, payable July 15th, 1931, to shareholders of record June 30th, 1931.

By order of the Board.
JAS. A. FISH,
Asst. Secretary-Treasurer.
Montreal, May 13th, 1931.

THE REAL ESTATE LOAN COMPANY, OF CANADA, LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of three and one-half per cent for the half year ending 30th inst. has been declared upon the Capital Stock of the Company, and that the same will be payable at the Offices of the Company on and after the 2nd July, 1931, to Shareholders of Record of 20th June, 1931.

By order of the Board.
E. L. MORTON,
Managing Director.

Toronto, 11th June, 1931.

THE CONSOLIDATED MINING & SMELTING COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

DIVIDEND No. 54

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Five Per Cent (5%) on the paid-up Capital Stock of the Company for the six months ending June 30th, 1931, and a stock dividend of one (1) share for every twenty (20) shares of the Capital Stock of the Company outstanding, have this day been declared payable on the 15th day of July, 1931, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 23rd day of June, 1931.

By order of the Board.
J. E. RILEY,
Secretary.

Montreal, June 13, 1931.

Imperial Bank of Canada

DIVIDEND NO. 164

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of three per cent. (3%), being at the rate of twelve per cent. (12%) per annum upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank, has been declared for the quarter ending July 31st, 1931, payable at the Head Office and Branches on and after Saturday, the first day of August next, to shareholders of record of June 30th, 1931.

By order of the Board.
A. E. PHIPPS,
General Manager.

Toronto, June 10th, 1931.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

MONARCH MORTGAGE AND INVESTMENTS, LIMITED

PREFERRED DIVIDEND No. 24

A dividend at the rate of Eight per cent per annum has been declared upon the Preferred shares of Monarch Mortgage and Investments, Limited, covering the quarter year ending June 30th, 1931, which will be paid July 15th, 1931, to shareholders of record June 30th, 1931.

By Order of the Board.
EDWARD A. TANNER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Toronto, June 10th, 1931.

Service Stations Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 40c per share has been declared on the outstanding Class "A" and Class "B" shares of the Company, payable on the 2nd of July, 1931, to shareholders of record on the registers at the close of business on the 15th June, 1931.

By Order of the Board.
F. J. MAYO,
Secretary.

Toronto, Canada, June 10th, 1931.

A. J. Freiman, LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

A dividend of One and One-half per cent (1½%) on the 6% cumulative redeemable convertible preferred shares of A. J. Freiman, Limited, being at the rate of 6% per annum, will be paid on the 2nd of July, 1931, to Shareholders of record June 15, 1931.

By resolution of the Directors.
DATED at Ottawa, this 8th day of June, A.D., 1931.

S. R. OUELLETTE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

The B. GREENING WIRE Company Limited

Preference Dividend No. 28

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent on the Preferred Shares of the Company has been declared payable July 1, 1931, to shareholders of Record June 16, 1931.

F. J. MAW,
Secretary.

Hamilton, Ont., June 10, 1931.

Ottawa Light, Heat and Power Company, Limited

DIVIDENDS

Notice is hereby given that the usual dividends have been declared for quarter ending 30th June, 1931, payable to Shareholders of record 15th June, as follows:

PREFERRED STOCK: 1-5/8%, (being at the rate of 6½% per annum), payable 1st July, 1931.

COMMON STOCK: 1½%, (being at the rate of 6% per annum), payable 30th June, 1931.

The transfer books will not be closed.

By Order. F. W. FEE,
Secy.-Treas.

OTTAWA. 10th June, 1931.

BRITISH COLUMBIA POWER CORPORATION, LIMITED

DIVIDEND No. 12

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Fifty cents per Share on Class "A" Shares of no par value has been declared for the period ending June 30th, 1931, to Shareholders as of record at that date and that same will be payable by the Montreal Trust Company at its office in Montreal, on July 15th, 1931.

By Order of the Board.
ERNEST ROGERS,
Secretary

Vancouver, B.C.,
June 11th, 1931.

Western Grocers LIMITED

Notice of Dividend

A dividend of one and three-quarters per cent (1¾%) on the Preference Stock of Western Grocers Limited, has been declared for the quarter ending June 30th, 1931, payable July 15th, 1931, to shareholders of record June 20th, 1931.

By order of the Board,
W. P. RILEY,
President.

Winnipeg, June 10th, 1931.

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
POWER CORPORATION OF CANADA
LIMITED

Northern Ontario Power Company, Limited

DIVIDEND No. 11

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 1½% (being at the rate of 6% per annum) on the 6% Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock of NORTHERN ONTARIO POWER COMPANY, LIMITED, has been declared for the quarter ending June 30th, 1931, payable July 25th, 1931, to shareholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1931.

By order of the Board.
L. C. HASKELL, Secretary.
Montreal, May 26th, 1931.

Canadian Pacific Railway Company

DIVIDEND NOTICE

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held today a dividend of one and one-quarter per cent on the Ordinary Capital Stock for the quarter ended March 31, 1931, was declared from railway revenues and special income, payable June 30, 1931, to Shareholders of record at three p.m. on June 1, 1931.

By order of the Board,
ERNEST ALEXANDER,
Secretary.

Montreal, May 6, 1931.

Dominion Textile Co. Limited

Notice of Common Stock Dividend

A DIVIDEND of One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents ($1.25) per share has been declared on the Common Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY Limited for the quarter ending June 30th, 1931, payable July 2nd, 1931, to shareholders of record June 15th, 1931.

By order of the Board,
JAS. A. FISH,
Asst. Secretary-Treasurer.
Montreal, May 13th, 1931.

Want Cottage Industries

The Saint John Board of Trade announces its intention to take up with Premier Richards the matter of establishing cottage industries in New Brunswick and thus give occupation during the winter months to many people in the rural districts who are unproductive.

BOND INTEREST IS WELL EARNED BY N. A. ELEVATOR

First Year of Operation Proves Satisfactory—May Profit Up

The first annual statement of North-American Elevators Ltd. for the year ended April 30, 1931, shows all interest charges earned 3.22 times before depreciation. While volume of grain handled amounted to 5,500,000 bushels, much less than is expected for a normal year in the grain trade, the elevator earned more from storage of grain and was practically full to capacity throughout the year. In its first year of operation, directors of the company feel that the elevator has definitely established itself as an efficient and economical point of export.

Gross earnings of the elevator in the past fiscal year amounted to $219,783 and, after operating and administration expenses of $96,283, an operating profit of $123,400 is shown. Depreciation of $52,302 was allowed and interest charges amounted to $38,267 and income tax provision of $3,500 was based on the new budget regulations. After deduction of these items there remains a net profit of $29,332 available for preferred dividends sufficient to meet dividend requirements on the 3,162 shares of $100 par value 7 per cent first preference stock outstanding.

During May the elevator handled some 2,692,000 bus. of grain or more than 40 per cent of the amount handled in the previous fiscal year. The net earnings for May are reported at $15,170, after interest charges, but before depreciation and income tax. Some decrease in the amount handled can be expected during the next month or so, according to officials of the company, but a good increase over the 1930 figures is indicated.

The balance sheet of the company as at April 30, 1931, shows current assets at $70,075, and current liabilities of $48,465. Current assets include $20,528 in cash, $47,897 in accounts and notes receivable and accrued elevation and storage charges and $1,650 in inventories. Current liabilities include $8,352 of accounts payable, $21,350 in accrued interest, taxes, etc., $16,705 in balances due contractors and $2,059 in dividend warrants not cashed.

Deferred charges amount to $39,504 including $38,310 spent on dock improvements pending adjustment. Fixed assets total $2,068,919 from which is deducted capital surplus of $353,451. Included in fixed assets, control of the company's subsidiary Red Barge Line Ltd. is carried at $256,700. Leasehold properties at Sorel are valued at $550,000 and elevator buildings and equipment, after reserve for depreciation of $52,189, are carried at $1,261,203.

In addition to current liabilities stated the company has a bank loan of $314,550 secured by bonds and personal guarantees of the directors. There is $316,500 of 6½ per cent first mortgage bonds outstanding, 3,162 shares of $100 par value first preference stock and 3,000 shares of 7 per cent second preference stock. Common stock outstanding amounts to 100,000 shares of no par value carried at $500,000. There is a liability of $26,525 on account of first preference dividends and sinking fund account. Profit and loss account amounts to $2,807 after transference of $25,823 to first preference dividend account and $702 to sinking fund.

Details of the income and surplus account are as follows:

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT
Year Ended April 30, 1931

Gross earnings	$219,783
Less: Oper. and admin. expense	96,383
Operating profit	123,400
Less: Depreciation	52,302
Interest	38,267
Income tax provision	3,500
Net profit	29,332
Less: 1st pref. divd. acct.	25,823
1st pref. sink. fund	702
Carried forward	$ 2,807

Canadian Railways had gross revenues, during the first quarter of 1931, of $85,541,950 as compared with $104,488,301 and $121,656,663 in the corresponding quarters of 1930 and 1929 respectively. After deduction of operating expenses, the operating income for the period was $919,384 as compared with $7,446,342 in 1930 and $17,522,242 in 1929.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

THE DOMINION BANK

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of three per cent upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the quarter ending 30th June, 1931, being at the rate of twelve per cent per annum, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office of the Bank and its Branches on and after Thursday, the 2nd day of July, 1931, to shareholders of record of the 20th June, 1931.

By Order of the Board.
C. A. BOGERT,
General Manager.

21st May, 1931.

PROVINCIAL PAPER LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that Regular Quarterly Dividend of 1¾% on Preferred Stock has been declared by PROVINCIAL PAPER LIMITED, payable July 2nd, 1931, to Shareholders of record as at close of business June 15th, 1931.

W. S. BARBER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

TIP TOP TAILORS LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of one and three-quarters per cent on the 7% Cumulative Sinking Fund Redeemable Convertible Preferred Shares of the Company for the quarter ending June 30, 1931, has been declared payable on and after July 1, 1931, to holders of preferred shares of record at the close of business on June 20, 1931.

The Transfer books will not be closed.
DATED at Toronto this 11th day of June, 1931.

H. P. MACKECHNIE,
Treasurer.

CONDUITS COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

NOTICE is hereby given that the regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent on the Seven Per Cent Cumulative Preference shares of this Company has been declared and will be paid on the 1st day of July, 1931, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 16th day of June, 1931.

The transfer books will be closed from June 17th to June 30th, 1931, both days inclusive.

DATED at Toronto this 12th day of June, 1931.

G. M. JARVIS,
Secretary.

Millers Regain Confidence Regarding Wheat Bounty

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Canadian millers are waiting for further news regarding application of the 5 cent a bushel bounty on wheat for export. Though no definite information has reached the industry as yet there seems to be a general expectancy that the Government will find a satisfactory means of implementing the proposed bounty without detriment to the millers.

It is pointed out that the industry as a whole could ill afford to sustain any burden which increased competition from foreign millers might bring about. Milling operations are at a comparatively low ebb and the industry has been shaken up in the past year or two by poor conditions in the export market.

While millers are entirely in sympathy with a bounty on export wheat if it is paid directly to the farmer, they feared, when the announcement was first made, that the bonus possibly might result in a reduction of freight rates on wheat for export.

Unless a similar bonus was afforded to shipments of flour millers saw a situation in which the British miller would be placed at a decided advantage. It is thought, however, that a satisfactory scheme will be devised to place the bonus of 5 cents a bushel in the hands of the producer himself.

Toronto Elevators Earnings Maintained

It is reported unofficially that earnings of Toronto Elevators, Ltd., continue at a satisfactory level. The movement of grain to seaboard has helped both the Sarnia and the Toronto elevators.

It was officially stated on April 15 that profits for the nine months ended March 31 were equal to approximately twice the preferred dividend requirements for the period, after depreciation and all other charges.

In the year ended September 30, 1930, Toronto Elevators earned preferred dividends about 1½ times and $1.94 per share on the common stock.

CONSOL. TIN CORP. EFFORT AT SALES DRAWS COMMENT

Montreal Better Business Bureau Alleges Inaccuracies

The Better Business Bureau of Montreal advises that the Capital Bond & Share Corp. continues to offer shares of Consolidated Tin Corp., formerly known as the Jack Nutt Mines, by means of the long distance telephone.

Extracts from a verbatim record of a long distance telephone call recently made by a representative of the Capital Bond & Share Corp. to a representative of a Better Business Bureau are as follows:

"—Mine has been in operation five or six years and is operating now.—Have struck gold veins in this territory.—Shares sold from 25c. up; now they are 35c.—The stock has not been listed yet but was supposed to have been listed on May 1 on the Montreal and Toronto Curb.—Stock has only been on the market a few weeks.—Why not take 1,000 shares at $350?—We make no promises and guarantee nothing.—Stock may go up to 75c., 85c. or $1.00 a share.—Take a chance and see how it works out.—Banks think it very good.—The Better Business Bureau says it's O.K."

"To mention but a few inaccuracies: "Bureau records show the Consolidated Tin Corp. was originally incorporated in 1928 under the name of Jack Nutt Mines, the name being changed to its present form in 1930, and is still in the development stage.

"The stock has not been listed, nor has application to list it been made to the Montreal Curb Market.

"Banks in Montreal have been asked what value they placed on these shares as collateral, and inform us that they would not consider a loan against Consolidated Tin Corp. shares.

"Needless to say, the Better Business Bureau does not O.K. this stock.

"The Capital Bond & Share Corp. and its selling methods have already been the subject of a bulletin issued by the Bureau under date of February 6, 1931.

"The Capital Bond & Share Corp. formerly operated under the name and style of Cournoyer & Co., Ltd. In December, 1930, the present name was assumed.

"The president of the Capital Bond & Share Corp. is E. L. Jordan, formerly salesmanager of Rountree & Co., a security selling organization which went into bankruptcy. Associated with Mr. Jordan is Harry Stein and P. Daoust.

Dominion Engineering Works Dividend Has Been Passed

Payment of dividend on the no par value common stock of Dominion Engineering Works Ltd., ordinarily payable on July 15, has been passed by directors of the company without comment. The company paid dividends at the rate of $4 per annum on the common stock in 1929 and 1930 but reduced the rate to $2.40 per annum with the payment made on April 15, 1931.

When the dividend was reduced in April it was stated that earnings of the company were lower due to lack of orders in the paper-making department which had previously provided a large portion of the company's output. Business in new lines had not developed in sufficient volume to warrant maintaining the previous rate of distribution. In the year ended December 31, 1930, the company earned $2.83 per share on the 125,000 shares outstanding as compared with $5.68 per share in the previous year.

Howe Sound Co. Pays 50 Cents for Quarter

Howe Sound Co. has declared a quarterly dividend of 50 cents per share payable July 15, to shareholders of record June 30.

This is a reduction from 75 cents per share paid in the last quarter. Throughout 1930, $1 per share per quarter was paid but reduced earnings forced a cut with the April 15 distribution. Earnings for the first quarter were approximately 65 cents per share, and the indications are that the present quarter will show still lower earnings.

York Township Gets New Industries

During May the Township of York secured two new industries which will occupy new factories to be built or in course of erection. Patons & Baldwins, manufacturer of woollen yarns, has purchased property and has started construction on the first unit of a plant which according to current plans will cost $1,000,000 when completed. Bedford (Canadian) Potteries Ltd. has also acquired land and will build a plant for the manufacture of English pottery. Building permits issued by the township during May total $1,048,100 as compared with $618,250 in May, 1930.

Wheat Stocks on hand on May 29 amounted to 135,575,299 bus. as compared with 140,896,108 bus. on May 22 and 142,630,418 bus. on May 30, 1930.

FLOUR MILLERS CURRENT OUTPUT ON LOWER SCALE

Other Milling Products Record Substantial Gains

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Government returns on the Canadian milling industry for the first quarter of 1931 indicate that, in general, such operators as Lake of the Woods, Maple Leaf Milling, Ogilvie Flour Mills, Western Canada Flour, etc., are operating on a smaller basis than was the case in the corresponding period of 1930.

Wheat flour milling operations in March were carried on at 38.9 per cent of plant capacity, representing an output of 1,168,408 barrels. This compared with an operating ratio of 40.4 per cent and a production of 1,219,202 barrels for the same month last year.

Export Trade Weak

While no figures are available on domestic consumption, it is clear that the decline in the export business has been mainly responsible for the lowered operations. Exports of wheat flour last March amounted to 560,553 barrels or roughly 120,000 barrels less than in March a year ago.

A better idea of milling operations in Canada can be had from an examination of the quarterly returns. During the first three months of 1931, Canadian mills produced 3,290,063 barrels of wheat flour. This compares with 3,438,320 barrels for the initial quarter of 1930.

The drop in production corresponds closely with the decline in exports. Foreign demand in the first quarter this year accounted for 1,367,582 barrels, as against 1,664,172 barrels for the corresponding period a year ago.

Other Products Improve

While wheat flour milling operations have not been particularly satisfactory this year, the milling of other products has been on a more favorable basis.

The production of oatmeal, for example, increased from 3,138,175 pounds in the first quarter of 1930 to 5,478,595 pounds in the same period this year.

An appreciable gain was also also recorded in the production of rolled oats, which amounted to 29,979,094 pounds for the first three months of 1931, or a gain of nearly 6,000,000 pounds over the same three months last year. Corn flour and meal production also showed an improvement, advancing from 3,805,494 pounds in 1930 to 4,208,566 pounds in 1931, the figures, in each case, being for the first quarter.

Record of Output

Comparative figures on milling production for the first quarter of 1930-31 follow:

	1930	1929
Flour, bbls.	3,438,320	3,290,063
Oatmeal, lbs.	3,138,174	5,478,595
Rolled oats, lbs.	24,092,536	29,979,094
Corn meal, etc., lbs.	3,805,494	4,208,566
Flour expts., bbls.	1,664,172	1,367,582

SASKATCHEWAN POOL OWNS "PRODUCER"

Publishing Venture Latest Job Assumed by Pool Officials

From Our Own Correspondent

SASKATOON. — The Saskatchewan Wheat Pool has a new enterprise on its hands, the publication of a weekly newspaper. During the past eight years the Western Producer, published by a private company, has been a semi-official organ of the Wheat Pool, a connection which began because of the original sympathy of the paper with that organization, and which developed when the Wheat Pool bought space regularly in the paper for the publication of its news and views, and later invested money in the publication. An investment was also made from trust funds in the hands of the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan section. The Wheat Pool endeavored to promote the circulation of the paper, but at no time did it subscribe on behalf of the members. But members were encouraged to pay their subscriptions by giving requisitions against wheat pool payments, and when these did not materialize the cash revenue of the paper suffered severely.

Harris Turner, who has been editor of the paper since its inception, announced his intention, on account of personal reasons, to retire. There was little likelihood of new management giving the same support to the Pool as had formerly been the case, and at the same time the existing financial relations between the Pool and the paper made it difficult to arrive at any other means of insuring continued publication except through the pool taking on the venture. Formal announcement was made in the issue of June 11th that the paper had passed into the complete control of the Pool, which henceforth will be responsible for its publication.

Report Regina Will Cut Rates to Mont. Engineering

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Reports from western Canada state that the city council of Regina has agreed to reduce its rates for power sold in bulk to Montreal Engineering Co. from a surcharge of 25 per cent to a surcharge of 10 per cent. This move is reported to have been adopted following an offer made by National Light and Power Co., of Moose Jaw, to supply Montreal Engineering with energy at a lower rate.

Montreal Engineering has an extensive transmission and distribution system in Saskatchewan. Calgary Power Co. purchased a system from this company in 1930. The system, which represented Calgary Power's first entry into Saskatchewan, comprises 555 miles of transmission lines and serves 52 communities.

Arsenic Production from Canadian ores in 1930 amounted to 4,524,220 lbs. valued at $129,527 as compared with 5,230,088 lbs. valued at $171,320 in 1929.

INVESTMENT BANKERS HOLD ANNUAL MEET

Attendance Better Than Usual—Will Discuss Many Subjects

The annual meeting of the Investment Bankers Association of Canada being held from June 18 to 21 at Murray Bay, Quebec, has attracted a larger attendance than usual this year and investment houses in Quebec and Ontario are particularly well represented by senior men. Attendance is expected to exceed 75 members.

Thursday, June 18, will be spent on a tour of inspection of the Beauharnois power development and delegates will spend the night on the boat en route to Murray Bay. Committee meetings will be held on the boat Friday morning and will cover provincial government legislation, municipal administration and finance, business conduct and publicity. Friday afternoon will be devoted to sports, and the annual dinner will be held in the evening with Lois F. St. Laurent, K.C., president of the Canadian Bar Association and B. K. Sandwell as guest speakers.

Among the subjects which will be discussed at the general meeting on Saturday will be: The Financial Position of the Various Municipalities Throughout Canada, Reciprocity in Succession Duties Between the Canadian Provinces, The Proper Division of Fields of Taxation Between Governments and Municipalities, The Debt Adjustment Acts in the Prairie Provinces, Corporation Tax Act in Ontario, Security Frauds Prevention Acts, The Formation of a New Pacific District of the Investment Bankers' Association of Canada, The Recent Budget Speech With Reference to the Proposed Tax of 2% to be Collected at the Source on Dividends Payable to Non-resident Shareholders.

Canadian Converters Cuts Dividend to 4 Per Cent

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Canadian Converters Co. has cut its dividend from 5 to 4 per cent on the basis of a recent quarterly dividend declaration of 1 per cent. This is the second reduction in the past twelve months. In August, 1930, the 7 per cent rate which had been paid for since 1921 was cut to 5 per cent.

At the annual meeting shareholders were told that though the usual spring increase in business had been apparent there was yet no assurance of a permanent gain.

Earnings of Canadian Converters showed a sharp drop in the last fiscal year ended April 30, 1931, totalling $56,291 as compared with $104,788 in the previous year. After payment of dividends there was a deficit of $41,884 for the year. Surplus was accordingly reduced to $597,279.

Weighted Mining Index

The weighted index number of twenty mining stocks computed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the base of 1926=100, was 68.6 for the week ending June 11, as compared with 6.7 for the previous week.

STANDARD FUEL EARNS DIVIDEND BY GOOD MARGIN

Working Capital Higher For Year Ended March 31

Standard Fuel Co., Toronto, in the year ended March 31, 1931, earned its preferred dividends approximately 1½ times, and 99 cents per share remained as available for the common stock after deducting preferred stock sinking fund. This compares with slightly higher earnings on the preferred in the previous year and $1.24 per share on the 50,000 shares of common.

The company's balance sheet shows a stronger position than at the end of the previous year. Working capital now is $891,020, compared with $831,891 as at March 31, 1930. Current assets are increased from $1,096,612 to $1,133,205 and of this amount more than $385,000 is in cash or call loans. Current liabilities are reduced from $264,721 to $242,185. The only contingent liability is $6,326 for customers' notes under discount.

Fixed assets are shown at $1,161,842, compared with $1,142,401. Depreciation reserve is increased from $71,227 to $113,454. Preferred stock outstanding totals $1,392,500; 75 shares were redeemed in the course of the year.

CONS. INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT OF STANDARD FUEL CO., LTD., AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
Years Ended March 31

	1931 $	1930 $	1929 $
Net earn.‡	160,007	170,384	167,318
Less: Res. for taxes	14,340	10,675	12,278
Net profit	145,667	159,709	155,040
Less appropriations:			
Div. on shs. of constit. cos. & bonus pd. prior to purchase	......	......	54,194
Pref. dividend	90,634	91,000	22,750
Surplus for year	55,033	68,709	78,096
Add: Prev. surplus	502,111	433,402	365,306
Bal. carried fwd.	557,144	502,111	433,402

‡After deducting depreciation.

Night Hawk Peninsular Planning to Reorganize

Shareholders of Night Hawk Peninsular Mines met on June 9, and approved of the sale of the company's assets to another company for a share consideration.

The present company is without funds, has approximately $400,000 in bonds outstanding and preferred shares ranking ahead of the common shares. It is proposed in reorganizing to rank the bonds and preferred shares ahead of the common shares and fix the rate of transfer of these shares so approximately one half of the authorized capitalization in the new company will be available for further financing.

NOTICES

SALES EXECUTIVE

To manage distribution of pneumatic electrical devices showing good profit. Five to ten thousand dollars investment invited subject to arrangement of satisfactory security. Correspondence confidential.

Address Box 281, The Financial Post, Toronto

PUBLIC NOTICE

WHEREAS on the 24th January, 1929, it was proclaimed by His Excellency the Governor in Council under the provisions of Section 3 of the Act 8 and 9, George V., Chapter 15, that all minerals situate within the boundaries of that area bounded on the North West by a straight line drawn from Hampden, White Bay, in the District of White Bay, to Main Gut, Bay St. George; and on the South East by a straight line drawn from Lewisporte, in the District of Lewisporte, to the mouth of White Bear River, White Bear Bay, in the District of Burgeo, not held by any person under any subsisting license, lease or grant and not at that date the subject of an application for a license therefor under the provisions of the Crown Lands Acts, be reserved from the operation of the Crown Lands Acts until further notice;

AND WHEREAS the Governor in Council has thought fit to rescind such reservation by his Proclamation issued under date June 2nd, 1931;

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on and after the 4th July, 1931, this Department will be prepared to issue Miners Permits, and to accept applications for and issue Certificates of Record over the said territory.

J. F. DOWNEY,
Minister of Agriculture and Mines.

Dept. of Agriculture and Mines, June 9, 1931.

H. M. CAMPBELL
Vice-President and General Manager of the
CANADIAN JOHNSON MOTOR COMPANY LIMITED
PETERBORO

Says:

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Your Investments

Questions and problems on Canadian investments submitted by subscribers of The Financial Post will be answered by letter and those of general interest will be published on this page. We cannot extend this service to non-subscribers nor do we answer enquiries relating to American stocks or foreign securities generally. A two-cent stamp or stamped envelope must always be enclosed to cover the direct reply. Write mining and insurance enquiries on sheets separate from other investment enquiries. No answers can be given by telephone or telegram.

Abitibi Power Preferred

I have been following all statements that have been published within the past few months as to the position of Abitibi Power & Paper Co. but I have not yet seen a full explanation of why the 6 per cent preferred stock is selling down around $20 when the dividend has not been passed. I have been considering the purchase of some of the 6 per cent preferred as it appears to be a bargain unless there is some difficulty that is not apparent on the surface. If the dividend on this stock were cut from $6 to $1.50 it would still give a high return. I should appreciate a really informative reply as to the prospects of the company.

With respect to your questions concerning Abitibi preferred 6 per cent cumulative dividends, we are unable to go further than in recent articles concerning the company. We cannot be definite because the position of the company depends on future as well as current earnings. With the newsprint industry only able to run to 60 per cent of capacity to fill present demand, and with newsprint prices falling, it is obviously a matter of considerable difficulty to decide whether a company can pay current dividends or whether, if it dropped the dividends it would be able to resume them within one, three, four or five years. The fact that the company earned 47 cents a share on its common stock in 1930 has not a great bearing on the present situation because its principal earnings were in the first half of 1930. There was a drop in the last months of the year, and it is believed that that drop has been continuing in 1931 along with the decline in demand. The company has stated that it has earned its interest on the funded debt to date this year. It is probably not earning its full preferred dividend. You remark that if the dividend were cut from $6 to $1.50 per share, it would still pay well at current prices; that is true, but if the dividend were cut it would probably be eliminated altogether for a time. That will probably be decided on June 24.

On the long view, Abitibi is one of the strongest of Canadian companies. It is well managed and when the industry revives it would be natural to expect to see this company in the forefront. There are still merger negotiations going on and what the ultimate outcome of these will be, we do not know. It seems probable to us that Abitibi would not enter into them unless on a good basis.

As to Abitibi Canyon, that will not affect earnings of the company until 1933. No doubt these stocks will be a good purchase some time, but many traders will wait until they see newsprint difficulties pretty well smoothed out. With present over-capacity, that may take some time unless there is a prosperity period which leads to great advertising campaigns, and therefore to large newspapers. Such a time would soon lift the industry from its difficulties.

Gypsum; Building Products

I should like your opinion on the common stock of Gypsum, Lime & Alabastine and the class A stock of Building Products Ltd. I would purchase these stocks for the long hold but would like to be reasonably sure of the present dividend being continued.

Gypsum, Lime & Alabastine, Canada, had a strong working capital position at the end of 1930, but its net profit for 1930 was $308,364 as compared with $764,340 in 1929 and $490,839 in 1928. Dividends paid in 1930 were $594,303 so that there was a deficiency that year of $285,939. In other words, earnings were 68 cents a share and the amount paid was $1.32½ a share. As the annual rate of dividend at present is 80 cents per annum, earnings in 1931 must be greater than in 1930 to maintain this dividend. Total sales to the end of May were lower than in the same period of 1930. Some economies in operation are reported and there has been some help from the last budget. It is also encouraging to note that April sales were 12 per cent higher than April of 1930 and May business was satisfactory. The long view for the company is good, but business will always be best in times of great construction activity.

Building Products had net profits of $326,434 and paid common dividend of $241,692 in 1930. In other words, classes "A" and "B" common stock earned $2.70 a share and paid $2 a share. It is understood that so far in 1931 the business of the company has been on a par with 1930. The company has an excellent working capital position and over many years has given a good account of itself. Prospects on the long view are good. Business in new products has so far in 1931 made up, it is understood, for shrinkage in volume of other products sold.

C. P. R.; Smelters

Owing to the low interest rate now to be obtained on bonds and debentures I have been considering other types of investment. Among the common stocks that I favor are those of C. P. R., Consolidated Mining & Smelting, International Nickel, Ford Motors of Canada, Page-Hersey and Imperial Oil. What is the present position of these companies and their future prospects?

C. P. R. at 25 gives a 5 per cent yield. As railroad earnings quite generally on this continent have taken a decided dip in the last year trading confidence in these stocks is lower than for many decades past. C. P. R. has a very strong financial position and there is a strong feeling that it can weather even worse conditions than Canada has hitherto experienced. Its record of dividend payments is one of the best in Canada and the stock would be much higher if people did not fear that the world is entering on a new economic era which will require reconsideration of old records in the light of existing trends. Large blocks of earnings, formerly going to railroad companies for freight and passenger transportation, now go to trucks, automobiles and buses. C. P. R. long haul business is well entrenched.

Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. common stock which is now selling in the neighborhood of 80, pays cash dividends at the rate of $2.50 a year and has declared as well a stock dividend of one share in twenty, or about 5 per cent. If this stock were immediately sold it would have a cash value of about $4, making the dividend about $6.50, and possibly more if a further stock or cash dividend happens to be paid later. In 1930 the company paid its cash dividend of $2.50 and a bonus of $10 so that $12.50 was paid on a share for the year. The company has a strong financial position and earned $4.43 a share in 1930 so that it paid out nearly three times as much as it earned. Its peak in earnings was in 1927 when $23.09 a share was earned, but since 1924 the lowest earnings were $17.35 a share until 1930.

Long view prospects are good and the company's earnings will, in all probability, recover some day when world surpluses of lead, zinc and copper grow less and the price of silver recovers. The company also has a chance of doing well when agriculture recovers in the west in view of the fact that it has now embarked on a large scale into the manufacture of fertilizer. The company has had years of low earnings in the past, notably from 1908 to 1913, when no dividends were paid, and from 1920 to 1923 when dividends were not paid. These periods were usually preceded by a year of diminished earnings and the lower valuation of the market indicates this fear among traders at present.

In its general trend, the automobile industry is an expanding industry with the trend of events entirely in its favor. Ford Co. of Canada has in the past shown a splendid record and despite fluctuations which will undoubtedly come in the future as they have in the past its general course will in all probability be upwards.

International Nickel's present earnings are lower than dividends. It has a strong financial position, but its earnings are entirely governed by the world demand for nickel and the price of copper. It has precious metals returning from its ore to some extent, but nickel and copper are its great stand-bys. World business recovery will make a tremendous difference to this company when it comes. The company cannot be expected to keep up dividends indefinitely at a rate above earnings and, therefore, it is the course of immediate dividend payments that is in question on the stock market and not the long view of the company.

Page-Hersey has to date in 1931 comfortably earned its dividends on the common stock though earnings are running at a lower level than in 1930.

Imperial Oil has had as large a volume of business as in 1930. It is dependent in large measure on results attained by International Petroleum for its dividends as in 1930 60 cents of every dollar paid in dividends came from earnings outside Canada. The world situation in oil naturally has an effect on earnings of International Petroleum. Whether it will have to curtail dividends or not is a matter for the future to determine. To date officials of the company do not feel it to be necessary. International Petroleum actual earnings are not given to the public except as consolidated in those of Imperial Oil. Imperial Oil is the leading oil company in Canada and over a long term its prospects are excellent.

Queen's Park Plaza

I would appreciate you giving me a report on the value of securities held in "Queen's Park Plaza." What are the possibilities of realizing on this investment?

Queen's Park Plaza is now an unfinished building which is in the hands of a receiver, the London & Western Trusts Co., which is acting also for the first mortgage bondholders. Securities of Queen's Park Plaza have at present no market value. There were outstanding $810,000 of an authorization of $875,000 of 6½% first mortgage bonds and in addition $600,000 of general mortgage bonds and an amount of $523,400 which was the total of lienholders actions. A decision was given two months ago unfavorable to bondholders in that the value of land before the building was stated to be $106,000 in favor of bondholders, then lienholders coming next for $134,000, bondholders coming in again after that. The decision has been appealed by the London & Western Trusts Co. Taxes are accrued since 1927 of $15,000. Apparently the liquidation of the various claims in connection with this building may be a long drawn out affair.

The two bond selling companies, U. S. Mortgage Bond and United Bond, have gone bankrupt, and the Butler Construction Co., which worked on many contracts for these companies, has also gone bankrupt. There is no hope for redress in these quarters, therefore, and plans to complete the building and put it in an earning position are naturally held up while court cases are determined as to the relative position of creditors.

Canada Cement; F. N. Burt

Would you kindly advise me what you think of selling Canada Cement 6½ per cent preferred and buying F. N. Burt common or Page Hersey common, at present prices?

Canada Cement preferred apparently is a good investment stock, based on earnings which have shown considerable stability in recent years. Your proposal to change to Burt common from the standpoint of yield is attractive in that you would exchange a yield which is 7.22 per cent at present prices on Canada Cement preferred for a yield equivalent to 10 per cent at present prices on F. N. Burt common. If you exchange for Page-Hersey common at present prices you would be getting a yield of 7.04 per cent.

Both these companies have records and managements which warrant considerable optimism with regard to the long view for the future. If prospects and earnings of these companies increase within the next few years, market valuations of the stocks would naturally reflect this situation. As preferd of Canada Cement has a limited return, appreciation is not a factor. There is probably greater safety as to payments made.

If business should happen to grow worse in the particular industries of Page-Hersey or of F. N. Burt lower earnings would result in all probability in still lower quotations. One cannot say just at this critical moment which will be the movement. On the long view general optimism prevails in the financial community with regard to both of these companies and their common stocks even though traders are canny. By making the exchange, therefore, you would apparently be taking reduced safety along with greater possibilities for the future.

Canada Bread

Is the dividend on the second preferred of Canada Bread Co. reasonably safe?

As Canada Bread Co. is still paying dividends on the common stock at the rate of 50 cents per annum, there is apparently still some leeway for the second preference, class "B," non-cumulative 7% stock, which earned $13.67 a share in the year ending June 30, 1930, and paid $7 a share. Actual net profit in that year was $429,326 of which first preferred dividends took $87,500 and second preferred dividends $175,000. During that year there had been no reduction in the dividend on the common stock. This is payable semi-annually and the reduction did not come until March 2, 1931, when only 25 cents per share was paid. It was stated then that the purpose was to conserve the cash position of the company and it was also stated that the directors would consider payment of the balance of 12½ cents by way of a bonus at the end of the fiscal year should conditions warrant such action.

The directors, therefore, at that time had not in view the possibility of even dropping the dividend on the common stock. That makes the second preferred position seem safer. It is undoubtedly true that during the year the company and all other baking companies found very keen competition from chain stores and that there were price wars in various communities. More recently it has been stated that a number of these situations have been smoothed out.

Though it does not appear to be the company's intention to reduce dividends on second preferred, no absolute assurance can be given on this point under conditions now obtaining in the industry. All that can be said is that it does not at the moment appear likely. Moreover, interests close to the company own considerable amounts of the stock and state that they are content with their investment.

Canadian Financial Founders

What is your opinion of the plan of investment offered by Canadian Financial Founders Ltd.? Is the plan a sound one for an investor of limited means? I can see that the plan does not replace insurance protection and am aware that Diversified Trustee Shares, series C, can be purchased outright. It does seem to offer an attraction from the standpoint that it combines insurance protection with an interest in the growth of some of the basic industries as represented by Diversified Trustee Shares.

As you are aware, Diversified Trustee Shares, series C, can be purchased either directly through some distributor or through Canadian Financial Founders certificates which also offer insurance protection. Purchase on the latter basis involves an additional charge amounting to over 16 per cent of the face value of the certificate.

Before undertaking the purchase of a Canadian Financial Founders certificate on the installment plan the investor would be well advised to make sure that the monthly installments can be paid regularly for at least five years. It is true that withdrawal rights are offered after the first year's installments have been paid, but the equity at that time would be a comparatively small proportion of the capital invested.

This is due to the fact that premiums to be paid during the first few years are largest since the unpaid balance which is insured is greater. Selling commissions would also be deducted during the first year. This means that the money invested in Diversified Trustee Shares, series C, is an increasing amount of each monthly payment. You will also note that a charge for withdrawal is made of up to ½ per cent of the face value of the certificate representing the company's regular service charge for the next 12 months' period. On a $1,200 certificate this would amount to $6 or, in itself, 5 per cent of the capital invested during the first year.

The insurance protection afforded to the extent of the unpaid balance due on the certificate is renewable every 90 days and if a monthly installment is in arrears more than two months the benefits of insurance will not be available to the investor's heirs in the event of his death. The whole success of the plan is therefore dependent upon the investor maintaining regular payments for the greater part of the 10 year period and preferably completing payments on his certificate.

Simpsons Ltd.

I hold some 6½ per cent preferred stock of Simpsons Ltd. In view of the depreciation in the market value of these shares do you think that the dividend is in danger?

In the year ending January 28, 1931, the 6½ per cent preference stock of Simpsons Ltd. earned $11.95 a share and $10.11 in the year preceding that. The company has a strong working capital position, has aggressive programmes entailing a large expenditure of money for further expansion of its business.

Over many years the company has shown an excellent position and present plans to push the mail order business of the company throughout Canada with greater energy than ever before are of great interest in determining the company's future. With nearly $10,000,000 in working capital the company is able to make experiments in this direction which would be beyond the possibility of a smaller company. The company has excellent management and courageous policies.

Consol. Investment

I would be much obliged if you would give me your opinion on the outlook of Consolidated Investment Corp.

The situation surrounding Consolidated Investment Corp. of Canada is not satisfactory. During 1930 interest on the bonds was earned about twice over. The net revenue available for dividends amounted to $531,427, against which preferred stock dividends totalled $500,000. Since that time the directors have deferred the preferred stock dividends, which would indicate a further decline in earnings.

The equity back of the bonds has depreciated considerably in the past two years. At the end of 1929 the company had an equity of $1,966 back of each $1,000 debenture. At the end of 1930 the equity had dropped to $1,524 and there has likely been further depreciation since that time.

McColl-Frontenac

What is the position of the 6 per cent first mortgage collateral trust convertible bonds, series A, of McColl-Frontenac Oil Co.? Are they well secured?

McColl-Frontenac Oil Co. Ltd., has 6 per cent first mortgage collateral trust convertible bonds of series "A," due 1949, outstanding to the amount of $9,765,000. As at January 31, 1931, the equity behind each $1,000 bond was $2,000 as compared with $2,363 at the end of the previous fiscal year. During the last fiscal year bond interest was earned 4.62 times before depreciation, but after bank interest and depreciation was earned 3.76 times. The cash position of the company would appear to be sound with the ratio of current assets to current liabilities at 5.18 to 1. On the basis of these figures the bonds would appear to be well secured.

The company refines and distributes throughout Canada industrial oils, lubricants, gasoline, kerosene and fuel oil, the products being marketed under various trade names. Properties and equipment for the company have been materially increased during the past few years and were carried in the last annual statement at $16,333,680 as compared with $13,450,081 in 1930 and $7,708,369 in 1929. The company is reputed to be the third largest of its kind in Canada. Profit from operations and income from investments were greater in 1931 than in the fiscal year ended January 31, 1930, but there may be a tendency for the margin of profit to be reduced during the current year due to the state of overproduction in the oil industry and the possibility of price cuts on the refined products. The company has followed the policy of contracting for a supply of crude on the basis of the prevailing market prices.

It might be noted that the bonds are convertible into common stock, at the conversion price of $50 a share, up to October 1, 1934. On this basis the common stock would have to increase from the present price of around $10 a share to over $50 a share before conversion would be profitable. The highest price at which the common stock has sold is $45 back in 1929. Should earnings show a substantial improvement in the next three years and the common stock approach the conversion price, the price of the bonds would be favorably affected. This is not, however, an immediate possibility.

United Securities

I hold $1,000 in United Securities 6 per cent stock. In reading The Post last week I saw that United Securities was paying $2.50 for this coming quarter. Does this mean that the stock was recommended to me as a sound investment? Will you please let me know at which price it is selling for now?

The situation surrounding the stock which you own in United Securities is somewhat different from what you think. The preferred stock, which you hold, was called for redemption in February last. The entire outstanding amount was redeemed at the call price, 105 a share and accrued dividends on April 1, 1930. On and after that date, dividends ceased.

It is in your own interests, therefore, immediately to forward your certificate, through your banker, to the Montreal Trust Co., which will redeem it. For your $1,000 security, you will receive in cash $1,050 plus the accrued dividend to April 1, 1930.

The dividend of $2 mentioned in The Financial Post, is on the common stock, which has recently been placed on a dividend basis.

Abitibi Bonds

Do you think there is any chance of Abitibi passing its bond interest? While the value of the bond has depreciated, I am more concerned with the income.

Though conditions surrounding Abitibi Power & Paper are not altogether satisfactory, we doubt if there is any immediate possibility of the company deferring bond interest. This charge was earned by a comfortable margin last year, and while the price of newsprint has been cut $5 a ton, we do not anticipate that earnings will be affected to the point where the bond interest is in danger.

Gatineau Power

Please let me have an opinion on the current position of Gatineau Power. I have some bonds in this company.

Gatineau Power is making good headway and this October will again increase its delivery to the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission. Earnings are increasing and the bond interest covered by a satisfactory margin.

When Women Invest

A WEEKLY FEATURE

Niagara Falls Building

I own two $130 paid up shares of the Niagara Falls Building Savings and Loan Association, bearing interest at 6 per cent, and I am considering the purchase of additional shares by the weekly installment plan.

Before doing so, however, I would like to know more as regards the security behind those shares—although the association has operated successfully for over 35 years and now controls over $2,500,000 of public money. I notice the accounts are regularly audited but not by chartered accountants?

I understand that 25 cents paid in weekly for a period of seven and a half years purchases one $130 share. This figures out at 8 per cent compounded half-yearly and appears to me an excellent return and a good way to build up capital—provided it is absolutely sound. In view of the present depression when one may suppose that quite a proportion of mortgagors will be unemployed and unable to meet their payments to the Association, I am wondering if there is any possibility of a reduction in their profits. Why do they pay so high a rate of interest on shares bought on the installment plan 8 per cent compound as against 6 per cent straight interest on the paid up shares?

Niagara Falls Building, Savings & Loan Association, having grown steadily for 37 years, may be considered to have proved its value to a very considerable extent. Its assets in 1900 were shown at $63,040 and in 1930 at $2,707,909, of which mortgage loans on improved real estate made up $2,704,390. This was an increase of nearly $200,000 in mortgage loans during the year.

Interest earned on mortgages during the year amounted to $143,984 and other revenue in 1929 was $41,089 or $185,073 in all. After all expenses, the net profit was $160,304 of which dividends to shareholders took $149,626. The company transferred $678 to general reserve and $10,000 to reserve fund.

The company has three classes of stock: Class "A" made up of shares of $130 each which may be paid in weekly installments of 25 cents a share; Class "B" shares of $130 each which may be issued to borrowing members who pay at the rate of 15 cents a share weekly; and Class "C" shares of paid-up stock of $130 each. This latter stock has no weekly dues to pay, and the board of directors may limit the rate of dividends which shall be paid thereon.

The capital liabilities of the company are as follows:

Dues paid on mort. stock	$ 669,674
Profits thereon	*135,563
Installment stock dues	387,988
Profits thereon	85,575
Paid-up stock	1,328,080

*These may be applied to reduction of mortgage loans totalling $2,704,390.

Though the company has shown steady and consistent progress since its formation, the investment is apparently best for people in Niagara Falls and district who can attend the directors' meetings whenever they desire to do so and who can thus best avail themselves of the privileges of the association when required.

There is no general market for the stock, and one would have to seek a market through the company which would be able under the rules and regulations to make such arrangements as are agreed upon at first.

As to the earning of 8 per cent, compounded semi-annually, on the installment stock you should ask the company to send you specimen cases on installment and paid-up stock illustrating just what happens exactly in each case. The average rate of interest earned by the company on its mortgages is 6 per cent.

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All inquiries as to how such a plan may be applied to your own particular business are regarded as absolutely confidential, and will be given prompt and personal attention.

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of Your Beneficiaries

YOU will naturally wish to leave a sympathetic, as well as a capable, executor and trustee in charge of your affairs, to help your beneficiaries.

It is just this type of management that this corporation is organized to give.

Each estate is given into the personal charge of an estates officer with many years' experience. Your beneficiaries will deal directly with a person who understands their problems.

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GENERAL TRUSTS
CORPORATION
Total Assets under Administration over $220,000,000

. . . for the discriminating buyer—that is the man who understands boats and appreciates fine lines which mean speed and satisfactory performance under all conditions . . .

. . . the strongest possible construction (without unnecessary weight) which means years of satisfactory service.

This man will buy a "Sea Duck" every time—because he knows he is getting the best value on the market from the standpoint of design, construction and finish, speed, real comfort and seaworthiness.

Before buying an outboard motorboat inspect the "Sea Duck" fleet of five models. You will find one to suit your purpose.

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LONDON, ENG.
NEW YORK
MONTREAL
GUELPH
WINDSOR
KITCHENER

Nova Scotia Light Expands

The Nova Scotia Light and Power Company intends to install a new 600,000 cubic foot gas container at its local plant in the near future. This will round out four additional retorts installed last year which increased the plant's productive capacity by 50 per cent.

Montreal Land Valuable

The annual report of J. Hamilton Ferns, chairman of the Montreal board of assessors shows the assessed value of taxable property in Montreal for the year 1930-31 at $961,961,641 and the assessed value of exempt property at $283,784,818, making a total of $1,245,746,459.

PROTECTION

The Independent Order of Foresters is a fraternal benefit society operating under a lodge system and existing for the purpose of affording to men and women the completest protection at the minimum cost.

This protection covers practically every phase of family life. In addition to the protection afforded through its Insurance and Sick Benefit Departments, a number of practical fraternal benefits are available to its members.

Reserves—$36,372,031.45 **Surplus—$2,501,088.12**

Independent Order of Foresters

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NEW 1½ TON REO SPEED WAGON

Reo introduces two new 1½-ton SPEED WAGONS *in the lowest price field!*

Point for point, the new SPEED WAGONS surpass all competition. Both the four cylinder model and the six have smoother, more powerful engines with *more* bearings and *larger* bearings—with bigger piston displacements. And to promote long life—force feed oiling *even to the piston pins.*

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Inspect and test the new REO SPEED WAGONS today.

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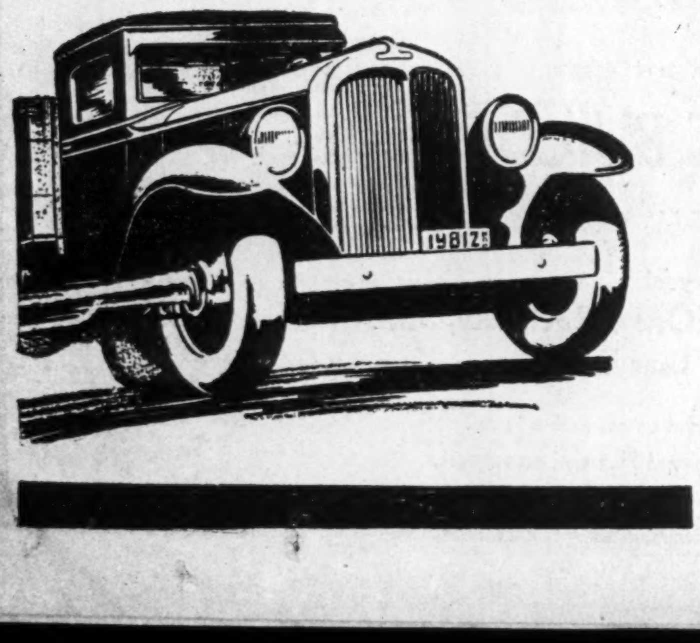

WEEK'S CANADIAN STOCK AND BOND QUOTATIONS

Montreal, Toronto & Curb Stocks

WEEK ENDING JUNE 15

Range 1931 High	Low	Divd. Rate $	Yield in % June 13		Close June 8 (or last)	Week Ending June 15 High	Low	Close
13¾	3¼	.	...	Abitibi, c.	3½	5	4	5
50	14	6	...	Do. pref.	15	21	14	21
105	105	7	6.66	Do. pref.	105	..	..	..
8	7	.	...	Agnew Surp., c.	7	..	..	..
88	84	7	8.33	Do. pref.	85	84	84	84
6¼	2½	.	...	Alta. Pac. Grain	3	3	3	3
30	16	.	...	Do. pref.	16	16	16	16
4	3	.	...	Amal. Electric	4	3½	3½	3½
18	10	.	...	Do. pref.	10	10½	10¼	10½
3½	2½	25c	...	Anglo Nor. Hold.	3	..	..	..
.50	.25	.	...	Asbestos	.25	.25	.25	.25
2	1	.	...	Do. pref.	1	..	..	..
9	6	1	14.28	Assoc. Brew.	7¼	7	7	7
70	67	7	10.00	Do. pref.	70	..	..	..
10	6	.	...	Assoc. Can.	6	..	..	..
69	65	4+50	6.81	Assoc. Tele.	66	..	..	..
87	87	6	6.89	Do. pref.	87	..	..	..
37¼	12¾	.	...	Atlan. Sugar	21	21¼	21	21
105	79¾	.	...	Do. pref.	92	..	..	..
175½	158¼	10	6.02	Bk. Can. Nat.	167	166	166	166
303	236½	12+2	5.71	Bk. Montreal	243	245	244	245
326	284	16	5.38	Bk. of N. Scotia	290	298	290	298
238	217	12+1	5.90	Bk. of Toronto.	220	223	220	220
24	8½	1.50	...	Barcelona Tr.	8½	..	..	..
5¼	4	.	...	Bathurst Pr.	4	5	4	5
4	2	.	...	Do. (B)	2½	2¼	2¼	2¼
x26	26	.	...	Bawlf Grain	..	..	..	..
25	20	.	...	Do. pref.	20	..	..	..
12	6	.	...	Beath & Sons	6	..	..	..
20	12	2	16.66	Beatty Bros.	12	..	..	..
80	60	6	9.98	Do. pref.	60	..	..	..
8⅛	3	.	...	Beauharnois	3⅞	4	3	3½
93	85	7	8.23	Belding Cort.	85	..	..	..
100	100	7	7.00	Do. pref.	100	..	..	..
55	10	.	...	Belgo C. P. pf.	10	..	..	..
151⅞	127	8	5.69	Bell Telephone	135¼	141	133½	140
4½	3	.	...	Biltmore Hats	3	..	..	..
65	60	7	10.76	Do. pref.	65	..	..	..
x22	14	.	...	Bissell	..	..	..	..
x97	88	.	...	Do. pref.	..	..	..	..
20	12	2	11.11	Blue Ribbon	16	18	15½	15½
38	30	3.25	9.02	Do. pref.	36	36	36	36
22½	14	2	12.50	Brant. Cd. pf.	16	16	15	15½
28½	12⅝	2(a)	...	Brazilian Tr.	14⅝	16½	14	15⅝
x2	⅞	.	...	Brew. & Distil.	..	..	..	..
16½	8	80c	7.80	Brit. Amer. Oil.	10	10⅞	9⅞	10¼
3.50	.50	.	...	B.C. Packers	.60	1.00	.60	1.00
22	5	.	...	Do. pref.	5	..	..	..
42½	33	2	5.79	B.C. Power	33¾	35	34	34½
18	10	.	...	Do. (B)	11	12	11	11¼
2	1	.	...	B.E. Steel	1	..	..	..
21	18½	.	...	Do. 1st pref.	18½	..	..	..
3½	1⅜	.	...	Do. 2nd pref.	2¾	2	1⅜	1⅜
8	4½	.	...	Bruck Silk Mills	5	5	5	5
26	16⅞	2	10.52	Building Prod.	18½	20	18½	20
44¼	29½	3	9.37	Burt, F. N.	30	32	30	31¼
146	140	6	4.28	Calgary Pr.	140	140	140	140
7⅞	3⅛	50c	12.50	Can. Bread	4	4	4	4
100	90	7	7.77	Do. pref. (A).	90	..	..	..
80	62	7	10.29	Do. pref. (B).	68	..	..	..
13½	8¾	1	8.33	Canada Bud	10	12	11	11½
18⅞	8¾	.	...	Can. Cement	10	10⅛	9⅞	10
96½	89¾	6.50	7.10	Do. pref.	91	91½	90¼	91
b43⅝	29⅞	3	6.97	Canada Dry	40½	43⅝	41	42
12	10	1.50	15.00	Can. Forg. (A).	10	10	10	10
x16	5	.	...	Do. (B)	..	..	..	..
68	66	3	4.44	Canada Iron	66	..	..	..
76	60	6	10.00	Do. pref.	60	..	..	..
16½	10¾	1.50	11.53	Can. Malting	12½	13	12½	12⅝
20	15	80c	4.00	Can. Nor. Pr.	17½	20	20	20
106½	104	7	6.66	Do. pref.	105	105	105	105
6	1	.	...	Can. Paving	1	2	1	2
51	45	7	15.55	Do. pref.	45	..	..	..
216	200	12	5.94	Can. Perman.	205	202	200	202
4.50	.50	.	...	Can. Pr. & Pap.	.55	.60	.50	.60
9	4	.	...	Can. Steam.	4	..	..	..
27	9	.	...	Do. pref.	9⅛	14	12	14
20	14½	1.60	10.00	Can. Vinegar	15¼	16	15	16
70	65	4	6.01	Can. W. Cable.	66½	..	..	..
30½	20	1.75	8.23	Do. (B)	20¾	22	21	22
16	9¾	.	...	Can. Bakeries	9¾	..	..	..
35	35	4	11.42	Do. pref.	..	35	35	35
232	199	12+1	6.24	Can. Bk. of Com.	205	209	205	209
36½	19	2.50	11.90	Can. Bronze	21	21	21	21
110	108	7	6.48	Do. pref.	108	..	..	..
13¼	8⅝	50c	5.88	Can. Canners	8⅝	..	..	..
92¼	85	6	6.97	Do. 1st pref.	85	86½	85	85
14	8⅝	80c	8.10	Do. 2nd pref.	9½	10	9¾	9⅞
19	9⅛	1.75	14.74	Can. Car & Fdy.	11	12	11½	11¾
25¼	16⅞	1.75	8.64	Do. pref.	18½	20⅝	18¾	20
14½	6⅛	.	...	Can. Celanese	9½	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
70¾	59	7	10.29	Do. pref.	70	70	67½	68
58	30	4	13.33	Can. Converters	30	..	..	..
x50	45	.	...	Can. Cottons	..	..	..	..
55	51	6	11.76	Do. pref.	51	..	..	..
36½	23¾	3	11.32	Can. Dredge	26½	26½	26	26½
92	92	7	7.60	Do. pref.	92	..	..	..
81⅜	79	6	7.59	Can. Fairb. pf.	79	..	..	..
6	5¾	.	...	Can. For Inv.	5¾	..	..	..
x90	74	.	...	Do. pref.	..	..	..	..
300	200	4	1.95	Can. Gen. Elec.	210	..	..	..
63⅛	59½	3.50	5.64	Do. pref.	62	62	61	61
80	52	6	10.66	Can. Hyd. E. pf.	54	56¼	56	56
5¼	1½	.	...	Can. Ind. Alc.	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
3½	¾	.	...	Do. (B)	¾	1	1	1
5.00	3.95	.	...	Can. Int. I. Tr.	3.95	..	..	..
70	67¼	5	7.43	Do. pref.	67¼	..	..	..
42	15	1	...	Can. Lt. & Pr.	25	..	..	..
18	18	.	...	Can. Locomo.	18	..	..	..
25	10	.	...	Do. pref.	10	..	..	..
b4½	1⅞	.	...	Can. Marconi	2½	2½	2⅜	2½
23½	9	1	8.51	Can. Oil	10	11¾	11¾	11¾
120	100	8	8.00	Do., pref.	100	..	..	..
45¼	25	1.25	4.50	Can. Pacific	26	27¾	26	26
6½	5	.	...	Can. P. & P. Inv.	5	..	..	..
6½	2⅞	.	...	Can. Vickers	3	..	..	..
35	16	.	...	Do. pref.	17	19	19	19
6	2½	50c	13.33	Can. Wineries	4	4	3½	4
16	9	1	10.52	Can. Wire Box	9	9½	9½	9½
3	1	.	...	Carling Brew.	1¼	1¼	1	1¼
12	12	.	...	Catelli Mac., A.	12	..	..	..
x10	9	.	...	Do. (B)	..	..	..	..
301	290	12+3	5.00	Cent. Can. Loan	300	..	..	..
5.35	1.50	.	...	Chem. Research.	1.75	1.85	1.55	1.60
64	57	2	...	City Dairy	60	..	..	..
x155	120	7	...	Do. pref.	..	..	..	..
20.25	10.00	30c(c)	...	Cities Service	10.75	12.00	10.75	12.00
10	4¾	60c	10.90	Cockshutt Plow	5¼	5½	5	5
9	3	.	...	Comm. Alc.	3	3	3	3
9	6	.	...	Conduits	6	..	..	..
94	84	7	7.77	Do. pref.	90	..	..	..
12⅞	7½	1	11.76	Cons. Bakeries	8⅛	8½	7⅝	8½
3	½	.	...	Cons. Food Prod.	½	..	..	..
6	3	.	...	Do. (A)	3	..	..	..
18⅝	10¼	80+20c	6.25	Cons. Indust.	16	16½	15¼	16
31	25	2	7.69	Cons. Press	25	..	..	..
80	70	7	9.85	Cons. Sand, pref.	71	..	..	..
188¼	71¼	2.50†	2.76	Cons. Smelters	80	90½	81	90½
187	180¾	10	5.44	Consumers' Gas	184	186	182¼	182¼
x35	30	.	...	Cooksville Co.	..	..	..	..
x85	85	4	...	Do. pref.	..	..	..	..
20½	15	.	...	Corporate Steel	15	..	..	..
x90	90	.	...	Corr. P. Box, pf.	..	..	..	..
2.10	1.00	.	...	Cosgrave Br.	1.50	1.60	1.50	1.60
9	5	.	...	Cosmos Imp.	5	..	..	..
93	75	7	9.33	Do. pref.	75	75	75	75
6½	2	.	...	Crown Dom. Oil.	4	4	4	4
15	8½	3	...	Crow's N. Coal.	13	..	..	..
5	4	.	...	David & Frere B.	4	4	4	4
12½	12½	.	...	De Havilland	12½	..	..	..
x15	8	.	...	Disher Steel	..	..	..	..
x18	17	1.50	...	Do. pref.	..	..	..	..
12⅞	8	1	11.11	Distill-Seagram	8¾	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛
223	208	12+1	6.23	Dominion Bank	209	208½	208	208
55¾	27¼	3	10.00	Dom. Bridge	28½	30½	29	30
40	40	.	...	Dom. Coal	40	..	..	..
50	15	.	...	Dom. Engineer.	20	20	20	20
x14	10	.	...	Dom. Foundries	..	..	..	..
126	90	7	7.00	Dom. Glass	95	100	97	98
125	119	7	5.60	Do. pref.	122	125	125	125
20	20	.	...	Dom. Iron pfd.	20	..	..	..
14	10	.	...	Dom. Pr. Stubs.	12	13	12⅛	12½
24	24	.	...	Dom. Steel pf.	24	..	..	..
8¼	2¾	.	...	Dom. St. & C. B.	2¾	3¼	3	3
24½	12¾	1.20	6.31	Dom. Stores	19	20	18½	19⅞
14	8	.	...	Dom. Tar & Cr.	8	..	..	..
93	85	6.50	7.47	Do. pref.	87	..	..	..
83	63	5	7.69	Dom. Textile	66½	66¾	65	65
123	120	7	5.73	Do. pref.	121	122	122	122
12	10	.	...	Donnacona	10	..	..	..
7	2½	.	...	Dryden Paper	2½	3	3	3
7½	3	.	...	Duff. Paving	5	6	6	6
80	70	7	10.00	Do. pref.	71½	70	70	70
11¾	4	40c	9.41	Durant Motors	5	4¼	4¼	4¼
25½	16	1	5.00	East. Dairies	20	..	..	..
20	18	1+1	...	East. Steel	18	..	..	..
100	97	7	7.21	Do. pref.	97	97	97	97
x25	18	.	...	East Koot. Pr.	..	..	..	..
97	94⅝	7	7.29	Do. pref.	96	..	..	..
x34	28½	2	...	East. Theatres	..	..	..	..
x85	80	7	...	Do. pref.	..	..	..	..
3¾	3¾	.	...	Easy Washer	3¾	..	..	..
37	34¾	2.50	7.14	Economic Inv.	35	..	..	..
15	15	.	...	Edmonton Da'y	15	..	..	..
80	80	6.50	...	Do. pref.	80	..	..	..
8	5	.	...	Enamel & Heat.	5	..	..	..
40	30	3	10.00	Eng. Electric	30	..	..	..
16	10	.	...	Do. (B)	15	10	10	10
39½	16	2	10.00	Fam. Players	20	..	..	..
33½	22	2	...	Do. Vot. Trust	22	..	..	..
18	9¾	1	10.00	Fanny Farmer	10	..	..	..
34	28	2.40	7.38	Do. pref.	32½	..	..	..
x.25	.10	.	...	Federal Distil.	..	..	..	..
x83½	75	.	...	Firstbrook Box	..	..	..	..
29¼	14½	1.20	7.05	Ford Motors (A)	17½	17¾	16¼	16¾
15	6	.	...	For. Pr. Secs.	6	7	6½	7
16½	8½	1	10.76	Foundation Co.	12	8½	8½	8½
3.00	.90	.	...	Fraser Cos.	1.00	1.00	.90	1.00
25	25	.	...	Frontenac Br. p.	25	..	..	..
8	5	.	...	Frost Steel	7	..	..	..
96½	85	7	7.95	Do. pref.	88	..	..	..
7¼	2¾	.	...	Gen. Ste. Wares.	3	3¼	3	3¼
119	70	5+2.50	8.82	Goodyear Tire	80	86	80	80
107⅞	94¼	7	7.40	Do. pref.	98	97½	94¼	95
93¼	93¼	7	7.50	Gould Pumps, p.	93¼	..	..	..
¾	½	.	...	Gt. W. Saddlery.	½	..	..	..
8	6	.	...	Do. pref.	8	..	..	..
31	20	2	8.69	Gurd, Chas.	22	23	23	23
x110	108	7	...	Do. pref.	..	..	..	..
12⅞	7⅛	80c	8.88	Gypsum, Lime	8	9⅛	8	9
20¼	7	1	10.25	Ham. Bridge	10	9¾	9½	9¾
80	65	6.50	10.00	Do. pref.	68	65	65	65
19	13	2	15.38	Ham. Cotton, pf.	16½	13	13	13
4½	3	.	...	Ham. Un. Theat.	4	..	..	..
63	55	7	11.66	Do. pref.	60	..	..	..
12	4	.	...	Hayes Wheel	8	..	..	..
x95	80	.	...	Do. pref.	..	..	..	..
x50	50	.	...	Hillcrest Coll.	..	..	..	..
x91	91	7	...	Do. pref.	..	..	..	..
4	3½	.	...	Hinde & Dauch.	3½	..	..	..
x120	120	.	...	Holt Renfrew	..	..	..	..
x96¼	90	7	...	Do. pref.	..	..	..	..

Range 1931 High	Low	Divd. Rate $	Yield in % June 13		Close June 8 (or last)	Week Ending June 15 High	Low	Close
7	7	.	...	Honey Dew	7	..	..	..
59	50	7	12.96	Do. pref.	54	54	54	54
6	3	.	...	H. Smith Pap.	3	3	3	3
45¼	30	.	...	Do. pref.	30	..	..	..
20	15	2	12.50	Humberstone Sh.	16	16	16	16
23½	18	1.40+50	10.00	Hunt (A)	19	..	..	..
23¼	19	1.40+50	8.16	Do. (B)	23¼	..	..	..
150	146	8	5.47	Huron & Erie M.	148	148	146	146
29¼	28½	.	...	Do. 20% paid.	28½	28½	28½	28½
29⅞	16¾	1.40	8.34	Hydro Electric	16¾	..	..	..
225	201	12+1	6.27	Imperial Bank	205	208	205	208
18⅝	9⅞	50+50c	8.33	Imperial Oil	11	12⅛	11¼	12
10½	9	35+20c	5.94	Imperial Tob.	9⅛	9½	9	9¼
29	22	2	...	Int. Hyd. E. (A)	22	..	..	..
103	98	7	7.14	Inter. Mill., pf.	98	..	..	..
x92	88	6	...	Do. Series (A)	..	..	..	..
20½	9½	60c	5.05	Inter. Nickel	11½	12⅛	11⅜	11⅞
10	5	.	...	Inter. Paints	5	..	..	..
b10	4	.	...	Int. Pa. & Pr A.	4½	..	..	..
b6	2½	.	...	Do. (B)	2½	..	..	..
b4½	1⅜	.	...	Do. (C)	2	2¼	1¾	2
b43½	18½	7	...	Do. pref.	21¾	22⅞	20	22⅞
15½	8¾	1	9.75	Inter. Pete.	9⅝	11	9¾	10⅛
8	5½	.	...	Inter. Power	5½	6	6	6
70½	60	7	11.66	Do. pref.	60	60	60	60
45	31	3.50	11.11	Int. Util. (A)	33½	33½	31	32
11	5¾	.	...	Do. (B)	6	6¼	6	6⅛
40	40	1	2.50	Jam. Pub. Ser.	40	..	..	..
109	106½	7	6.57	Do. pref.	106½	..	..	..
5	2½	.	...	Kelvinator	3	..	..	..
80	73¼	7	8.75	Do. pref.	78	80	80	80
x40	40	.	...	King Ed. Hotel.	..	..	..	..
24	9¾	.	...	Lake of Woods.	9¾	10	9¾	9¾
101	95	7	7.36	Do. pref.	95	..	..	..
x190	180	8	...	Landed Banking	..	..	..	..
46	33	3	8.57	Laura Secord	35	35	35	35
16	9	1	10.00	Lindsay, C. W.	10	10	10	10
72½	65	6.50	9.70	Do. pref.	65	68	67	67
14¾	11	80c	6.95	Loblaw (A)	11½	11¾	11	11¾
14¾	10	80c	7.27	Do. (B)	10½	11	10½	10½
x2¾	2¾	.	...	Loew's, London	..	..	..	..
25	10	.	...	MacKin. Steel	20	..	..	..
95	92	7	7.60	Do. pref.	92	..	..	..
x36	20	.	...	Manitoba Pr.	..	..	..	..
8	6	.	...	Maple Leaf	6	..	..	..
40	25	.	...	Do. pref.	25	..	..	..
32	30	.	...	Marcus Loew's	31	..	..	..
71	70	7	10.00	Do. pref.	71	70	70	70
10½	3⅝	.	...	Massey-Harris	4½	4⅝	4	4
22½	9⅝	60c	5.45	McColl. Fron.	10⅝	11⅝	10¾	11
80	69¾	6	8.30	Do. pref.	69¾	72¼	72¼	72¼
45	42	.	...	Mexican L. & P.	42	..	..	..
x25	25	.	...	Mercury Mills	..	..	..	..
x89	58½	.	...	Do. pref.	..	..	..	..
40½	40	1	2.50	Mitchell, J. S.	40	..	..	..
105	105	7	6.66	Do. pref.	105	..	..	..
20	14	1	7.14	Mitchell, Robt.	14	..	..	..
1	1	.	...	Monarch Knit.	1	..	..	..
38	38	.	...	Do. pref.	38	..	..	..
95½	83½	6	7.18	Montreal Cot.	83½	..	..	..
100	98	7	7.14	Do. pref.	98	..	..	..
3½	3	.	...	Montreal Ex.	3	..	..	..
20	15⅞	.	...	Mont. Is. Pr.	16	..	..	..
68¼	38⅛	1.50	3.48	Mont. L. & Pr.	42	43½	41	43
49½	48	3+25	6.77	Montreal Loan	48	..	..	..
52	48	3.20	6.27	Montreal Tele.	51	..	..	..
177	160	10	6.25	Mont. Trams.	160	..	..	..
17¾	11½	1	7.40	Moore Corp., c.	12	13½	11¾	13½
108½	98	7	7.14	Do. (A)	99	98	98	98
126	105	7	6.66	Do. (B)	108	105	105	105
x10	10	.	...	Mt. Royal Hotel	..	..	..	..
x49	49	1	...	Do. pref.	..	..	..	..
3¼	2	30c	15.00	Muirheads	2	..	..	..
10	6	75c	7.50	Do. pref.	9½	..	..	..
35¾	24	1.60	6.03	Nat. Brew.	25½	26½	25½	26½
34¾	29	1.75	5.46	Do. pref.	32	32	32	32
x10	3	.	...	Nat. Brick	..	..	..	..
19	5	.	...	Do. pref.	5	..	..	..
.50	.25	.	...	Nat. Distilleries	.50	..	..	..
42	18½	2	9.09	Nat. Steel Car.	19¾	22	19¾	21½
360	280	14	5.00	National Trust	290	286	280	280
13	11	1.50	13.63	Niag. W. Weav.	11	..	..	..
36	35	3	8.57	Do. pref.	35	..	..	..
x90	89¾	.	...	Nor. Mex. Pr.	..	..	..	..
70	70	7	10.00	Do. pref.	70	..	..	..
6.00	2.00	.	...	North Star Oil.	2.00	3.10	3.00	3.00
4.95	4.50	35c	7.44	Do. pref.	4.70	..	..	..
x25	22¼	.	...	N.S. Steel, pref.	..	..	..	..
285	125	8	6.15	Ogilvie Flour	125	130	130	130
130	118¼	7	5.83	Do. pref.	121	120	120	120
21	15	6	3.75	Ont. Eq. 10% p.	16	..	..	..
118	113	6	5.08	Ontario Loan	118	..	..	..
5½	5	.	...	Ont. Silknit	5	..	..	..
16	13	80c	6.15	Ont. Steel	13	..	..	..
x105	105	7	...	Do. pref.	..	..	..	..
1¼	1	.	...	Orange Crush	1	..	..	..
60	50	7	13.20	Do. (A)	54	53	53	53
5½	4	.	...	Do. (B)	4	..	..	..
98	90	6	6.31	Ott. L. H. & Pr.	94	95	94	95
104	102¼	6.50	6.31	Do. pref.	103¼	103	103	103
25	25	.	...	Ott. Traction	25	..	..	..
92⅞	68	5	6.66	Page Hersey	71	75¼	73	75
49	25	2.50	10.00	Paramount	25	..	..	..
35	34	.	...	Paton Mfg.	35	..	..	..
82	82	7	...	Do. pref.	82	..	..	..
½	¼	.	...	Pelissiers	⅜	..	..	..
25	25	.	...	Do. pref.	25	..	..	..
73	36	4	11.11	Penmans	36	..	..	..
101	97	6	6.18	Do. pref.	100	97	97	97
.75	.50	.	...	Perfection Glass	.50	..	..	..
29	18	2	8.69	Photo Eng.	22½	23	22½	23
40	10	.	...	Port Alfred, pf.	10	..	..	..
70	64	7	10.00	Porto Rico P. p.	68	70	70	70
b39½	18	.	...	Postal Tele.	..	..	..	..
63½	39¼	2	4.76	Power Corp.	40	42	41	41½
102	96	6	6.15	Do. pref.	97½	97½	96	97½
4½	3	.	...	Prairie C. Oil.	3	..	..	..
16	8½	50c	5.00	Pressed Metals	10	10	10	10
42¾	29½	2	6.69	Price Bros.	30	30	29½	29½
99	84	6.50	7.73	Do. pref.	84	84	84	84
49	31¾	2.50	7.14	Quebec Power	33	35	34	34¾
110	105	7	6.66	Real Estate In.	105	..	..	..
3	1	.	...	Regent Knit.	1	1	1	1
10	5½	.	...	Reliance Grain	6½	6½	6½	6½
16	9	2	16.32	River. S. Mills.	10	12¼	11½	11½
19½	11	1.50	13.63	Robinson Cone	11	..	..	..
16½	10	1.20	11.41	Rogers Majestic	10⅝	10½	10¼	10¼
291	235	12+2	5.88	Royal Bank	237	238¼	236	238¼
84	83	7	8.33	Ruddy, E. L., p.	84	..	..	..
77¾	70½	5	6.99	Russell Motor	70½	..	..	..
95	85	7	8.23	Do. pref.	87½	87¼	85	85
7	7	.	...	Sarnia Br. (A).	7	..	..	..
x12	5	.	...	Do. (B)	..	..	..	..
36¾	9½	1.60	12.80	Serv. Stn. Eq.	12½	12½	11½	12½
90½	54	6	10.71	Do. pref.	56	..	..	..
59½	34¾	2.50	6.25	Shawinigan	39	40	38	39¼
30	21	1.60	5.92	Sher.-Wms.	26	27	27	27
121	117	7	5.88	Do. pref.	120	119	118	119
22	14	2.50	16.66	Simon & Son	15	15	15	15
92	88¼	7	7.77	Do. pref.	90	..	..	..
92½	73	6.50	8.75	Simpsons Ltd.	74	74¼	73	74
44½	40	2	5.00	Do. (A)	40	..	..	..
35½	24½	.	...	Do. (B)	29	..	..	..
108	103	6	5.66	Simpson, Robt.	106	107	103	106
4	1	.	...	St. Law. Corp.	1⅛	1½	1⅛	1½
12	2½	1	...	Do. (A)	4	4	3	3⅝
20	16¼	.	...	St. Law. Flour.	16½	16½	16½	16½
85	82	7	8.23	Do. pref.	85	..	..	..
30⅛	10	3	...	St. Law. Pap. p.	13	11½	10	11½
30	4	.	...	St. Maur. V., pf.	4	..	..	..
32	22¾	1	4.34	So. Can. Pr.	24	24½	22¾	24½
106¼	104¾	6	5.66	Do. pref.	106	106	105⅝	106
16⅛	7	2	...	St. Pav. & Mat.	7¾	8	7¾	7¾
80	66½	7	10.52	Do. pref.	69	66½	66½	66½
1	1	.	...	Stanfords	1	..	..	..
15	8	1	12.50	Stand. Chem.	8	..	..	..
9⅞	3¾	.	...	Stand. Steel	3¾	4	4	4
35	32	3	9.37	Do. pref.	32	..	..	..
42¼	24¾	1.75	6.25	Steel of Can.	26¾	28	26½	27½
37	29	1.75	5.64	Do. pref.	30	31	30	31
4½	2⅛	.	...	Sterling Coal	2⅛	..	..	..
32½	12¾	1	5.88	Super. Pet. Ord.	16	17¼	16½	17¼
105	98	7	7.10	Do. pref.	98½	..	..	..
31	14	1	5.88	Do. com.	14	17	17	17
49	41	.	...	Tamblyn	41	..	..	..
104½	101	7	6.76	Do. pref.	103½	103½	103½	103½
30	20	3.50	12.50	Thayers, pref.	28	..	..	..
13	6½	.	...	Tip Top Tailors.	6½	8	8	8
90	77	7	8.97	Do. pref.	77	78	78	78
22	21½	.	...	Tooke Bros.	21½	..	..	..
67	65	7	10.76	Do. pref.	65	..	..	..
15	9½	.	...	Tor. Elevators	11	11	11	11
235	210	12	5.60	Tor. Gen. Trusts	215	214	210	214
115	108	6	5.31	Toronto Mtge.	113	..	..	..
3	1¼	.	...	Traymore	1¼	..	..	..
12½	10½	1.40	12.72	Do. pref.	11	11	11	11
126	120	7	5.55	Tuckett Tob., pf.	125	126	124	126
17¼	7	.	...	Twin City	7	..	..	..
b62	35⅛	7	...	Do. pref.	..	..	..	..
16	9⅜	1	9.30	Union N. Gas	10	10¾	10½	10½
101½	98	7+1	8.00	Union Trust	100	..	..	..
8	7	.	...	United Fuel	7	..	..	..
65	40	4	9.30	Do. pref.	43	..	..	..
55	49⅝	2	4.00	United Secs.	50	..	..	..
24¼	8¼	.	...	Viau Biscuit	14	..	..	..
85	75	7	8.56	Do. pref.	81¾	..	..	..
30	20	.	...	Wabasso Cot.	20	20	20	20
8⅝	4¼	50c	9.52	Walker-Good.	4⅞	5¼	4¾	5¼
7¾	2	.	...	Waterloo Mfg.	4	4	4	4
45	30	1	2.70	Weston	37	..	..	..
90	80	7	8.75	Do. pref.	80	..	..	..
17½	7	.	...	West. Can. Flour	8	8¼	7	8¼
96	80	6.50	8.12	Do. pref.	80	..	..	..
17	10	.	...	West. Grocers	17	10	10	10
55	45	7	15.21	Do. pref.	47	46	46	46
91	85	6.50	7.14	W. St. Prod. pf.	91	..	..	..
x9	9	.	...	Whittall Can.	..	..	..	..
13	10	.	...	Windsor Hotel	12	..	..	..
73	71	6.50	9.15	Do. pref.	71	..	..	..
21½	10	.	...	Winnipeg Elec.	11	11⅛	10¾	11
81½	60	7	11.66	Do. pref.	63	60	60	60
‡30	30	.	...	Woods Mfg.	..	..	..	..
40	36	.	...	Do. pref.	36	..	..	..
80	80	7	8.75	Wood, Alex, J. p.	80	..	..	..
x2½	1½	.	...	Zimmerknit	..	..	..	..
7	7	.	...	Do. pref.	7	..	..	..

x Quotations for 1930. No sales recorded in 1931 to date.
a Stock dividend.
b New York quotations.
‡ Quotations for 1929.
c 2½c monthly plus stock dividend of .005% monthly.
† Plus stock bonus.

Dividends Declared

	Annual Rate	Div. Declared	Date	Record
Agnew Surpass pfd.	7%	1¾%	July 2	June 15
Assoc. Breweries	$1	25c	June 30	June 15
Do., pref.	7%	1¾%	July 1	June 15
Abitibi pref.	7%	1¾%	July 2	June 20
Assoc. Telephone Class "A"	$4	$1	July 1	June 16
Do., participating	..	50c	July 1	June 16
Do., 1st pref.	$6	$1.50	July 1	June 16
Brantford Cordage, pfd.	8%	2%	July 15	June 20
Bremner, Norris Realty Inv.	10%	5%	July 2	June 15
Burt, F. N.	$3	75c	June 30	June 15
Do., pref.	7%	1¾%	June 30	June 15
Brit. Mtge. & Trust	12%	6%	July 2	June 25
Brazilian Traction pfd.	6%	1½%	July 2	June 15
Brand.-Henderson pfd.	7%	1¾%	July 2	June 1
Belding-Corticelli, com.	7%	1¾%	Aug. 1	July 15
Bank of Nova Scotia	16%	4%	July 2	June 15
British Amer. Oil	80c	20c	July 2	June 13
Building Products "A"	$2	50c	July 2	June 15
Bell Telephone	8%	2%	July 15	June 23
B.C. Power "A"	$2	50c	July 15	June 30
Can. Celanese pref.	7%	3½%	June 30	June 13
Central Can. Loan	12%	3%	July 2	June 15
Canada Trust	10%	5%	July 2	June 15
Can. Wire & Cable "A"	...	$1	Sept. 15	Aug. 31
Do.	...	$1	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Canadian Oil, pref.	$8	$2	July 1	June 20
Canadian Car, pref.	$1.75	44c	July 10	June 25
Can. Pacific Rly., ord.	5%	1¼%	June 30	June 1
Canada Bread, 1st pref.	7%	1¾%	July 2	June 20
Do., Class "B" pfd.	7%	1¾%	July 2	June 20
Can. Cotton, pref.	6%	1½%	July 4	June 20
Canada Cement, pref.	6½%	1⅝%	June 30	May 30
Canada Permanent Mtge.	12%	3%	July 2	June 15
Can. Canners 1st pfd.	6%	1½%	July 2	June 15
Do., conv. pref.	80c	20c	July 2	June 15
Do., com.	50c	12½c	July 2	June 15
Consumers Gas	10%	2½%	July 2	June 15
Can. Gen. Electric	$4	$1	July 1	June 13
Do., pref.	7%	1¾%	July 1	June 13
Can. Northern Power, com.	80c	20c	July 25	June 30
Can. Northern Pr., pref.	7%	1¾%	July 15	June 30
Consolidated Smelters	$2.50	$1.25+a	July 15	June 23
Calgary Power, com.	6%	1½%	July 2	June 15
Cons. Bakeries com.	$1	25c	July 2	June 15
Can. Gen. Invest. Trust	†2-3	of 1%	July 1	June 15
Chartered Trust	6%	1½%	July 2	June 25
Can. Converters	4%	1%	Aug. 15	July 31
Can. Wirebound Box "A"	$1	25c	June 30	June 15
Can. Inter. Trustee Shares	..	30c	July 1	....
Conduits, pref.	7%	1¾%	July 1	June 16
Dufferin Paving 1st pref.	7%	$1.75	July 2	June 19
Dominion Rubber, pref.	7%	1¾%	June 30	June 20
Dairy Corp., pref.	6%	1½%	July 1	June 15
Dominion Stores	$1.20	30c	July 1	June 15
Dome Mines	$1	25c	July 20	June 30
Dominion Bridge	$3	75c	Aug. 15	July 31
Dominion Bank	12+1%	3%	July 2	June 20
Dominion Glass	7%	1¾%	July 2	June 15
Do., pref.	7%	1¾%	July 2	June 15
Dominion Textile	$5	$1.25	July 2	June 15
Do., pref.	7%	1¾%	July 15	June 30
Eastern Steel	...	50c	July 1	June 15
Do., pref.	$7	$1.75	July 1	June 15
Eastern Dairies	$1	25c	Aug. 1	June 30
Do., pref.	7%	1¾%	July 15	June 30
Eastern Theatres, pref.	7%	3½%	July 31	June 30
Edmonton C. Dairy, pfd.	6½%	1⅝%	July 1	June 16
Freiman, A. J., pref.	6%	1½%	July 2	June 15
Famous Players	$2	50c	June 27	June 5
Fanny Farmer	$1	25c	July 1	June 15
Do., pref.	$2.40	60c	July 1	June 15
Ford Motor	$1.20	60c	June 20	May 29
Gurd, Chas.	$2	50c	July 2	June 15
Do., pref.	$7	$1.75	July 2	June 15
Gypsum, Lime	80c	20c	June 30	June 15
Goodyear Tire, com.	$5	1.25	July 2	June 15
Goodyear Tire pfd.	7%	1¾%	July 2	June 15
Goderich Elevator	$1.40	35c	July 2	June 15
Greening, B. Wire, pfd.	7%	1¾%	July 1	June 16
Highland Dairies, pref.	7%	1¾%	July 2	June 25
Hunts "A" & "B"	$1.40	35c	July 2	June 18
Holt, Renfrew, pref.	7%	1¾%	July 2	June 25
Hamilton Cottons, pref.	$2	50c	July 2	June 15
Honey Dew pref. "A"	$7	$1.75	July 2	June 16
Hydro Electric Secs.	$1.40	35c	June 19	June 3
Huron & Erie Mtge.	8%	2%	July 2	June 15
Ham. United Theatres, pfd.	7%	1¾%	June 30	May 30
Humberstone Shoe	$2	50c	Aug. 1	July 15
Inter. Nickel, com.	60c	15c	June 30	June 1
Inter. Nickel, pref.	7%	1¾%	Aug. 1	July 2
Imperial Tobacco, com.	7%	1¾%	June 30	June 3
International Power	7%	1¾%	July 2	June 15
Imperial Bank	12+1%	3%	Aug. 1	June 30
Intercolonial Coal	2%	1%	July 2	June 20
Do., pref.	8%	4%	July 2	June 20
Inter. Hydro-Elec. "A"		b1/50 sh.	July 15	June 25
Jam. Public Ser. Ltd.	$1	25c	July 2	June 15
Jam. Public Ser., pref.	$7	$1.75	July 2	June 15
Landed Banking	8%	2%	July 2	June 15
Montreal C. & D. Bank	12+1	$3+1	July 2	June 15
Montreal L. H. & Pr.	$1.50	38c	July 31	June 30
Monarch Mtge. & Inv. pfd.	8%	2%	July 15	June 30
Moore Corp.	$1	25c	June 30	June 15
Do., "A" & "B" pref.	$7	$1.75	June 30	June 15
Montreal Tramways	$10	$2.50	July 15	July 8
Mackay, pref.	$4	$1	July 1	June 12
Mitchell, J. S. pref.	7%	1¾%	July 2	June 16
McColl-Frontenac pref.	$6	$1.50	July 15	June 30
Mercury Oils	...	5c	July 2	June 15
Model Oils	12c	3c	June 20	June 10
Muirheads, pref.	75c	25c	June 30	June 15
National Breweries	$1.60	40c	July 2	June 15
Do., pref.	$1.75	44c	July 2	June 15
National Steel Car	$2	50c	July 2	June 17
Niagara Wire Weav.	$1.50	37½c	June 30	June 20
Do., pref.	$3	75c	June 30	June 20
N. S. Light & Power	$4	$1	July 2	June 20
North Star Oil, pref.	7%	1¾%	July 1	June 15
Northern Ont. Power pfd.	6%	1½%	July 25	June 30
Do., com.	$2	50c	July 25	June 30
National Trust	14%	3½%	July 2	June 20
Ogilvie Flour	$8	$2	July 2	June 20
Ottawa L. H. & Pr.	6%	1½%	June 30	June 15
Do., pref.	6½%	1⅝%	July 1	June 15
Orange Crush, "A" pref.	7%	1¾%	July 2	June 16
Ontario Loan	12%	3%	July 2	June 15
Pioneer Gold Mines, B.C.	12c	3c	July 2	June 12
Power Corp. cum. pfd.	6%	1½%	July 15	June 30
Do., non-cum. pfd.	6%	75c	July 15	June 30
Page Hersey	$5	$1.25	July 1	June 20
Do., pref.	7%	1¾%	July 1	June 20
Porto Rico Power pfd.	7%	1¾%	July 2	June 15
Price Bros.	2%	½%	July 2	June 15
Do., pref.	6½%	1⅝%	July 2	June 15
Premier Gold	12c	3c	July 3	June 11
Provincial Paper pfd.	7%	1¾%	July 2	June 15
Pressed Metals	50c	12½c	July 1	June 15
Quebec Power	$2.50	62½c	July 15	June 25
Robinson Cons. Cones	$1.75	37½c	July 1	June 15
Riverside S. Mills "A"	$2	50c	July 2	June 13
Real Estate Loan	7%	3½%	July 2	June 20
Steel of Canada	$1.75	43¾c	Aug. 1	July 7
Do., pref.	$1.75	43¾c	Aug. 1	July 7
Sun Life Assurance	$25	$6.25	July 1	June 15
Sher. Williams	$1.60	40c	June 30	June 15
Do., pref.	7%	1¾%	June 30	June 15
Standard Steel pref. "A"	$3	75c	July 1	June 15
Sylvanite Gold	4%	2%	June 30	May 29
Supersilk Hosiery, pref.	7%	3½%	July 1	June 13
Service Stations pref.	6%	1½%	Aug. 1	July 15
Do., Series "A" pref	6%	1½%	Aug. 1	July 15
Do., Class "A" & "B"	$1.60	40c	July 2	June 15
Standard Chemical	..	$1	June 26	May 26
Southern Can. Power, pfd.	6%	1½%	July 15	June 20
Shawinigan W. & Pr.	$2.50	62½c	July 10	June 16
Supertest Pete "A" pfd.	7%	1¾%	July 1	June 12
Do., "B" pfd.	6%	1½%	July 1	June 12
Do., com. and ord.	$1	25c	July 1	June 12
Tuckett Tobacco, pref.	7%	1¾%	July 15	June 30
Twin City, pref.	$7	$1.75	July 1	June 12
Toronto Mortgage	12%	3%	July 1	June 15
Toronto Gen. Trusts	12%	3%	July 2	June 16
Tip Top Tailors, pfd.	7%	1¾%	July 1	June 20
Tamblyn, pref.	7%	1¾%	July 1	June 20
Union Trust	7%	1¾%	July 2	June 20
United Securities	$2	50c	July 15	June 23
United Fuel, pref.	4%	1%	June 30	June 16
Weston, Geo. com.	$1	25c	July 1	June 20
Western Grocers, pref.	7%	1¾%	July 15	June 20
Wall Paper Mfrs.	...	4%	June 17	....
Wright-Hargreaves	10c	2½+*2½c	June 30	June 15
Winnipeg Electric, pref.	7%	1¾%	July 1	June 6

a—Stock bonus.
*Konus †For 2 months. b. Or cash div. of 50c per share.

Foreign Exchange

	New York Funds High	Low	Last Year High	Low
	(Premium)		(Premium)	
June 10	1-4	3-16	Par	Par
June 11	17-32	1-4	1-64	Par
June 12	11-16	17-32	1-64	Par
June 13	5-16	1-4	1-64	Par
June 15	5-16	9-32	*1-64	*3-64
June 16	7-16	5-16	*1-32	*5-128

*Discount.

STERLING, FRANCS AND LIRE

	Sterling Close	Francs Close	Lire Close
June 10	4.86 11-32	3.91 1-2	5.23 7-16
June 11	4.86 3-16	3.91 15-32	5.23 3-8
June 12	4.86 3-16	3.91 7-16	5.23 5-16
June 13	4.86 1-4	3.91 1-2	5.23 3-8
June 15	4.86 3-16	3.91 13-16	5.23 3-8
June 16	4.86 1-4	3.91 5-8	5.23 5-16

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Par		June 2	June 9	June 16
5.26	Italian	5.28¼	5.24	5.24
23.80	German	23.75½	23.75½	23.83
13.90	Belgian	13.92	13.93¾	13.97½
49.80	Japanese	49.45	49.45	49.50

Unlisted Canadian Securities

(Furnished by A. J. Pattison Jr. & Co. Limited)
June 16, 1931

Industrial Stocks	Bid	Asked
Acadia Sugar com.	.27	.42
Acadia Sugar pfd.	1.70	2.30
Allens London pfd.	30.00	....
Andian Nat'l Corp.	21.00	25.00
Brand.-Henderson com.	17.00	23.00
Brand.-Henderson pfd.	84.00	88.00
Brewing Corp. of Can. com.	....	1.00
Brewing Corp. of Can. pfd.	6.00	9.50
B.C. Pulp & Paper com.	2.00	....
B.C. Pulp & Paper 7% pfd.	....	50.00
Can. Biscuit pfd.	....	10.00
Can. Crushed Stone pfd.	....	75.00
Can. Dom. Sugar c.	14.50	16.50
Can. Machy. com.	5.30	8.00
Cam. Machy. 7% pfd.	21.00	30.00
Can. Packers c.	12.50	14.60
Can. Packers 7% pfd.	90.00	94.00
Can. Starch pfd.	70.00	....
Can. Wire & Cable pfd. W.W.	97.00	101.00
Can. Indust. C. 'A'	117.00	130.00
Can. Indust. c. 'B'	114.00	130.00
Can. Indus. 7% pf.	122.50	....
Can. Invest. com.	9.00	13.00
Can. Westinghouse	53.00	65.00
Chase, A. W., 8% pfd.	....	44.00
Copeland Flour 6% pfd.	....	16.00
Dom. Foundries & Steel pfd.	55.00	65.00
Dom. Foundries & Steel com.	8.00	9.00
Dom. Manuf. pfd.	70.00	....
Dunlop Tire 7% pf.	98.00	101.00
East. Car. 6% pfd.	46.00	....
Eastern Dairies 7% pfd.	95.00	100.00
Edmonton Stock Yds. pf. bonus	....	75.00
Goderich Elev. & Transit	14.50	16.50
Greening Wire 7% pfd.	92.00	99.00
Guardian Realty pf.	52.00	....
Harding Carp. pfd.	....	67.50
Inter-City Bak. c.	46.00	55.00
Internat. Propr. "A"	....	32.50
Loew's London c.	....	2.00
Loew's London 7% pfd.	3.00	4.00
Maritime Tel. & Tel. com.	16.25	18.00
Maritime Tel. & Tel. pfd.	14.25	16.00
Morrow Screw Nut 7% pfd.	94.00	....
National Groc. c.	1.00	2.00
National Grocers 2nd 7% pfd.	44.50	51.00
Paramount Oshawa com.	10.00	....
Prov. Paper pfd.	....	80.00
Rolland Paper pfd. bonus	55.00	61.00
Standard Clay Products com.	25.00	....
Standard Fuel pfd. bonus	70.00	80.00
Supertest Petroleum "B" pfd.	18.50	23.50
Toronto Brick pfd.	66.00	....
Tor. Carpet com.	112.00	....
Tor. Carpet 8% pf.	100.00	....
Tor. Elevator 7% pfd.	....	90.00
Toronto Housing c.	28.00	35.00
United Amusement "A"	25.00	35.00
Willards Chocolates 8% pfd.	....	54.00
Willards Choc. com.	....	4.50
Insurance Stocks:	**Bid**	**Asked**
Brit. Amer. Assur.	45.00	....
Can. Life Assur.	640.00	690.00
Can. Nat. Fire	25.00	30.00
Can. Fire Insur.	78.00	88.00
Capital Life 20% pd.	....	25.00
Comm. Life 10% pd.	....	28.00
Confed. Life 20% pd.	255.00	300.00
Continental Life 20% pd.	71.00	....
Crown Life	230.00	280.00
Dominion Fire	110.00	130.00
Dom. of Can. Gen.	220.00	240.00
Dom. Life 50% pd.	295.00	330.00
Excelsior Life 30% pd.	115.00	130.00
Federal Fire 25% pd.	31.50	....
Fidelity Ins. of Canada	....	100.00
Gr. West Life	485.00	520.00
Guarantee Co. of N. A.	260.00	....
Imperial Life	405.00	455.00
Manufac. Life	310.00	350.00
Monarch Life 10% pd.	31.00	36.00
National Life 25% pd.	117.50	....
Saskatchewan Life 10% pd.	....	19.50
Soverign Life 25% pd.	28.50	34.00
Sun Life Assur.	1000.00	1150.00
Western Assur. c.	43.25	48.00
Western Life 20% pd.	9.75	....
Trust, Loan & Bank Stocks.		
Br. & Mtg. Trust.	185.00	....
Can. Gen. Invest. Trust 1st	....	32.50
2nd Can. Gen. Investments	....	10.00
Chartered Trust	100.00	112.00
Comm. Fin. pfd.	47.00	57.00
Comm. Fin. c.	4.00	....
Deb. & Sec. c.	65.00	76.00
Deb. & Sec. pfd.	60.00	69.00
Guelph & Ont. Inv. par $50	61.00	65.00
Lambton Loan & Savings	75.00	....
London & Western Trust	....	160.00
Midland Loan & Savings	18.00	26.00
Mtge. Disct. pfd.	3.65	4.65
Mutual Fin. pfd.	....	6.50
Provincial Bank	120.00	130.00
Security Loan & Savings	112.00	....
Sherbrooke Trust	113.00	....
Sterling Trust	36.00	....
Traders Fin. c.	....	15.00
Traders Fin. pfd.	....	80.50
Trusts & Guarantee	80.00	90.00
Waterloo Trust & Savings	126.00	....
Power Issues:		
B.C. Elec. Pwr. & Gas pfd.	103.75	105.50
Calgary Pwr. pfd.	91.00	95.00
Can. Light & Pwr. com.	....	31.00
Can. Northern Pwr. pfd.	105.00	....
Can. West. Nat. Gas LH&P com.	50.00	....
Can. West. Nat. Gas LH&P pfd.	....	85.00
East Kootenay Pwr. pfd.	95.00	100.00
Great Lakes Pwr. pfd.	93.00	96.50
N.B. Pwr. 1st pfd.	56.00	....
N.S. L&P pfd.	92.00	96.00
Ottawa LH&P 6½% pfd.	101.75	....
Pwr. Corp. 6% pfd.	98.00	102.00
Recent London Quotations:		
Brewer Distillers		8s. 3d.
Can. & For. Sec.		8s. 9d.
Can. West. Lumber		1s. 6d.
Hudson's Bay		20s. 9d.
Do., 5% pfd.		62s. 6d.
Internat. Holdings		1 9/16
Nfld. Pr. & Pap. deb. stk.		100

Listed Bond Quotations

Week Ending June 15

Montreal	Int. Rate	Due	Yield	Latest Ask	High	Low	Range, 1931 High	Low
Abitibi, 1st Mtge.	5	1953	11.13	50	50	49	78	49
Asbestos	5	1942	5.00	105	...	...	100	...
Asbestos, 1st Mtge.	6	1941	...	16	...	...	20	15
Do., gen. mtge.	6	1956	...	...	9	...	x41	25
Can. Cons. Rub.	6	1946	...	...	...	...	x104¾	102¾
Can. Cottons	5	1940	6.32	...	...	...	91	...
Can. Forgings	6	1942	6.00	†100	...	...	100	...
Can. Locomotive	6	1951	...	60	...	...	x96	...
Can. Pr. (Laur. ser.)	5½	1958	...	6½	6½	6	28½	5
Do., (Way. ser.).	5½	1958	...	†6	6	...	28½	5½
Can. S.S. deb.	5	1943	...	...	...	...	x98¼	94
Cedars Rapids	5	1953	4.85	105	102	...	105	101
Dom. Canners	6	1940	...	†103¾	...	...	x103	...
Dom. Coal	5	1940	6.24	†98⅛	98¼	...	98¼	...
McNish	6	1948	...	2.50	...	...	3.25	2.25
Mex. L. & Pr.	5	1940	10.05	...	...	...	78¼	70¼
Mont. L. H. & Pr.	4½	1932	...	†100⅝	...	...	x100	98⅞
Mont. Tr. 1st mtge.	5	1941	4.87	†100⅝	101	100⅛	101½	99½
Mont. Tr. "A"	6	1955	5.45	†94	94	93⅛	95½	91
Mont. Tr. G.&R. 'B'	5	1955	5.51	†94	93¼	...	95⅛	91¾
Do., "C"	4½	1955	5.64	...	...	...	85	84
Do., "D"	5	1955	5.39	†94	...	...	95¼	91¾
N. S. Steel	5	1959	9.28	...	...	...	62⅝	58
Ogilvie Flour "A"	6	1932	5.35	†100¼	...	...	100⅝	100
Do., "B"	6	1932	...	†100¼	...	...	x103	100
Do., "C"	6	1932	5.82	†100¼	...	...	103	100
Ont. Steel	6	1943	...	106¾	...	...	...	...
Porto R. Pr.	6	1936	6.79	...	...	...	93	92
Steel of Can.	6	1940	5.08	†106¾	...	...	107½	106¾
Wayagamack	6	1951	...	40	...	...	75	45
West. K. Pr.	6	1940	5.15	...	...	...	106	...
Winn. Elec.	5	1935	5.12	†99½	...	...	99½	98¾
Toronto								
Canada Bread	6	1941	5.86	102	101	...	101	...
Steel of Can.	6	1940	5.12	...	...	...	106½	...
Dominion Govt. Bonds (Montreal)								
War Loan	5	1931	2.43	100.75	100.50	100.30	101.70	100.25
Do.	5	1937	3.50	108.10	108.10	107.90	108.15	104.00
Victory Loan	5½	1933	3.29	105.10	105.10	104.75	105.25	103.00
Do.	5½	1934	3.90	105.20	105.10	104.90	105.30	102.95
Do.	5½	1937	3.43	111.85	111.85	111.70	112.40	107.05
Do., refund	4½	1940	4.24	102.16	102.30	101.80	102.30	99.55
Do., refund	5	1943	4.32	106.50	106.50	106.25	106.50	103.50
Do., refund	4½	1944	4.28	102.50	102.25	102.00	102.50	100.00
Do., refund	4½	1946	4.30	102.30	101.80	...	102.12	99.70
Do., renewal	5½	1932	3.43	102.75	103.35	102.35	103.35	101.60
Conversion Loan	4½	1956	4.35	102.00	102.00	...	102.00	101.45
Do.	4½	1957	4.35	102.80	...	...	102.45	102.40
Do.	4½	1958	4.30	104.60	...	...	104.60	104.40
Do.	4½	1959	4.38	104.65	104.75	...	104.75	104.35

†—Latest bid.
x—Quotations for 1930. None recorded in 1931 to date.

Winnipeg Grain Prices

Week to June 16

Crop Year from Aug. 14 High	Low		Open June 10	High for week	Low for week	Close June 16
		Wheat				
.77¼	.54	July	.61	.62	.59¼	.60
.70¾	.57⅞	Oct.	.63	.63⅝	.60¾	.61½
.66½	.61⅞	Dec.	.64⅜	.64¾	.61⅞	.62½
		Oats				
.33½	.26¾	July	.29¾	.30⅝	.28⅞	.29¼
.34⅛	.27¾	Oct.	.31⅛	.31⅝	.30⅛	.30⅝
.33	.30	Dec.	.31	.31⅛	.30	.30⅛
		Barley				
.33⅝	.23¼	July	.32½	.33½	.32	.32⅝
.35	.25½	Oct.	.32⅝	.34⅛	.32⅝	.33⅝
.34⅞	.33⅛	Dec.	.33⅝	.34½	.33⅛	.34
		Flax				
1.11	.95½	July	1.05	1.08¼	1.02	1.05
1.13¾	.99½	Oct.	1.07¾	1.10	1.04¼	1.06¾
1.12¾	1.06½	Dec.	1.08⅞	1.12¾	1.06½	1.08
		Rye				
.41¼	.25¼	July	.35⅛	.37	.34⅝	.35⅛
.40½	.31⅜	Oct.	.37½	.38⅞	.36⅞	.37⅞
.40¾	.38	Dec.	.39⅛	.40⅛	.38⅜	.39¼

Canadian Bonded Grain in U. S.

Quotations on New York Produce Exchange, Basis Buffalo
Week of June 16

High to date*	Low		Close June 9	High for week	Low for week	Close June 16
		Wheat				
.68⅞	.61¼	July	.64	.65¼	.63	.63¼
.70¼	.63½	Oct.	.65⅞	.66½	.64⅜	.64⅝
.68⅛	.66	Dec.	....	.68⅛	.66	.67

*Since trading opened March 3, 1931.

A. J. Pattison, Jr. & Co. LIMITED

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159 Bay Street, (First Floor) Toronto Elgin: 5101 (TEN LINES)

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PULP PRODUCTION CONTINUES LOWER THAN IN PAST YEAR

Groundwood Moves Up in April, But Aggregate Down

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Production of pulp in Canada and the United States continues to be smaller in volume than that reported for 1930.

For April last, Canadian mills reported an output of groundwood pulp totalling 118,563 tons as against 112,612 tons for the same month of last year. This brings the total production to date this year to 445,064 tons, compared with 515,991 tons in the first four months of 1930.

American production of groundwood pulp in April totalled 88,685 tons, or about 16,000 tons less than in April a year ago. Cumulative production for the first four months of 1931 was 296,331 tons, as against 390,983 tons in the same period of 1930.

Stocks Are Lower

Groundwood stocks are on a favorable basis, the amount on hand at the end of April last being 71,503 tons, or about 20,000 tons less than on the same date a year ago. The American mills had on hand 60,535 tons and Canadian mills 10,968 tons. This is a decline of about 20,000 tons for the former and approximately 300 tons for the latter.

Sulphite pulp production continues to run well below last year's figures. Canada produced 33,524 tons in April, compared to 61,313 tons for the same month last year. The American mills report an output of 29,403 tons, or 3,400 tons less than for April, 1930.

Sulphite Output Down

For the first four months of 1931 sulphite production in Canada and the United States totalled 253,227 tons, of which United States accounted for 112,964 and Canada 140,263 tons. For the same period in 1930, aggregate production was 512,802 tons, of which United States produced 140,960 tons and Canada, 371,842 tons.

The decline noted in groundwood pulp stocks is also shown for sulphite. At the end of April, 1931, stocks on hand totalled 10,961 tons divided about equally between United States and Canada. On the same date in 1930 stocks totalled 20,188 tons, of which Canada had 12,248 tons and the United States 7,940 tons.

Canadian Quotations—Cont'd

Active Current Bond Prices

	Bid	Asked	Yield
Dominion of Canada 5½/33	104.75	105.25	3.80
Dominion of Canada 5½/34	104.75	105.25	3.85
Dominion of Canada 5/43	106.25	106.75	4.25
Dominion of Canada 4½/46	102.	102.50	4.28
C. N. R. 4½/54 (Dom. of Can. Guar.)	101.50	102.50	4.35
C. N. R. 5/54 (Dom. of Can. Guar.)	106.25	107.25	4.50
C. N. R. 4¾/55 (Dom. of Can. Guar.)	103.75	104.50	4.48
C. N. R. 4½/56 (Dom. of Can. Guar.)	101.50	102.50	4.35
C. N. R. 5/69 (Dom. of Can. Guar.)	107.	108.	4.50
Province Ontario 4½/44	100.75	102.50	4.30
Province Ontario 5/48	106.	107.	4.48
Province Ontario 4½/70 (Hydro)	103.50	104.75	4.50
Province Quebec 4½/50	101.50	103.	4.20
Province Quebec 4½/56	101.50	103.	4.30
Abitibi Power & Paper 5/53	48.	52.	11.00
Algoma Steel Corporation 5/62	40.	46.	8.35
Argentine Govt. 6/58 Sr. B	77.	79.	7.90
Bell Telephone Co. of Canada, 1st, 5/57	106.50	107.50	4.55
Brazil, U. S. Ext. S. F. 6½/57	48.	50.	12.00
British American Oil 5/45	94.	98.	5.25
British Columbia Power 5½/60	102.	104.	5.25
British Columbia Telephone 5/60	99.	101.	4.95
Calgary Power 5/60	95.	97.	5.20
Canada Cement, 1st Mtge. S. F. 5½/47	98.	101.	5.40
Canada Northern Power 5/53	88.	93.	5.55
Canada Light & Power 1st, S. F. 5/49	95.	98.	5.15
Canada Steamship Lines, 1st & Gen. 6/41	50.	55.	13.00
C. P. R., Collateral Trust 5/54	103.	104.	4.60
C. P. R., Secured 4½/44 Notes	98.	100.	4.50
Chile Republic Ext. S. F. 6/60	58.	60.	10.00
Colombia, Republic Ext. S. F. 6/61	62.	65.	9.00
Davies, Wm. 6/42	93.	97.	6.25
Dominion Steel Corporation 6/39	70.	75.	11.00
Dominion Square Corporation 6/48	78.	82.	7.90
Dominion Tar & Chemical 6/49	99.50	102.	5.85
Dominion Textile 6/49	105.	107.	5.35
Duke Price Power 1st, 6/66	103.	105.	5.70
Eastern Dairies, Convertible 6/49	98.	101.	5.90
Eaton, T. Realty, 5/49	95.	97.	5.25
Foreign Power Securities Corp. 6/49	85.	90.	6.68
French National Mail Ext. S. F. 6/52	104.	106.	5.50
Gatineau Power, 1st Mtge. 5/56	88.	91.	5.65
Gatineau Power, S. F. Debs. 6/41	78.	82.	8.70
Howard Smith Paper Mills 5½/53	60.	65.	8.50
Manitoba Power, 1st, S. F. 5½/51	88.	93.	6.08
Massey Harris, 1st Mtge. 5/47	57.	60.	8.50
MacLaren Quebec Power 5½/61	93.	96.	5.78
Montreal Coke, 1st, S. F. 5½/47	102.	103.	5.20
Montreal Island Power 5½/57	100.	102.	5.35
Montreal Light Heat & Power 5/51	104.50	106.	4.35
Montreal Tramways 1st, Coll. Trust 5/41	101.	102.25	4.75
Montreal Tramways Gen. Ref. 4½/56	85.	90.	5.20
Montreal Tramways 5/55	93.50	96.	5.30
Moodie, J. R. 6/48	97.	100.	6.00
Nova Scotia Steel & Coal, 1st 5/59	55.	60.	9.25
Nova Scotia Steel & Coal, 6% Debs.	25.	35.	....
Ogilvie Flour Mills 6/32 A	100.50	102.	4.60
Ontario Power Service 5½/50	75.	80.	7.50
Power Corporation of Canada 4½/59	83.	88.	5.30
Price Bros. 1st, S. F. Ser. "A" 6/43	97.	99.	6.10
Quebec Power 1st, Mtge. Coll. S. F. 5/68	102.50	104.	4.75
Rio de Janeiro Trams. 5/35	...	....	....
Shawinigan Water & Power 4½/70	96.50	98.50	4.60
Shawinigan Water & Power 5/70	104.	105.50	4.72
Simpsons 6/49	95.	100.	6.00
Southern Canada Power 1st, 5/55	101.75	102.75	4.80
United Securities Coll. Trust 5½/52	99.	101.	5.50
West Kootenay Power 5/56	99.	101.	4.90
Windsor Hotel 6½/43	102.50	104.50	5.90
Windsor Hotel 6/47	96.	100.	6.00
Winnipeg Electric 5/35	99.	101.	4.75
Winnipeg Electric 6/54	89.	94.	6.50

Winnipeg Stock Exchange

June 8

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
Beaver Fire	125	..	Home Investment	50	..
Beaver Lumber c.	..	19	Monarch Life	..	32
Do., pref.	90	100	North. Can. Mtge.	15	..
Can. Amer. Tr. shs.	..	527	Northern Trust	..	38
Can. Fire Ins.	..	85	Traders Bldg.	..	87
Can. Indemnity	125	..	Un. Gr. Growers	12	12½
Crescent Creamery	90	..	West. Breweries	..	2¾
Gt. West Life	..	510			

Mining Stock Quotations

Week Ending June 15

Par Val.	Range Hith	1931 Low	Company	Close June 8 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close Jun 15 June 15
1	.23	.07	Abana	.08½	.09½	.07	.08
1	.03	.01	Aconda	.02	.01½	.01	.01
1	.05½	.03½	Adrien	.04½	....	....	....
None	.50	.12	Aldermac	.25	....	....	....
1	.05	.00¾	Algonquin	.00¾	.01	.00¾	.00¾
1	.03½	.01	Amity C.	.01½	.01½	.01	.01
None	.45	.15	Amulet	.19	.19	.15	.15
1	.02½	.01	Apex	.01½	.01½	.01	.01¼
1	.05	.01	Area	.01	.01½	.01½	.01½
1	.01	.00½	Argo. Cons.	.00½	....	....	....
1	.08½	.01	Arno	.03½	.04	.03¼	.03¼
1	.01¼	.01¼	Astoria	.01¼	....	....	....
1	.02	.00½	Atlas	.00¾	....	....	....
1	.02½	.01	Baldwin	.01	.02	.01	.02
1	.19½	.08	Barry Holl.	.12	.12½	.10	.11
None	1.45	.75	Base Metals	.90	.85	.75	.75
None	.04	.00¾	Bathurst	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
5	1.75	.60	B'Wana	1.25	.75	.60	.60
1	.28	.26	Ben Nevis	.27	....	....	....
None	.09½	.03½	Bidgood	.05½	.06½	.04	.04
1	.50	.18	Big Missouri	.26	.27	.21½	.25
1	.05½	.04½	Blue Quartz	.04½	....	....	....
1	.12	.02	Bobjo	.03	.04½	.02¾	.02¾
None	.01	.00½	Boischatel	.00½	....	....	....
1	.08	.02	Brett Trethewey	.02	.02	.02	.02
1	.03	.03	Brit. Canadian	.03	....	....	....
None	.12	.02½	Brownlee	.03	.03	.02½	.02½
1	.02	.00½	Buckingham	.00½	....	....	....
1	.08½	.02	Bunker Hill	.03	.03½	.02½	.03
None	.03	.01	Cal Flin Flon.	.01	....	....	....
1	.02	.01	Cambro Kirk.	.02	.01½	.01½	.01½
None	.05½	.02½	Canam Metals	.04	....	....	....
1	.06½	.01½	Can. Kirk.	.02	.02	.01½	.02
1	.02	.02	Can. Lorraine	.02	....	....	....
1	.32½	.12	Canusa	.25½	....	....	....
1	.04½	.00½	Capital R.	.00½	.00½	.00½	.00½
1	.26½	.15	Castle Tre	.15	.15½	.15	.15
1	.23	.03	Cen. Manitoba	.07	.09	.07	.07½
1	.17	.10	Can. Patricia	.17	.10	.10	.10
1	.02	.01½	Champion R.	.02	....	....	....
None	.59	.02	Chib. Pros.	.15	.15	.10	.15
None	.08	.02½	Clericy	.03½	.03½	.03	.03
5	10.50	2.50	Coast Copper	3.00	4.00	3.00	4.00
1	.05½	.01½	Cobalt Con.	.02¼	.02½	.02¼	.02¼
1	.02	.00½	Col. Kirk	.01½	....	....	....
1	.39	.05	Columario	.10	.15½	.08	.13
5	.80	.50	Coniagas	.65	.71	.70	.71
5	.62	.30	Coniaurum	.40	....	....	....
25	188.25	71.25	Cons. Smelters	80.00	90.50	81.00	90.50
1	.01	.00½	Corona	.01	....	....	....
1	.02½	.00¾	Crown Res.	.01	.01	.01	.01
	.29½	.26½	Crudome	.28½	....	....	....
None	.17	.03	Dom. Explor.	.04½	.05	.04½	.04½
1	.03	.00½	Dom. Kirk	.01	.00½	.00½	.00½
None	13.40	9.00	Dome Mines	12.90	13.00	11.10	12.00
None	.33	.30	Don. Woolsey	.33	.33	.30	.32
1	.01	.00¼	Don Rouyn	.01	....	....	....
1	.01	.00½	Dunkin	.00½	....	....	....
1	.02	.00½	Duprat	.01¼	....	....	....
1	1.28	.20	Eldorado	.55	.53	.46½	.52
None	1.70	.75	Falconbridge	.99	1.00	.90	1.00
1	.08½	.02½	Federal	.03	.03	.02¾	.02¾
None	.01½	.00½	Flintoba	.00½	....	....	....
None	.30	.07	Gem Lake	.08½	.09½	.08	.08½
None	.04	.03	Gilbec	.04½	.04	.03	.03
1	.08	.02½	Goldale	.03½	.03½	.03½	.03½
10	.25	.15	Goldfield	.18½	....	....	....
1	.01½	.00½	Gold Hill	.01	.01¼	.00½	.00½
1	.11	.02¼	Goodfish	.03¼	.03½	.03½	.03½
1	.04	.00¾	Graham	.01½	.01	.01	.01
None	2.30	1.30	Granada	1.35	1.50	1.30	1.50
1	.10½	.06	Grozelle	.10	.10	.09	.10
1	.03	.01	Harker	.02	.02	.02	.02
1	.04½	.00½	Hilltop	.02	.02½	.01¾	.02
5	8.70	6.00	Hollinger	7.00	7.10	6.90	6.90
1	.38	.23	Howey Gold	.24	.25	.24	.24
None	6.30	3.25	Hudson Bay	3.90	3.90	3.60	3.70
None	.40	.30	Huronian	.36	.31	.30	.31
None	20.50	9.50	Int. Nickel	11.25	12.12	11.37	11.87
1	.03	.00¼	Jackson M.	.01	.01	.00¼	.00¼
1	.34	.25	Keeley	.25	.27	.25	.25
1	.04¾	.00¾	Keora M	.01	.01	.01	.01
1	.27½	.27½	Kirk, Hud. Bay	.27½	....	....	....
1	.03	.01	Kirk. Hunt	.01	.01	.01	.01
1	.93	.54	Kirk. Lake	.64	.65	.60	.60
1	.08	.01	Kirk. Prem.	.01	.06	.01½	.03¼
1	.13½	.05½	Kirk. Town	.05½	.06	.06	.06
20c.	.02¾	.00¾	Koot. Flor	.01	.01	.00¾	.00¾
1	.02	.00¾	La Rose	.01½	....	....	....
	.69	.38	Lakeland	.41½	.43	.42	.43
1	28.50	23.50	Lake Shore	26.00	26.00	25.25	26.00
1	.02	.01	Laval	.01	....	....	....
1	.02	.01½	Lebel Oro	.02	....	....	....
None	.35	.35	Locarno	.35	....	....	....
1	.55	.10	Macassa	.26	.39	.29	.37
1	.12	.02	Malartic	.05	....	....	....
None	.15	.06	Mandy	.09½	.09½	.08	.08
None	.06	.02	Man. Basin	.03	.04½	.03	.03¼
1	.55	.30	McKinley	.50	....	....	....
56	26.50	20.00	McIntyre	22.40	23.75	21.50	23.75
None	.33	.08	McLeod River	.12	.14	.11	.11
1	.04	.04	McVittie	.04	....	....	....
1	.29	.12	MacMillan	.12	....	....	....
1	.01½	.00½	Millcrest	.01	....	....	....
5	2.84	1.46	Mining Corp	1.90	2.00	1.80	1.84
1	.09½	.01	Moffatt Hall	.09	.09½	.06	.07½
1	.04	.02	Moneta	.03	.03	.03	.03
1	.00½	.00½	Mtl. Rouyn	.00½	....	....	....
1	.63	.20	Moss	.29	.29½	.26	.29½
1	.09	.01	Murphy	.03½	.03½	.03	.03
1	.07½	.02	Newbec	.03	.03	.03	.03
1	.40	.25	Nevada	.25	....	....	....
1	.09	.02	Night Hawk	.03½	.04	.03	.04
5	1.90	.80	Nipissing	.85	.90	.80	.90
None	29.65	14.00	Noranda	17.00	18.15	16.50	16.90
1	.50	.25	Nor. Canada	.28	.28	.25	.25
None	.03	.00½	Old Colony	.01	.00⅞	.00½	.00⅞
1	.01	.00½	Ophir	.00¼	....	....	....
1	.10½	.04	Oriole	.04	....	....	....
1	.21	.07	Osisko	.10	.08	.08	.08
1	.25	.23	Parkhill	.23	....	....	....
1	.15	.14	Patricia Dent.	.14½	....	....	....
1	.04	.01½	Pawnee Kirk	.08	....	....	....
None	1.61	.60	Pend Ore	.75	.75	.60	.60
1	.04½	.01	Pete. Cobalt	.01	.01½	.01	.01⅛
	.50	.50	Phy. Molybd.	.50	....	....	....
1	.01¼	.00¼	Picard	.00½	....	....	....
1	.12	.07	Pioneer	.08	.09	.09	.09
1	.02¼	.00½	Porc. Crown	.00½	....	....	....
1	.02	.00½	Potter Doal	.00¼	....	....	....
1	.45	.37½	Powell Ryn	.41	....	....	....
1	.99	.65	Prem. Gold	.70	.75	.68	.68
1	.02½	.00¼	Preston E. Dome	.01	.01	.01	.01
1	.25	.13	Quemont	.13	....	....	....
1	.02	.00½	Ribago	.02	.02	.01½	.02
1	.34	.24	Rich. Rock	.33	....	....	....
1	.15	.03	Ritchie	.03½	.03½	.03	.03
1	.04	.00¼	R. Montbray	.01¼	....	....	....
1	.05	.04	Rubec	.04	....	....	....
None	.25	.10	San Antonio	.17	.19	.16½	.16½
1	.21	.15	Seven Troughs	.16	....	....	....
1	1.25	.49	Sherritt G.	.50½	.55	.50	.55
1	.55	.36	Siscoe	.45	.48	.44	.46
1	.18	.02	So. Keora	.03½	.02	.02	.02
None	.05	.01⅛	Stadacona	.02	.02	.01⅞	.02
1	.30	.03½	St. Anthony	.08	.08	.07½	.7½
None	.82	.38	Sud. Basin	.45	.45	.38	.45
1	.03	.01	Sud. Contact	.01½	.02	.02	.02
1	.03¼	.00½	Sudbury M.	.01	.01	.01	.01
None	.04¾	.01	Sudbury N.	.03	.02	.02	.02
1	.18	.10	Sullivan	.18	.12	.10	.12
1	1.14	.48	Sylvanite	.68½	.75½	.68	.69
1	.20½	.04	Tashota	.14	.16	.10	.10
1	8.65	6.15	Teck Hughes	7.00	7.05	6.70	6.75
1	.10½	.01¼	Telluride	.02	.01½	.01¼	.01¼
1	.01½	.01½	Temiskaming	.01½	....	....	....
1	.06½	.02½	Thom. Cad'c.	.02½	.02½	.02½	.02½
1	.02½	.00½	Tough Oakes	.10	....	....	....
1	.63	.17	Towagmac	.21	.40	.25	.40
None	2.65	1.00	Treadwell	1.70	1.55	1.55	1.55
None	2.85	2.40	Tri-Metals	2.85	....	....	....
	.15	.04	United Kirk	.05½	.05	.04	.05
	.03	.01	Vacuum Gas	.01	.02	.02	.02
None	.86	.35½	Ventures	.50	.51	.47	.47
1	.15	.01½	Vickers	.07	....	....	....
1	1.22	.70	Vipond	.72	.75	.70	.74
None	2.00	.90	Waite Ack	.95	.90	.90	.90
1	.02½	.01	West Tree	.01	....	....	....
1	.27	.05	White Lake	.07½	.09	.05½	.09
1	.06	.02	Wiltsey	.04½	....	....	....
None	.01½	.00½	Windfall R.	.01	....	....	....
	.13	.06	Wood Kirk	.07	....	....	....
None	3.18	1.85	Wright-Har	2.85	3.00	2.75	2.79
			WESTERN OIL STOCKS				
None	.30	.16	Acme	.21	.25	.20½	.22½
None	.50	.50	Advance	.50	....	....	....
1	.37½	.14	Alta. Pac.	.17	.17	.14	.15
1	.08	.07	Amalgamated	.08	....	....	....
None	.25	.07	Associated	.07	.12	.08	.08
1	1.89	1.10	Ajax	1.20	1.40	1.10	1.39
None	.12	.03	Baltac	.03½	.03	.03	.03
1	.07	.05	Black Dia.	.05	....	....	....
1	.33½	.12	Brit. Dom.	.12	.12	.12	.12
1	.32	.06	Calmont	.08	.09	.07	.07¾
None	.82	.30	Calgary & Ed.	.32	.31	.31	.31
1	.47	.12	Comm. Pete.	.16½	.20	.17	.17
None	.60	.20	Dalhousie	.23	.25	.20½	.20½
None	.08	.02	Devenish	.03½	....	....	....
None	.12	.04	Dome Oil	.04½	....	....	....
None	.12	.04	Dome Oil	.04½	....	....	....
None	.69	.19	E. Crest	.21½	.21½	.19	.20
1	.05	.02	Fabyan Pete	.02	.02	.02	.02
None	.60	.20	Foothills	.20	....	....	....
None	.18½	.04	Freehold	.04½	.04½	.04	.04
1	.02	.01	Great West	.02	....	....	....
None	.17	.05	Hargal	.06½	.07	.07	.07
None	.10	.03½	Herron Pete	.03½	....	....	....
None	.07½	.05	High Sarcee	.05	....	....	....
None	2.00	.48	Home	.55	.60	.52	.55
None	.22	.06	Homestead	.06	....	....	....
1	1.70	.80	Homest'd O.& G.	.95	1.26	.85	.93
1	.08½	.01	Ill. Alta	.01½	.01	.01	.01
None	.70	.10½	Lowery	.17	.10½	.10½	.10½
1	.05	.01	Madison	.01	.01½	.01	.01½
1	.85	.28	Mayland	.30	.29	.28	.29
None	.11	.03	McD. S. Ex.	.03	.03½	.03	.03
1	.29	.03	McD. S. N.	.03	....	....	....
1	.72½	.27	McLeod	.28	.27	.27	.27
None	.39	.13	Mercury	.19	.20½	.13	.17¾
None	.20	.08	Merland	.09	.09	.08	.09
1	.18	.09	Mid West	.10	....	....	....
None	.38	.10½	Mill City Pete	.10½	.12	.11	.11
1	.49	.15	Model	.25	.27	.22	.22
1	.18	.03	Monalta	.03	....	....	....
1	.31	.07	Moose M.	.07	....	....	....
1	.04	.02	New Federal	.02	....	....	....
None	.56	.17	Nordon	.19	.19½	.17	.17
None	.11	.02¾	Oil Select	.10	.09¾	.06¼	.06½
None	.28	.04½	Okalta	.05	.05	.04½	.05
100	27.00	25.00	Do., Pref.	25.00	....	....	....
None	.22	.05	Olga Gas & Oil	.07	.09½	.08	.09
1	.37½	.23	Petrol	.24	....	....	....
None	.28	.02½	Penn. Pete	.03	.04	.02½	.02½
None	.25	.09	Ranchmen's	.11	.12	.11	.11
1	.05	.01½	Regent	.01¾	....	....	....
None	.13	.03	Richfield	.04	.03½	.03	.03
None	17.75	6.25	Royalite	7.25	7.15	6.75	7.15
1	.82	.30	Sarnia Oil	.50	.55	.50	.55
1	.06½	.03	Signal Hill	.04	.03½	.03	.03
None	.27	.10	So. West Pete.	.10	.10	.10	.10
1	.60	.20	Spooner	.22	.22	.20	.20
None	.19	.09	Sterling Pac.	.10½	....	....	....
	.15	.15	Turner Basin	.15	....	....	....
1	.16	.12	Turner Valley	.12	....	....	....
None	.31	.09	United	.09½	.12	.09½	.10½
1	.15½	.08	Vulcan	.09	.08	.08	.08
None	.05	.01	Wainwell	.01¾	.01	.01	.01
1	.28	.08	Waite Valley	.12	....	....	....
			VANCOUVER STOCK EXCHANGE (Transaction for Week to June 10)				
25c.	.01	.00¼	Bayview	.01	....	....	....
25c.	.07	.01	Beaver Silver	.05	....	....	....
25c.	.02½	.00½	Bluebird	.02	.00½	.00½	.00½
25c.	.70	.50	B. C. Silver	.50	....	....	....
25c.	.02	.00¾	Cork Province	.01	....	....	....
1	.20	.12	Cotton Belt	.14	.15	.15	.15
1	.04	.02	Dunwell	.02	....	....	....
1	.10	.05	Duthie	.05	....	....	....
1	.90	.45	George Copper	.50	.45	.45	.45
50c.	.05	.02	Geo. Enterprise	.02	....	....	....
1	.05	.01¼	Georgia River	.03	.03½	.03	.03½
50c.	.02½	.02½	Glacier	.02½	....	....	....
10c.	.01	.01	Gladstone	.01	....	....	....
1	.45	.18	Golconda	.18	....	....	....
50c.	.07½	.03	Grandview	.03	.03	.03	.03
None	27.50	27.50	Howe Sound	27.50	....	....	....
1	.17½	.11	Inter. Coal	.12	....	....	....
1	.01½	.01	Independence	.01	....	....	....
1	.01½	.01	Indian Mines	.01	....	....	....
1	.43	.24	Jack Waite	.24	....	....	....
25c.	.02	.00½	Kootenay King	.00⅛	....	....	....
25c.	.00½	.00¼	Lakeview	.00½	....	....	....
25c.	.01	.00¼	L. & L.	.01	....	....	....
1	.12½	.08	Lorne Gold	.08½	.10½	.10	.10
1	.12	.12	Los Ang. Van.	.12	....	....	....
10c.	.03½	.01½	Lucky Jim	.02	....	....	....
2.50	.01	.00¾	Marmot Gold	.01	....	....	....
50c.	.01	.00½	Marmot Metals	.00½	....	....	....
25c.	.00¼	.00¼	Mohawk	.00½	.00¼	.00¼	.00¼
1	.25	.14	Montana Mines	.25	....	....	....
1	.05	.02	Morton Woosley	.02½	....	....	....
50c.	.03½	.01	National Silver	.02½	.02	.01	.01
50c.	.09¾	.04	Noble Five	.04	.04	.04	.04
50c.	.12½	.04	Oregon Cop.	.04½	.05	.04	.05
1	2.48	1.23	Pioneer Gold	2.34	2.48	2.10	2.20
50c	.09	.05	Porter Idaho	.05	.05	.05	.05
None	.02	.00¾	Premier Border	.01	.00¾	.00¾	.00¾
None	.55	.20	Reeves McD.	.20	.25	.20	.25
1	.25	.11	Reno Gold	.20	.22	.20	.22
1	.04	.02	Rufus Argenta	.02	....	....	....
1	.07	.04	Ruth Hope	.04	....	....	....
1	.05½	.04	Silverado	.05½	....	....	....
25c.	.03	.01½	Silver Crest	.03	....	....	....
50c.	.05	.01⅞	Snowflake	.02	.02¼	.02	.02
1	.45	.30	Sunloch	.30	....	....	....
50c.	.01¾	.01	Topley Rich	.01	....	....	....
5	.20	.20	Toric	.20	....	....	....
20c.	.01	.00⅞	Wellington	.00⅞	....	....	....
1	.05	.04	Whitewater	.05	.04	.04	.04
None	.03¾	.00¾	Woodbine	.00¾	.00¾	.00¾	.00¾

DIVIDEND PAYERS

	Rate	Yield		Rate	Yield
Cons. Smelters	$2.50+a	2.76	Royalite	50c.	....
Dome Mines	$1	8.33	Spooner Oils	6c.	....
Hollinger	65c.+5	10.14	Sylvanite	4c	....
Inter. Nickel	60c.	5.05	Teck Hughes	60c.	8.88
Lake Shore	$1.20+30	5.76	United Oils	5c.	....
McIntyre	$1	4.21	Wellington Oil	5c.	....
Model Oils	12c.	....	Wright-Har.	10+2½c.	4.48
Premier	12c.	17.64			

a. Stock bonuses 1 share for each 20 shares held.

Canada's War Cost May Finally Exceed Eight Billion Mark

Already Nation Has Spent $2,641,000,000 — Annual Cost is Still $16 Per Capita — Total Still Climbs

From Our Own Correspondent

OTTAWA.—The public accounts of Canada probably furnish the most compelling of all arguments against war. Up to date, the World War has cost Canada, in round figures, $3,900,000,000. Although hostilities concluded 12 years ago, the war continues to be the greatest single item of expense in this country, and before Canadians are through paying for it, the final figures of cost probably will exceed $8,000,000,000.

The magnitude of the financial responsibilities placed upon the Canadian people by the war, may be judged by the fact that from Confederation down to the outbreak of hostilities in July, 1914, the total expenditures made by Canada for all purposes were only $2,641,000,000 and at least $2,000,000,000 worth of this was paid out of ordinary revenue, leaving a national debt of a mere $600,000,000. On the war alone, we have now laid out half again as much as the total expenditures on this country between 1867 and 1914.

$100,000,000 For Interest

But, from the point of view of present day Canadians, the all important point about the war was that expenditures were made upon so vast a scale that it was not possible to finance them out of revenue. The war government had to borrow, and by borrowing had to pyramid the public debt at an alarming pace. Thus out of the $3,900,000,000 spent on the war so far, only $1,700,000,000 has been paid. The balance, $2,200,000,000 is a dead weight debt upon this country, requiring more than $100,000,000 per year in interest payments alone.

Another singularly interesting point about the financial results of the war, is that the expenditures in the active waging of hostilities, during the period 1914-1918 was less than one half of the total cost to date. In the war years, Canada spent $1,500,000,000. Since the Armistice, Canada has spent $2,400,000,000. Expenditures due entirely to the war are now running at the rate of $165,000,000 per year, and there is no immediate prospect of reducing this charge. If one stops to remember, it will be recalled that this is more than the national budget in 1914.

Our Yearly Budget

This statement may surprise the average citizen; he will wonder what the items are which produce so vast a total. The Finance Department, at Ottawa, has worked the figures out carefully from 1914 to 1929. Later figures are now in course of preparation, but there will be only minor changes in the yearly totals. Here are various items for 1929:

Direct war expenditure	$ 119,848
Interest on war debt	112,096,445
Pensions	40,047,757
Soldier civil re-establishment	7,901,957
Soldier land settlement	1,441,951
Imperial war graves commission	573,698
Battlefields memorials	160,873
Total	$162,342,529

It is true that in the refunding operations now going forward, Premier Bennett will be able to cut the interest rate on much of the war debt from 5½ per cent to 4½ per cent. But to offset any advantage to be gained in this way, the cost of pensions has gone up very rapidly in the past two years, now standing at close to $50,000,000 and will continue to grow for another 25 years. The Great War pension bill in Canada will not reach its maximum, according to government actuaries, until 1960, and will then continue at the maximum until about 1980. In the year 2,000 A.D., Canada will still be paying pensions on account of the Great War. Taking the pension bill between now and 1990 at $30,000,000 per annum, it is clear that on this account alone, the cost, in the next 50 years will exceed $1,500,000,000 which is, roughly, as much as was spent in waging war during the war years.

As far as war debt retirement is concerned, some progress was made prior to the onset of the present depression. The late Hon. J. A. Robb, remarked a few months before he died, that this country had paid for the war from the beginning up to the commencement of the battle of Vimy Ridge. This, of course, is but the smallest part of the whole expenditure, but it was a beginning. For the next few years, at least, there can be little debt retirement, so that whether or not the war debt passes on to the grandchildren of those who fought in France depends largely upon financial conditions in the coming '40s.

The following table, gives, at a glance, the war expenditures from 1914 until 1929. In the last two years the expenditures have grown by about $10,000,000.

1914—Passed on into the next year.	
1915	$63,593,714
1916	175,083,407
1917	331,845,252
1918	387,684,167
1919	534,160,008
1920	517,184,316
1921	220,986,816
1922	180,036,888
1923	177,145,766
1924	168,642,463
1925	167,280,875
1926	163,717,668
1927	162,799,144
1928	165,465,035
1929	164,342,529

Put in another way, the war is costing Canadians today $16 per year for every man, woman and child in the country.

CROW'S NEST COAL EARNINGS IN 1930 $2.68 ON COMMON

Dividends Only Partially Earned; Working Capital Position Better

Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co. experienced its full share of heavy weather during 1930, according to the financial statement of the company for the year ended December 31 last just issued. Earnings showed a decline from $4.22 per share in 1929 to $2.68 for 1930, on the 62,127 shares $100 par value common.

This result is chiefly attributable to a drastic reduction in profits from the sale of coal and coke, these having been $101,345 as compared with $201,385 in the previous year. Coal mined amounted to 532,922 tons as against 804,660 tons in 1929, though these figures do not necessarily reflect the comparison in sales for the two years, which are not available. Coke produced was only slightly lower than in the previous year.

After provision of $10,610 for Dominion income tax the earnings available for the common stock was $166,882, this comparing with $262,236 for 1929.

Three quarterly dividends totalling $4.50 per $100 par share were paid, the final payment due December 1, 1930, being passed. As has been the case in each of the past six years, with the exception of 1928, the surplus had to be drawn upon to meet the dividend payments, the year's operations having been $112,647 short of the $279,529 required for this purpose. The balance at credit in the profit and loss account was reduced to $2,984 from $115,632 at the beginning of the year.

The balance sheet reveals an improved working capital position at $679,327, current assets being up to $843,362 and current liabilities down at $164,035. Among the current assets cash in hand amounts to $226,623. Securities and shares owned are valued at $1,611,830, about $200,000 less than in the previous year, while mines, real estate, plant and equipment are carried at $3,908,931, after depreciation and depletion, approximately $56,000 less than the 1929 valuation. Accounts payable show an improved position at $153,424.

Profits of the company's subsidiary, the Crow's Nest Pass Electric Light & Power Co. amounting to $11,093 and from the Morrissey, Fernie & Michel Railway, another subsidiary, of $1,410, were all transferred to depreciation reserve. Capital expenditures for improvements and development made by the company amounted to $118,918.

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT
Years Ended Dec. 31

	1930	1929	1928
	$	$	$
Net earnings:			
Coal & coke	101,346	201,385	316,974
Lands, timber & other sources	76,147	79,423	114,438
Less: Prov. for taxes	10,610	18,572	30,669
	166,882	262,236	400,743
Less appropriations:			
Dividends	279,529	372,697	372,696
Surplus for year	*112,647	*110,461	28,047
Add: Prev. surp.	115,632	68,345	40,298
Income tax adj.	......	2,514	......
Cont. liab. res. trans.	......	155,234	......
Bal. carried for'd.	2,985	115,632	68,345

*Deficit.

ONTARIO SILKNIT HAS WRITTEN OFF MEXICAN PLANT

Profits in 1930 Less, Though Present Year Good So Far

Ontario Silknit Co. for the year ended December 31, 1930, reports earnings of $49,622, after depreciation income tax, compared with $211,417 in the previous year. The earnings for 1930 fell short by $2.04 of providing for the preferred dividend, while in the previous year the requirement was earned three times, and there remained $3.55 per share available for the 40,085 shares of common stock.

In the last year, however, the company had special income of $35,726, the proceeds of an insurance policy so that there was no deduction from surplus on account of dividends paid. The company has paid no common dividends.

Surplus of the company, including the earned surplus of the predecessor company, has been reduced from $556,164 to $380,170, because of the writing down the Mexican subsidiary to the nominal value of $1. It it intimated that there should be some special revenue from the final liquidation of this property.

The company operates a subsidiary in Australia, which now is said to be profitable, although it is stated that conditions were not favorable earlier.

1931 Trade Better

Working capital was $574,329 as at December 31. Current assets total $989,634, compared with current liabilities of $415,305. Working capital a year ago was $618,878. Inventories, the values of which were dropping in the year, are shown at $632,661, compared with $785,925 a year ago. Bank loans are reduced from $52,931 to $45,577. Contingent liabilities are $138,926 in customers' bills discounted and $40,000 of a bank loan guaranteed on behalf of the Mexican subsidiary.

It is stated by H. R. Greene, secretary, that the volume of Canadian business so far this year is about 50 per cent greater than for the corresponding period of the previous year. Raw material prices are believed to be stabilized and current operations are understood to be profitable.

Following is the income and surplus account for the last three years:

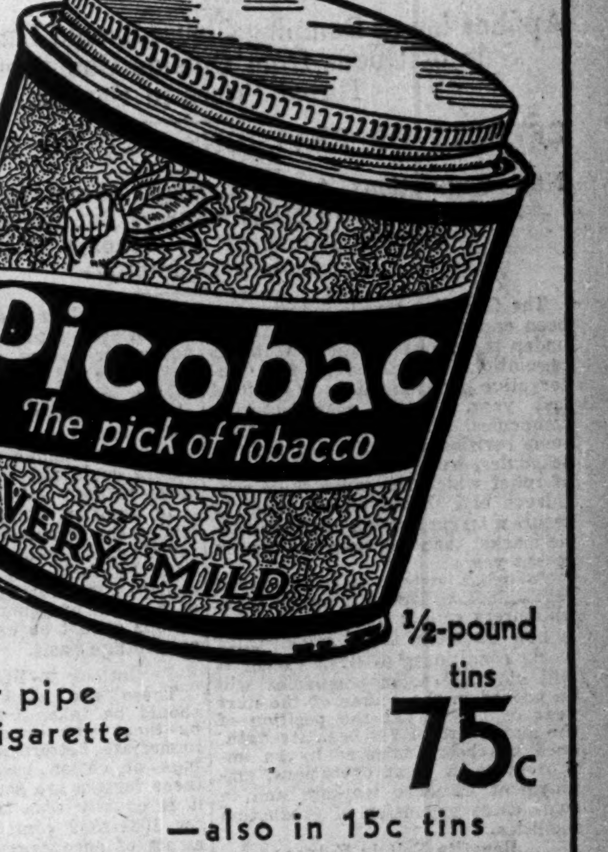
CONS. INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT
Years Ended Dec. 31

	1930	1929	1928
	$	$	$
Net earnings	116,118	311,359	229,409
Less: Depreciation	64,203	66,740	42,760
Income tax	2,293	33,202	20,190
Net profit	49,622	211,417	166,459
Less appropriations:			
Pref. dividends	70,000	69,920	29,750
Written off†	191,340	......	......
Surplus for year	*211,718	151,497	136,709
Add: Prev. surp.	‡256,164	404,667	267,958
Proceeds from insur.	35,726	......	......
Bal. forward	‡380,170	556,164	404,667

*Debit.

†Amount necessary to write down company's investment in Sedanita Mexicana, S.A., to nominal sum of $1.

‡Including $267,958 earned surplus of predecessor company.



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Imports of Textile Products

During 1930 Canada imported fibres, textile and textile products valued at $185,241,252. Of this amount $68,243,821 was imported from the United Kingdom.

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OUTLOOK IMPROVES FOR CANADIAN TEXTILE SECURITIES

New Tariff Schedules Allow Cotton Companies to Obtain Larger Share of Market

Application of Dumping Clause Should Largely Restrict Sale of Goods from Outside Countries at Cut Throat Prices in Canada

EFFECTS OF REVISIONS YET TO BE PROVED

New Regulations Are Not Magic Wand to Bring Large Profits to Cotton Manufacturers But Benefits Should Become Apparent as General Business Conditions Improve

The Canadian textile industry has been one of the major beneficiaries under the terms of the new tariff regulations introduced by the Conservative government in the fall of last year. Cotton manufacturing companies, which have long sought some revision in the former customs schedules, have obtained a measure of relief which has given them confidence and should enable them to secure a larger portion of the domestic market than has been the case in recent years.

To what extent existing tariff regulations will benefit cotton manufacturers cannot yet be estimated. A new Canadian tariff cannot alter world conditions; to what extent it will aid the cotton companies will be proved in the course of the next year or two. That the position of the manufacturer has been strengthened has been indicated by an improvement in plant operations, employment of more workers and in some cases expansion of production facilities.

Benefits Felt in Future

Investors in the securities of cotton manufacturing companies, however, must not jump to the conclusion that earnings of their companies will immediately reflect the benefits which are expected to accrue from the much-desired protection. There has been a tendency to regard the new tariff as a magic wand which will bring increased profits to cotton companies out of a clear sky.

There are several factors to be considered. Competition is, and will remain keen. For the first six months of 1930, cotton mills operated at a low rate of capacity and it is doubtful if, in the aggregate, all the mills were operating at the equivalent of a 50 per cent basis and, at that, were probably increasing inventories of manufactured goods with a hope of keeping organizations intact. Such operations are not conducive to satisfactory profits.

Not Realized Until December

Then it must be remembered that the new tariff was not actually realized until the end of November, 1930. Goods ordered prior to September 16, were admitted to Canada up to November 30 under the old schedules. This had the natural effect of stimulating a large influx of goods for spring delivery to take advantage of the old tariff and stocks in Canada were at a point above the average. Until the market absorbed the greater part of this surplus, Canadian cotton manufacturers could not look for improvement in their sales.

In addition, Canadian mills, following the announcement of the new tariff speeded up plant activities with the result that inventories have showed a still further gain, for sales, as a result of general business conditions cannot be expected to be on an average basis.

Outlook is Strengthened

These are some points which should be taken into consideration by those who have looked for an immediate betterment in the earnings of cotton companies. While these factors are somewhat bearish, it is equally true that the outlook for 1931-1932 contains several elements of encouragement.

The new tariff cannot accomplish a miracle but it has been designed so that the cotton companies, in addition to other industries, may be able to benefit to the greatest degree from an increasing volume of domestic orders that will develop with the general improvement in business conditions throughout the country and the world at large.

Apply Dumping Clause

In this respect the wider application of the Dumping Clause which is allowed under the new tariff schedules is of major importance. For several years the cotton industry has been laboring under adverse conditions brought about by excessive competition from outside countries. World - wide overproduction has brought about a struggle for markets. Cheap labor and mass production has enabled other countries to dump their goods into Canada at prices with which the Canadian manufacturer could not hope to compete.

Sell Below Cost

The result has been that the cotton companies, in order to market some lines and to keep their plants in operation have been forced to dispose of portions of their production at cost or below the cost of manufacture. Operating expenses have been cut to a low point but the steady influx of imports at abnormally low prices has been making inroads into profits of the domestic manufacturer.

The question of stemming this tide of dumped goods was uppermost in the minds of the cotton men. There seemed to be no effective application of the dumping clause, nor any attempt to apply the British content clause to the preferential tariff on English cottons.

Should Relieve Burden

Now the new schedules provide for enforcement of the dumping clause which it is hoped will relieve the Canadian cotton manufacturer from the burden, which foreign competition has placed on his shoulders. As the clause is enforced, there seems little doubt that a portion of these cut price imports will be shut out of the country and that Canadian companies will be able to obtain a share of the market which will allow them to operate their mills at a profitable rate of capacity.

Conditions in the cotton industry the world over remain unsatisfactory. There has been a continued agitation on the part of the American Cotton Textile Institute to bring about a curtailment of production of goods more in line with the requirements of the country but this move has only been partially successful. While there has been an upswing in manufacturing operations throughout the world, production has remained virtually unchanged.

Overproduction Still Apparent

Overproduction in world cotton goods has been due in part to the rapid change in demand for silk and artificial silk. This product has become popular in the past few years and there is little doubt that the swing toward this new development has had its effect on the cotton manufacturing industry as a whole.

Canadian manufacturers have met the change by installing equipment in their mills which is capable of turning out artificial silk and celanese materials on a wide scale. There has been a decided tendency to switch over an increasing portion of production to the newer lines.

Situation Has Been Difficult

Despite this, the situation in the Canadian cotton industry has grown steadily worse. That there was a definite need of some revision in former tariff regulations has been evidenced by the record of the textile industry in the past four years.

While all other industrial concerns experienced good times, culminating in record profits slightly over a year ago, cotton companies' profits fell off sharply. The industry as a whole was like a man watching a feast through a window. Although purchasing power of the Dominion was at a high point the textile industry sank into the doldrums and profits sank to alarming levels.

Tariff Should Help

While there are those who have claimed that protection will not aid the cotton manufacturers and that the situation is due to world conditions, there is every indication that there was some radical fault in the situation surrounding the Canadian cotton manufacturers. Dumping of foreign goods was making their position almost untenable, and if the new tariff ends this condition to some degree, it will have accomplished much.

There is another factor which lends encouragement to the future outlook. Buying for the past few years has been of the hand-to-mouth variety and in the course of the next few months it may be expected that dealers' shelves will be comparatively bare. Given an improvement in business conditions the upswing should find reflection in keen demand with a corresponding increase in plant operations in cotton mills.

Some Mills Closed

A satisfactory rate of operations is essential to profitable mill operation. In the past year or two there have been several closures both for a short period and permanent. An idle plant is a drain on profits and this slackening in activities has been one of the chief factors with which cotton companies have had to contend.

But there has probably never been a time when distribution costs have been more closely analyzed than at present. In this respect, F. G. Daniels, president of Dominion Textile Co., has pointed out that while independent specialists have been employed by manufacturers to check on operating costs, distribution costs have been largely left alone, providing the general sales cost was not out of line with the volume of business done.

Distribution Costs Important

With conditions as they are today, he continued, these costs must be analyzed and specialists are being called in by some organizations for this purpose. The results are beginning to show that it is too costly for any one commodity to be sold in towns, direct by manufacturers, which does not produce a satisfactory sales volume, and that there is a definite minimum below which it is unprofitable to distribute goods.

Duplication of selling has aggravated the situation and Mr. Daniels sees the logical outcome in a consolidation of some classes of distributors under a plan for the closer co-operation by the manufacturer with the retailer through the wholesaler.

It is evident, then, that the cotton manufacturer in Canada is alert to the possibilities of improving the condition of the industry from within. Tariff revisions may and should help the Canadian cotton industry, but in face of world conditions it is clear that it still cannot be regarded as the be all and end all of the difficulties which have confronted and will confront the industry in Canada.

Weaving Worsted at Huntingdon

David Clark, a partner of Messrs. Hiram Leach and Son, Bradford, England, has located a plant in Canada. A thorough survey of the Canadian situation was made and plant has been located at Huntingdon, P.Q., with an installation of 40 looms, weaving worsted cloth.

Falomar Co. Builds Plant

Fainer Ladies' Wear, planning to expand, has built a modern plant at Cap de la Madeleine, operating under the name of the Falomar Mfg. Co.

Commodity Declines Hit Textile Industry

Rapid declines in commodity prices played havoc with textile companies earnings last year. Raw cotton, raw wool and silk prices dropped to levels which had not been touched in many years. Cotton at the end of 1930 was at a lower point than at any period in the past 15 years.

Even hides and skins, important factors in the glove making industry, dropped precipitately and in some cases recorded declines of 40 per cent from the values reported in the previous year. The raw wool market varied at times with such rapidity that a shipment from Australia might represent a sharp loss by the time it was landed in Canada.

All these markets have shown a steadier tendency during the current year which should work in favor of all textile companies.

Silk Industries Grow Rapidly

Growth of the silk industry has been one of the striking features of the Canadian textile industry in the past decade. In 1919 total value of silk production was $3,317,181, while in 1929 Canadian silk mills produced goods to the value of $14,476,080.

Quebec holds the lead in output. In 1929 this province manufactured goods to the value of $8,327,576; Ontario's output was valued at $6,148,504. There were 12 plants operating in Quebec and 11 in Ontario.

These figures include production of artificial silk, a product which has been showing a steady growth in popularity in the past few years. Canadian artificial silk manufacturers have weathered the business depression in sound fashion.

WOOL INDUSTRY FUTURE APPEARS MORE PROMISING

Drop in Raw Wool Market Affected Earnings Last Year

Woollen manufacturers are hopeful that the new tariff will enable them to obtain a wider market for their output and will give them a chance to operate their plants at a reasonable rate of capacity. Throughout Canada woollen mills have taken on additional workers and operations have been speeded up, in anticipation of a better domestic demand.

The woollen industry in Canada has suffered severely from outside competition for many years. The smaller mills, which were an integral unit of industrial life in many small towns, were shut down while there was a tendency toward consolidation of various units under centralized control.

Poor Raw Wool Market

Strenuous efforts have been made to keep the industry on its feet but until the advent of the new tariff there seemed little hope of any definite improvement in operations of the woollen manufacturers. Earnings of the larger companies last year were seriously affected by the drop in the raw wool market as well as by competition from outside sources.

Now it is hoped that application of the dumping clause and of the British Content Clause will have an appreciable effect in bettering the situation. Woollen manufacturers have been given a chance to participate in the domestic market to a greater degree and plant activities have been increased and idle mills re-opened. There is also a possibility that the new tariff will allow resumption of operations in some of the smaller units.

Large Surplus of Goods

The industry, however, is faced with the same situation as confronts other textile companies in Canada. The surplus of goods, which was brought into Canada under the old tariff up till November 30, created a substantial surplus in the country. The market, however, is gradually absorbing this stock and when it has been eliminated woollen companies should feel the full benefits of the revised customs schedules.

Though figures for 1930 are not yet available, the report issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics covering operations in 1929, throws an interesting light on woollen production.

Tendency Toward Concentration

The tendency toward concentration under centralized control is illustrated by the fact that the number of mills in operation in 1929 was 44 as compared with 51 in the preceding year. Total capital investment, however, in 1929 was $20,016,202 as compared with $18,274,895. Gross value of production of woollen cloth mills in 1929 was $16,241,000 an increase of over $1,000,000 as compared with 1928.

There were 119 woollen textile industries in Canada in 1929, of which Ontario claimed 80. Quebec followed with 17, New Brunswick had 8 and there were 7 mills located in Nova Scotia and in the western provinces respectively.

Imports Were Substantial

The total value of manufactured products of the woollen cloth mills in Canada in 1929 was $51,266,874. As opposed to this, the total value of all imports for consumption during the same year amounted to $48,577,963 of which raw materials represented $11,482,000 partly manufactured goods, $5,884,000 and finished products $31,210,000.

While the woollen mills occupy the most important place in the industry, there were 27 yarn factories in operation in 1929 having a gross value of production of $7,027,000. Next to these were the carpet, mat and rug industry which claimed 22 establishments having a gross value of production of $5,434,000. Manufacturers of miscellaneous woollen goods had a total production of $6,476,000 in 1929.

Ontario is Leader In Wool Production

Ontario leads all other provinces in production of woollen cloth. With 29 mills in operation in 1929 the province produced goods to the value of $14,005,835 or 86.24 per cent of the total output of the Dominion.

Quebec with 12 mills contributed $1,920,919 or 11.83 per cent and the Maritime Provinces $314,440 or 1.93 per cent. There were three mills in operation in the Maritimes in 1929 as compared with six in the preceding year.

The tendency toward consolidation is seen in the fact that there were 51 woollen cloth mills operating in Canada in 1928, a figure which had been reduced to 44 in the succeeding year.

Wolthausen Hat

Wolthausen Hat Corp. is one of the principal hat manufacturers in Canada. The present company was incorporated in 1923 though the business has been active since 1904.

Capitalization—	Authorized	Issued
Pref. non-cum. ...	$200,000	$200,000
Common, n.p.v. ..	4,000 shs.	4,000 shs.

Funded Debt—
First mortgage, 7 per cent, due 1943, outstanding $167,000.

Dividend Record—
None.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—Frederick Wolthausen, pres.; F. D. Wolthausen, vice-pres.; S. C. Horton, sec.
Directors—F. Wolthausen, S. C. Horton, F. D. Wolthausen, H. B. Robinson, W. B. Reynolds. W. B. Comstock.
Earnings—Gross profits for fiscal year ended May 31, 1929, were $254,476, other revenue $8,591, making income $263,070; after payment of sales, administration and other expenses, depreciation, and bad debts reserve, surplus for the year was $74,944, as against $50,861 in 1928.

ARTIFICIAL SILK PRODUCTION GAINS; PLANTS ENLARGED

Industry Provides Sharp Contrast to General Textile Trade

The Canadian artificial silk industry has made rapid strides in the past few years and despite the uneasy conditions under which textile companies have been operating, manufacturers of artificial silk have increased production and have apparently been immune from the adversities which have afflicted the industry as a whole.

Although many of the cotton companies are using substantial quantities of artificial silk in their output, there are only two companies manufacturing the raw material in Canada. These comprise Canadian Celanese, Ltd., and Courtaulds, Canada, Ltd.

Both Companies Active

Both these companies have been active during the past year and, following announcement of the new tariff regulations, have carried out extensive additions to their plants. Canadian Celanese is spending over $1,000,000 on plant additions and improvements at Drummondville, while a similar sum is involved in the enlargement of Courtaulds' unit at Cornwall, Ont. The latter company does not publish any information regarding its operations, but Canadian Celanese is experiencing increased sales and earnings.

Prices Remain Staple

Unlike the silk industry, which is subject to the wide fluctuations in the raw silk market, artificial silk manufacturers are not affected to the same extent by varying prices of their basic requirements. In the case of celanese, cotton linters are used in the manufacture of cellulose acetate and cost of linters plays a comparatively minor part in the total cost structure. Courtaulds, Canada, manufactures rayon and uses the viscose process, involving wood pulp in the manufacture of its products.

In contrast to the figures on imports of silk and cottons, statistics covering importation of artificial silk show an increase. In the 12 months ended November, 1930, total imports of all artificial silk products was valued at $13,846,050 as compared with $12,911,708 in the same period in 1929. In the same period imports of cotton and its products dropped from around $63,178,000 to about $41,723,000 and silk imports declined from $29,992,000 to $21,292,954.

Gain in Fabric Imports

The widest gain recorded in artificial silk coming into Canada was in fabrics. These were imported to the extent of 24,214,000 yards, an increase of nearly 7,000,000 yards, while the valuation amounted to $10,053,000 as compared with $8,707,000. These figures cover the 12 months ended Nov. 30, 1930.

Textile Industry's Ramifications Revealed in Federal Returns

PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY BY SECTIONS—1929

	Cotton yarn and cloth*	Cotton thread	Cotton batting and wadding	Cotton and wool waste	Cotton goods N.E.S.	Total
Establishments ......No.	36	6	8	7	23	80
Capital invested—						
Fixed capital ....$	58,728,799	1,689,357	1,095,763	507,190	439,894	62,461,003
Working capital ......$	36,813,520	2,500,773	1,669,887	615,628	924,236	42,524,044
Employees on salary—						
Male ....No.	575	73	50	20	52	770
Female ....No.	120	29	25	9	34	217
Salaries ....$	1,612,847	195,720	195,520	65,737	150,005	2,219,829
Employees on wages—						
Male ....No.	11,369	190	136	158	110	11,963
Female ....No.	8,159	488	94	77	325	9,143
Wages ....$	15,059,444	493,519	222,745	232,182	325,218	16,333,108
Cost of fuel ....$	926,757	28,967	15,570	8,514	11,550	991,358
Cost of electricity......$	1,041,312	35,448	11,692	7,390	7,959	1,103,801
Power installed—						
Units ....No.	4,035	301	96	58	79	4,569
Capacity ... .H.P.	98,510	1,965	665	1,051	524	102,715
Cost of materials ......$	43,133,575	2,025,955	1,623,288	1,936,230	1,261,764	49,980,812
Gross value of products..$	78,241,765	4,321,584	2,711,855	2,645,184	2,159,568	90,079,956
Net value of products...$	35,108,190	2,295,629	1,088,567	708,954	897,804	40,099,144

*Includes oilcloths and linoleums.

SUMMARY OF SILK INDUSTRY—1929

Establishments	No.	23
Capital employed	$	28,278,657
Employees on salaries—		
Male	No.	255
Female	No.	102
Salaries	$	667,601
Employment on wages—		
Average number—		
Male	No.	1,653
Female	No.	2,362
Wages	$	3,158,195
Power installation—		
Cost of fuel and electricity	$	309,058
Units	No.	7,589
Capacity	H.P.	9,563
Cost of materials	$	6,091,124
Gross value of products	$	14,476,080
Net value of products	$	8,384,956

SUMMARY OF WOOLLEN TEXTILE INDUSTRIES BY SECTIONS—1929

	Woollen cloths	Woollen yarns	Carpets, mats and rugs	Woollen goods N.E.S.	Total woollen textile industries
Establishments ....No.	44	27	22	26	119
Capital invested ....$	20,016,292	7,699,902	6,446,734	8,680,289	42,843,217
Employees on salaries—					
Male ....No.	235	48	172	82	537
Female ....No.	73	19	42	22	156
Salaries ....$	706,897	149,098	461,360	277,973	1,595,328
Employees on wages—					
Average of—					
Male ....No.	2,132	741	696	794	4,363
Female ....No.	1,705	1,017	383	243	3,348
Wages ....$	3,217,407	1,131,976	1,002,325	900,765	6,252,473
Outside piece-workers—					
Male ....No.	1	..	..	..	1
Female ....No.	9	..	..	..	9
Amount paid ....$	1,181	..	..	..	1,181
Cost of fuel and electricity....$	367,888	105,475	89,710	100,976	664,049
Power employed—					
Units ....No.	1,220	204	265	242	1,931
Capacity ..............H.P.	12,202	3,103	2,115	6,812	24,232
Cost of materials ....$	9,231,712	3,962,096	2,559,680	3,348,836	19,102,324
Value of products ....$	16,241,194	7,027,242	5,434,555	6,476,608	35,179,599
Value added by manufacture..$	7,009,482	3,065,146	2,874,875	3,127,772	16,077,275

IMPORTS OF TEXTILE PRODUCTS

(Fiscal years 1926-1930)

	U.K.	U.S.	All countries
Total Cotton and Its Products			
1926	$16,128,699	$43,599,436	$62,474,874
1927	15,133,478	35,525,792	54,149,009
1928	13,796,837	40,669,125	58,322,542
1929	13,616,887	40,266,761	63,293,783
1930	11,843,311	38,614,227	54,065,055
Total Wool and Its Products			
1926	36,304,734	3,847,595	46,036,182
1927	39,101,610	3,428,240	50,575,753
1928	37,364,117	2,676,191	48,832,356
1929	41,115,840	3,601,113	54,428,616
1930	35,040,366	3,021,193	46,644,026
Total Silk and Its Products			
1926	2,506,452	8,025,233	25,541,363
1927	2,446,082	8,297,660	30,079,476
1928	2,280,572	8,603,718	29,963,007
1929	1,616,425	10,700,312	29,615,120
1930	1,329,586	11,922,663	27,967,557
Total Flax, Hemp and Jute Products			
1926	6,014,919	5,085,959	16,887,193
1927	6,005,792	3,316,038	14,255,758
1928	6,653,391	2,749,804	15,122,116
1929	7,153,973	1,871,310	15,854,434
1930	6,611,817	2,082,129	14,716,510
Total Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products*			
1926	70,153,478	79,115,464	184,761,831
1927	72,713,473	66,964,208	183,583,931
1928	71,464,176	69,430,521	186,995,814
1929	77,021,060	81,889,787	206,444,044
1930	68,243,821	71,997,597	185,241,252

*Including items not listed above.

SUMMARY OF KNIT GOODS AND HOSIERY INDUSTRY—1928

Establishments	No.	158
Capital	$	59,385,994
Employees on salaries—		
Male	No.	738
Female	No.	444
Salaries	$	2,530,942
Wage-earners average number)—		
Male	No.	5,073
Female	No.	11,336
Wages	$	12,219,952
Outside piece workers—		
Male	No.	11
Female	No.	818
Amount paid	$	53,904
Cost of fuel and electricity	$	682,072
Power installation—		
Units	No.	1,947
Capacity	H.P.	15,566
Cost of materials	$	30,801,854
Gross value of products	$	57,502,779
Net value of products	$	26,700,925

EXPORTS OF TEXTILE PRODUCTS

(Fiscal years 1926-1930)

	U.K.	U.S.	All countries
Total Cotton and Its Products			
1926	$ 185,559	$ 135,431	$1,291,012
1927	143,362	59,824	631,431
1928	423,532	65,750	1,009,560
1929	127,232	35,538	701,806
1930	218,175	19,917	842,588
Total Wool and Its Products			
1926	27,710	2,474,817	2,855,845
1927	109,982	1,469,083	1,822,168
1928	733,298	2,414,259	3,506,838
1929	222,550	2,625,865	3,256,693
1930	234,517	1,434,381	2,025,655
Total Silk and Its Products			
1926	94,100	20,679	247,200
1927	4,259	6,512	81,166
1928	856	6,823	137,358
1929	1,980	7,463	724,610
1930	999	14,487	153,280
Total Flax, Hemp and Jute Products			
1926	11,025	102,196	143,866
1927	2,132	99,752	108,124
1928	663	51,703	81,804
1929	4,766	34,999	49,583
1930	2,441	20,706	31,072
Total Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products*			
1926	1,244,060	4,621,774	8,840,046
1927	860,030	3,451,081	7,665,563
1928	1,896,794	4,922,004	10,904,073
1929	810,836	4,930,498	9,678,019
1930	976,568	3,961,130	9,066,226

*Including articles not listed above.

DOMINION TEXTILE CO.

Recently Enacted Tariff Revisions Focus Attention on Textile Organization—Plant Operations on Improved Basis

Hopes, rumors, and finally announcement of a revised tariff in the fall of 1930, focussed attention on Dominion Textile Co., the leading textile organization in Canada. The company's stock, which has a wide market following, reflected the changed situation and made substantial gains in 1930, closing higher by about twenty-five points.

Following announcement of strict enforcement of anti-dumping laws, together with additional protection to the cotton manufacturers, plants of Dominion Textile Co. were speeded up to near capacity last October. Current operations are at a lower level, however.

No Figures on Earnings

Much interest attaches to the question of earnings in the fiscal year which ended March 31, 1931. The management has issued no statement during the current period and any estimate as to the result of operations must be a hazard.

While the improvement in operations is encouraging, it must be remembered that the new tariff will not find adequate reflection in the current year's earnings. Goods purchased prior to September 16 were allowed to be imported into Canada under the old duty up to November 30. The result was that there was an unusually large influx of materials entering Canada and the Canadian manufacturers will not feel the benefits of additional protection until the market has absorbed this substantial surplus.

Low Rate of Operations

Further, plants of Dominion Textile were operating at a comparatively low rate of capacity for about six months of the year, a factor which does not make for profitable operation. Sales have shown some decline as a result of general business conditions. Consequently the possibility for appreciably higher earnings this year is not encouraging.

Dominion Textile, nevertheless, has so far proved itself capable of maintaining its earnings in face of adverse conditions in the textile industry. When other cotton manufacturers were recording wide declines in earnings, Dominion Textile managed to make a satisfactory showing in the year ended March 31, 1930, and it is expected that the dividend will be shown as earned in the forthcoming financial statement.

Outlook is Improved

Outlook for Dominion Textile, in face of the new tariff revisions, is considered improved, though this improvement is naturally dependent upon an upswing in business conditions and a better demand for the company's products. The wide diversification of output and strong position of Dominion Textile was demonstrated in its financial statement for the twelve months ended March 31, 1930. While net earnings from operations were somewhat lower, interest and profits on investment brought total net earnings up to $2,079,931 as compared with $1,976,668 in the previous year. Earnings on the common stock were $6.06 a share as compared with $5.06 a share in 1929.

Fabric Subsidiaries Prosperous

The increase in interest from investments, which enable the company to show larger per share earnings, was due to profits from operations of the two tire fabric companies, Drummondville Cotton Co. and Sherbrooke Cotton Co. These companies were busy for the greater part of the year as a reflection of the boom period in the motor car industry. Profits from this source reflected the wisdom of the parent company in diversifying its activities to include production of tire fabrics.

The present slackness in the automobile industry, however, is finding its reflection in operations of these two companies today. While it is understood there is a fair volume of business on hand, it is reasonable to presume that operations of these subsidiaries will fall below those of last year.

Entered Field in 1928

Dominion Textile's entry to the field of tire fabric manufacturing was undertaken in 1928 through acquisition of the Jenckes-Canadian and Canadian Connecticut Cotton Mills. Consolidation of these organizations under control of Dominion Textile placed the company in a strong position in the tire fabric industry.

Dominion Rubber Co. and the Firestone Co. of Hamilton both have a stock interest in Drummondville Cotton Co. which supplies a substantial portion of the requirements of these two large concerns. In the past, keen competition was experienced between Canadian Connecticut and the Jenckes-Canadian Co., but through their consolidation this situation has been ironed out.

Install New Equipment

New machinery has been installed in both plants. About 200 additional looms were placed in the mill of Sherbrooke Cotton Co. early in 1930. This equipment was transferred from Dominion Textile's Kingston mill which was closed in June, 1929, and sold for $75,000 in March, 1931. Though these new looms are not used for the manufacture of tire fabric, their operation will co-ordinate with other activities in the mill and better results in the aggregate should be obtained.

While operations of these units are a growing factor in the situation surrounding Dominion Textiles, the company's main business is naturally in the production of cotton goods. In this respect, it has a wide diversity of output as well as volume, a factor which places it in the forefront of the Canadian cotton industry.

Owns Eight Cotton Mills

Dominion Textiles owns plants which are engaged in manufacturing cotton goods, as well as bleaching, printing and dyeing yarn and fabricated products. In all the company produces over 3,000 different lines of goods, while it also turns out practically every variety of yarn.

The company operates about 11,077 looms, 538,512 spindles and its factories occupy 80 acres of floor space. Dominion Textiles also uses about 20,000 h.p. in its mills, and operates its own hydro-electric plant at Magog, supplying power requirements at that point.

Capitalization—	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	350,000 shs.	270,000 shs.
No par value.		
Pref. 7% cum. ..	$2,000,000	$1,940,600
Par $100.		

Funded Debt—
First and refunding mortgage 6 per cent bonds, due Sept. 1, 1949, $5,049,000. The company has guaranteed the issue of $1,600,000, 5½ per cent bonds of the Drummondville Cotton Co.

Dividend Record—
Preferred paid regularly quarterly, Jan., April, July and Oct. 15.
Common, $5 per share per annum, payable $1.25 quarterly, Jan., April, July and Oct. 1. Increased from $1 to $1.25 per share for quarter beginning April 1, 1925.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—Sir Charles B. Gordon, chairman; F. G. Daniels, pres. and man. dir.; Sir Herbert S. Holt, vice-pres.; J. H. Webb, sec.-treas.; J. A. Fish, asst. sec.-treas.
Directors—J. P. Black, Sir Charles B. Gordon, Sir Herbert S. Holt, F. G. Daniels, W. A. Black, Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, J. H. Webb, Montreal, Que.

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT. YEARS ENDED MARCH 31

	1930	1929	1928
	$	$	$
Sales	19,349,973	21,262,401	19,797,902
Net earn. from oper.	1,518,321	1,652,562	1,532,487
Add: Int. and profit on sale of invest. .	561,610	324,106	371,345
Total net earn.	2,079,931	1,976,668	1,903,832
Less: Bond int.	304,515	308,220	310,320
Prem. on bonds red.	3,150	3,000	......
Net profit .	1,772,266	1,665,448	1,593,512
Less approp.:			
Pref. divs.	135,842	135,842	135,842
Com. divs.	1,349,804	1,180,850	1,125,000
Surp. for year	286,620	349,756	332,670
Add: Prev. surplus ...	7,211,415	6,862,659	6,529,989
Bal. car. for.	7,498,035	7,211,415	6,862,659
Times Int. Earned ...	6.83	6.41	6.14
Earnings Per Share and Dividend Record:			
Pref.:			
Earn. ...	$91.32	$85.82	$82.11
Paid ...	7.00	7.00	7.00
Common:			
Earned ..	6.06	5.66	6.48
Paid ...	5.00	5.00	5.00

Ten Years' Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1920	$1,845,375	$ 535,842	$4,053,044
1921	1,931,010	635,842	4,636,591
1922	1,907,237	735,842	5,007,700
1924	1,767,529	1,035,842	5,390,003
1925	1,948,668	1,035,842	5,665,017
1926	1,905,309	1,260,842	5,999,164
1927	2,101,896	1,260,842	6,529,987
1928	1,903,832	1,260,842	6,862,657
1929	1,976,668	1,316,692	7,211,415
1930	2,079,931	1,485,646	7,498,085

Market Record—

	1930		1929		1928	
	H	L	H	L	H	L
Com.	87½	60½	118	74	134½	102
Pref.	120	115	127	115	131	118

MERCURY MILLS

Mercury Mills Ltd. manufactures a wide range of knitted goods, the major part of its output being wool, cashmere and silk hosiery and underwear. Plants are at Hamilton, Woodstock and Listowel, Ont.

Management has had a long experience in the textile industry in Canada and the record until last year has been good. The business was first established in 1912 by John Penman and associates.

In the course of the last two or three years, this company, as with others in the industry, has felt the keenness of foreign competition. The changes in the tariff which were introduced by the present government at Ottawa promise to be beneficial as the year advances. The help as yet has been negligible as importers had notice of the increases, with the result that, at the beginning of the year it is probable that stocks of imported goods on hand were much larger than usual.

Plants of Mercury Mills are thoroughly modern and are being improved constantly.

Capitalization—	Authorized	Issued
Common	45,000 shs.	45,000 shs.
No par value.		
Preferred	$2,000,000	$1,000,000
Par $100.		

Funded Debt—
First mortgage 5½ per cent bonds. Series "A" due 1953, outstanding $1,439,000.

Dividend Record—
Preferred—6 per cent per annum, payable quarterly, Feb., May, Aug. and Nov. 1. Dividend due Feb. 1, 1931, passed and since.
Common—None paid.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—John Penman, chairman of the board, H. G. Smith, pres. and treas.; R. S. Williams, vice-pres. and sec.
Directors—John Penman, Paris, Ont.; H. G. Smith, R. S. Williams, J. J. Evel, Hamilton; J. H. Gundy, Toronto; G. A. Dobbie, Galt.

CONSOLIDATED INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT
(Years Ended December 31)

	1930	1929
	$	$
Net earnings‡	†125,583	294,548
Less:		
Depreciation	......	83,000
Bond interest	79,256	80,676
Federal taxes	......	4,000
Net profit	†204,839	126,872
Less appropriations:		
Preferred dividend ..	62,052	61,861
Surplus for year	*266,891	65,011
Add:		
Previous surplus ...	491,602	426,591
Balance carried forw. .	224,711	491,602

*Deficit.
†Loss.
‡After deducting all operating expenses, including bad debts, maintenance and repairs.

Times Bond Interest Earned:		
After depreciation ..	...	2.62
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Preferred:		
Earned	...	$12.68
Paid	$6.00	6.00
Common:		
Earned	...	1.44
None paid.		

Market Record—

	1930		1929		1928	
	H	L	H	L	H	L
Com. ..	25	25	46	30	40½	35
Pref. ..	89	58½	96	89	96	87½

BILTMORE HATS

Manufacturer of men's fur felt and velour hats, Biltmore Hats Ltd., has felt the decline in commodity prices during 1929 and 1930 both in cost of raw materials and in prices at which it has had to sell its product. The result was a very narrow margin of profit that is reflected in net earnings of $34,320 during the fiscal year ended November 30,1930. The company, however, improved its position during the year.

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT

	Yr. end. Nov. 30 1930	10 mos. ended Nov. 30 1929
	$	$
Net earnings*	36,606	26,740
Less: Prov. inc. tax ..	2,286	1,741
Net profit	34,320	24,999
Less appropriations:		
Pref. dividends	20,974	15,750
Prov. for redempt. of preferred shares	1,325	1,013
Surp. for period	12,021	8,236
Add: Prev. surplus ...	8,236	......
Less: Sundry adjust. ..	97	......
Bal. carried forward ..	20,160	8,236
* After depreciation.		
Earn. per Share and Div. Record:		
Preferred: Earned	$11.50	$8.33
Paid	7.00	5.25
Common: Earned† ..	0.60	0.41
None paid.		

† After provision for redemption of preferred shares.

Market Record—

	1930		1929	
	H	L	H	L
Common	10½	1½	34	16
Preferred	85	65	90	88

COSMOS IMPERIAL

Company Maintained Progress to 1930; Standing Depression Well

Cosmos Imperial Mills, which manufactures heavier grades of cotton duck used for making vessel sails, mechanical belting and hose, railway car roofing, binder canvasses, tarpaulins, tents, awnings, filters, and cotton dryer felts, dates back through its subsidiaries to 1883 even though it only received Dominion incorporation in 1926. The old company under the same name had acquired in 1924 the Cosmos Cotton Co., of Yarmouth which had been established in 1883 as Yarmouth Duck & Yarn Co., and Imperial Cotton Co., of Hamilton, which was established in 1900. In 1929, J. Spencer Turner Co., of Canada, was acquired and all sales are being effected through this company.

Capitalization—	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	50,000 shs.	50,000 shs.
No par value.		
Preferred	$1,500,000	$1,445,300
Par $100.		
Funded Debt—		
First mortgage, 6½ per cent bonds, due 1944	1,000,000	887,000

Dividend Record—
Preferred 7 per cent cumulative, payable Feb., May, Aug. and Nov. 15. Initial quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent paid Nov., 1926.
No dividends have been paid on common.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—S. H. Greene, pres.; A. V. Young, vice-pres.; W. S. Burrill, vice-pres. and gen. mgr.; E. W. B. Moody, sec. and treas.
Directors—S. H. Greene, Boston, Mass.; Alan V. Young, Walter S. Burrill, Hamilton; John J. McGill, Montreal; John E. Rousmaniere, New York; G. H. Allen, Yarmouth, N.S.; H. R. Tudhope, Toronto.

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT
Years Ended December 31

	1930	1929
	$	$
Operating profit*	107,754	236,800
Add: Other income ...	28,054	18,866
Net earnings	135,808	255,466
Less: Prov. for taxes ..	6,100	25,800
Net profit	129,708	229,666
Less appropriations:		
Pref. divd. paid and accrued	101,390	102,898
Surplus for year	28,318	126,768
Add: Previous surplus .	381,579	254,811
	409,897	381,579

*After provision for manufacturing, selling and administration expenses, depreciation of plant and equipment and bond interest.

Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Preferred:		
Earned	$8.97	$15.84
Paid	7.00	7.00
Common:		
Earned	0.57	2.54
Paid	...	...

Market Record—

	*1931		1930		1929	
	H	L	H	L	H	L
Com. .	9	6	21½	8¼	28⅞	15
Pref. .	93	80	97½	91¼	101	95½

HAMILTON COTTONS

The Hamilton Cotton Co. which had its inception as a partnership in 1880, was incorporated as a private company in 1918, and reincorporated as a public company in 1928. It spins, weaves and manufactures a diversity of products including elastic webbing, webbings for straps, yarn and twine, cordage cotton products such as clothes lines, sash cords, and cotton cloth such as overall cloth, denims, etc. The company spins all its own yarns, and has a surplus of 55 per cent which is sold, and also does all its own dyeing and bleaching as well as considerable custom work.

Capitalization—	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$600,000	$600,000
Preferred	600.000	586,230
(Par value $30).		

Funded Debt—
First mortgage 5½ per cent Series "A" Bonds, due 1948, $955,000.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—Alan V. Young, pres. and gen. mgr.; James V. Young, vice-pres. and treas.; J. C. Burns, asst. treas.; John Bowstead, sec.
Directors—Alan V. Young, James V. Young, Walter S. Burrill, M. B. Holton, George Armstrong, Hamilton; Dunlop Stewart, H. R. Tudhope, Toronto.

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT
Years Ended December 31

	1930	1929
	$	$
Net earnings†	97,942	137,451
Less: Bond int.	52,552	55,000
Net profit	45,390	82,451
Less appropriations:		
Preferred dividends ..	39,152	39,360
Surplus for year*	6,238	43,091
Add: Previous surplus	317,013	282,687
Less: Inc. tax, prev. yr.	3,137	8,756
	320,114	317,013

*Subject to income tax.
†After depreciation.

Times Bond Int. Earned	1.86	2.50
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Preferred:		
Earned†	$2.32	$4.19
Paid	2.00	2.00
Common:		
Earned†	0.31	2.15
None paid.		

†Before deduction of income tax.

Market Record:

	*1931		1930		1929	
	H	L	H	L	H	L
Pref.	19	15	25	16	35½	21¾

*To May 27.

TORONTO CARPET

Toronto Carpet Manufacturing Co., which is the largest maker of carpets and rugs in the Dominion, has a plant which occupies an entire city block in the western section of Toronto. There it produces Wilton, Saxony and Brussels carpets and rugs, Smyrna carpets and rugs, Axminster squares, rugs and mats and Ingrain carpets and rugs.

The company has five subsidiaries, the Barrymore Cloth Co., and the Barrymore Seamless Wilton operating plants in Philadelphia, Pa., and Holmesburg, Pa., the Campbellford Cloth Co., with a plant at Campbellford, Ont., the J. Henry Peter Manufacturing Co., with a plant in Toronto for the manufacture of rayon lingerie, scarves, neck ties, braids, trimmings, etc., and the Toronto Rattan Co., with a plant in Toronto for the manufacture of reed, fibre and stick furniture.

Capitalization—	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$1,000,000	$1,000,000
Preferred	1,000,000	832,000
Par $100.		
Funded Debt—		
1st mtge. 6% bonds Series "A," due 1944	$5,000,000	$808.000

Dividend Record—
Dividends on preferred 8 per cent per annum, paid regularly; on common also at rate of 8 per cent per annum since incorporation in 1891. Payments on both classes quarterly, Jan., Apr., July and Oct. 1.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—F. B. Hayes, pres. and man. dir.; G. D. Perry, vice-pres.; B. B. Hayes, vice-pres. and gen. mgr.; S. J. Cragg, sec.-treas.
Directors—F. B. Hayes, G. D. Perry, B. B. Hayes, G. H. Muntz, S. J. Cragg, P. D. Hayes, R. Fennell, all of Toronto.

BARRYMORE CLOTH
(Controlled by the Toronto Carpet Mfg.)

Capitalization—	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$600,000	$550,000
Pref. 8 per cent ..	400,000	382,300
Par $100.		

All issued common stock is owned by the Toronto Carpet Mfg.

Dividend Record—
Dividends on preferred have been regularly paid since incorporation in 1917, payable quarterly, Jan., Apr., July and Oct. 1.

Officers—
Officers—F. B. Hayes, pres. and man. dir.; B. B. Hayes, gen. mgr.; S. J. Cragg, vice-pres. and sec.-treas.

MONARCH KNITTING

Prospects for Knitted Goods Industry Improve Under Higher Tariff

Monarch Knitting Co., which manufactures heavy and fancy knitted goods, lingerie, and hosiery, was incorporated under Ontario laws in May, 1912, as successor to a company of the same name established in 1903. The company owns and operates three factories, one each at Dunnville, St. Thomas and St. Catharines. The largest is at Dunnville and comprises dye house, spinning plant, knitting plant and warehouses. Sales offices and warehouses are maintained at Toronto, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Calgary, Ottawa, Moncton and Vancouver.

In 1930 there was a setback, net loss after depreciation being $94,613 before paying preferred dividends of $52,500. Payment was discontinued again in 1931.

Greater tariff protection is looked to to improve the prospects of the company over the next few years.

Capitalization—	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$1,275,000	$1,275,000
Pref. 7% cum.	750,000	750,000
Shares $100 each.		

Funded Debt—
None.

Dividend Record—
Preferred—7 per cent per annum, payable quarterly, Feb., May, Aug. and Nov. 1. Dividends were in arrears from Jan. 31, 1925, but were resumed on May 1. 1929, and paid during 1929 and 1930. As at Dec. 31, 1930, the preferred was 29 1/6 per cent in arrears. Payment due Feb. 1, 1931, passed, and since.
Common—None since 1921.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—J. A. Burns, pres.; T. A. Russell, vice-pres.; W. J. Appleyard, sec.
Directors—J. A. Burns, Dunnville, Ont.; T. A. Russell, A. E. Ames, F. H. Deacon, G. C. Biddle, Toronto.

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT
Years Ended December 31

	1930	1929
	$	$
Oper. profit	§59,613	147,642
Add: Proceeds from life ins. policy	......	31,901
Less: Res. for deprec.	35,000	35,000
Res. for inc. tax ...	......	7,023
W/o investments ...	......	22,993
Net profit	§94,613	114,527
Less appropriations:		
Pref. divds.	52,500	39,375
Surp. for year	*147,113	75,152
Add: Prev. surp.	645,426	570,274
Bal. car. for.	498,313	645,426

* Deficit.
§ Loss.

Earnings per Share and Div. Record:		
Preferred:		
Earned	......	$15.27
Paid	$7.00	5.25
Common:		
Earned	......	*4.86
None paid.		

* After deduction of full year's preferred dividend but disregarding preferred dividend arrears.

Ten Years' Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1921	$28,653	$52,500	$483,073
1922	116,531	52,500	547,104
1923	114,888	52,500	609,492
1924	†52,325	52,500	504,667
1925	2,302	......	352,594
1926	32,682	......	385,276
1927	78,046	......	456,958
1928	123,140	......	570,274
1929	147,642	39,375	645,426
1930	†59,613	52,500	498,313

-†Loss.

Market Record—

	*1931		1930		1929	
	H	L	H	L	H	L
Common	1	1	..	..	20	20
Pref.	38	38	65	54	85	66

* To May 27.

ZIMMERKNIT CO.

Controlling interest in Zimmerknit, Ltd., was obtained toward the end of 1930 by a strong group headed by J. Douglas Woods, general manager of York Knitting Mills. Mr. Woods is the directing head of the new organization, following reorganization of Zimmerknit, and the management will be jointly through York Knitting Mills and the Woods Underwear Co. H. W. Weiss, general manager of the Woods Underwear Co., will be in charge of distribution for all lines of the new groups.

The reorganization followed a period of several years of adverse business. Early in 1929 the directors passed the preferred dividend, hoping that this would enable the company to re-establish itself, but the business depression prevented this and on August 1, 1930, bond interest was passed. G. T. Clarkson was appointed receiver and manager, upon the application of Royal Trust Co., trustee for the bondholders. The business was carried on without interruption and eventually bondholders consented to sanction the sale of the company's assets to a new company to be called Zimmerknit Co.

Capitalization—	Outstanding
Preferred 7%, par $100	$250,000
Common, no par value	99,375 shs.

Funded Debt—
1st mortgage and collateral trust 6% 20-year S. F. gold bonds, $250,000.
2nd mortgage and collateral trust 6% 30-year S. F. gold bonds, $500,000.
Officer—J. D. Woods, pres.

Market Record:

	*1931		1930		1929	
	H	L	H	L	H	L
Com.	..	..	2½	1½	14	3½
Pref.	7	7	25	4	85	50

* To May 27.

BRUCK SILK MILLS

Rapid expansion, followed by the business depression and a decline in raw silk markets, placed Bruck Silk Mills Ltd. in a difficult position in the last fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1930. At the beginning of the year, the company had completed an addition to plant which increased capacity by about 100 per cent but following commencement of operation, demand began to slacken and earnings were adversely affected.

Capitalization—	Authorized	Issued
Common	100,000 sh.	100,000 sh.
No par value.		

Funded Debt—
First mortgage 6½ per cent bonds due 1945, $507,700.
Directors—Isaac I. Bruck, M. L. Williams, F. G. Bush, Lieut.-Col. Charles N. Monsarrat, D. W. Partridge, Montreal; J. Shevell, H. W. Jackson, New York; L. S. Lee, W. P. Creagh, Montreal.

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT
Years Ended Oct. 31

	1930	1929
	$	$
Gross profit from trading	207,598	531,308
Less: Oper. expenses	144,855	136,048
Net profit from trading ..	62,743	395,260
Less: Int. on mortgage ...	199	450
Int. on bonds	33,657	34,340
Bond disct. amortized ..	2,000	2,000
Depreciation:		
Plant machy. & equip.	53,710	50,202
Buildings	6,053	5,606
Furniture and fixtures .	1,169	962
Income Tax reserve	......	21,700
	96,788	115,260
Net profit	†34,045	280,000
Less appropriations:		
Dividends	75,000	75,000
Surplus for period	‡109,045	205,000
Add: Previous surplus ...	484,418	279,418
Res. for inc. tax over-provided	187	......
Balance carried forward ..	375,560	484,418

†Loss
‡Deficit.

Times Mtge. and/or Bond Int. Earned:		
After depreciation	0.05	9.78
Earn. per Share and Div. Record:		
Common: Earned	...	$2.80
Paid	$0.75	.75

Market Record—

	1930		1929		1928	
	H	L	H	L	H	L
Common	26¾	3½	37½	20	24¼	20

MONTREAL COTTONS

Closer Affiliation With Dominion Textile Co. Has Constructive Bearing on Outlook—Operating Activities Are Reorganized

Comprehensive improvements in manufacturing facilities covering a wide range of equipment are being undertaken by Montreal Cottons Ltd. The new machinery which is being placed in the plant is related to preparatory and spinning processes while additional looms are also being installed.

Old equipment in many cases is being scrapped. Substantial sums are involved in the plant improvement with a view to bettering operations and quality of production. Activities at the plant are being maintained though it is expected that completion of changes under way will occupy the best part of a year.

Strong Cash Position

These sweeping changes reflect the company's affiliation with Dominion Textile Co. and the strong cash position of Montreal Cottons which has resulted from the long term lease of its water rights at Valleyfield to Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Co.

About a year ago, F. G. Daniels, president of Dominion Textile Co., was appointed president of Montreal Cottons. Though the two companies had been closely affiliated for some years, this appointment presaged a considerable amount of internal and operating reorganization. Dominion Textile Co. has been adding to its common share holdings in Montreal Cottons for some years and now possesses what is thought to amount to a controlling interest.

Earnings Have Dropped

While the changes may be considered to have a constructive bearing on the future outlook, earnings during the past five years have shown a steady decline. The heaviest loss was recorded in 1930 resulting in a deficit of $570,507 after payment of preferred and common dividends.

Despite the fact that preferred dividends have not been fully covered, since 1928, disbursements on both preferred and common have been maintained. There has been no intimation that either payment will be deferred as yet. It was pointed out in the annual report for 1930 that there was evidence to assure the company a much larger volume of business at better prices for the current year.

Leased Power Site

Leasing of its power site at Valleyfield has had an important bearing on the financial position of Montreal Cottons. The company entered into a contract with Beauharnois Power Corp. in 1929, whereby its ower site was leased for 75 years. The consideration was $1,975,000 in cash, 5,435 common shares of Beauharnois Power Corp. and 8,000 h.p. delivered to Montreal Cottons free of charge, with the further option for 4,000 h.p. at $15 a h.p.

These water resources were formerly utilized by Montreal Cottons to develop its power requirements. The company operated a plant of 8,000 h.p. capacity to supply power for its textile mill at that point. At one time it operated a retail distribution system at Valleyfield, but this was bought in 1927 for $250,000 by the Beauharnois Electric Co., a subsidiary of Shawinigan Water and Power Co.

Made Survey of Plant

During 1929 efficiency engineers made a survey of the whole plant with a view to suggesting additions and improvements. The company operates under a strong management and given an improvement in business conditions, company should make better progress in the future.

Capitalization—	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$5,000,000	$3,000,000
Preferred	5,000,000	3,000,000
Par $100.		

7 per cent cumulative. No voting power.

Funded Debt—
First mortgage 5 per cent bonds of Montreal Cotton due Nov. 1, 1943, $506,519.

Dividend Record—
Preferred—Paid regularly quarterly, Mar., June, Sept. and Dec. 15.
Common—6 per cent per annum, payable quarterly, Mar., June, Sept and Dec. 15. Increased from 4 to 5 per cent Sept., 1919; increased to 6 per cent Mar., 1920.

Officers—Sir Charles Gordon, chm. of board; F. G. Daniels, pres.; Sir Herbert Holt, vice-pres.; H. A. Wilson, sec.-treas.; C. W. Gurnham, asst. sec.
Directors—Sir Charles Gordon, Sir Herbert Holt, F. G. Daniels, Hon. R. Dandurand, William Finley, J. P. Black, Montreal; William Finley, J. P. Black, G. Blair Gordon, Montreal.

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT
Years Ended December 31

	1930	1929
	$	$
Net earnings	*†329,361	†116,188
Add: Other income ...	198,473	83,405
Total income	*130,888	199,593
Bond interest	26,625	29,151
Bad debts w/o	22,994	....
Taxes	....	3,995
Net profit	*180,507	166,447
Appropriations:		
Preferred dividend ..	210,000	210,000
Common dividend ...	180,000	180,000
Surplus for year	§570,507	§223,553
Add: Prev. surplus ..	633,515	857,068
Trans. from spec. contingent account ...	450,000	....
Less: Res. for s.f.....	63,972	....
	449,036	633,516

*Loss. †No depreciation deducted.
§Deficit.

Times Bond Int. Earned	....	6.80
Earnings per Share and Div. Record:		
Preferred:		
Earned	....	†85.55
Paid	$7.00	7.00
Common:		
Earned	....	Nil
Paid	6.00	6.00

†Before provision for depreciation.

Ten Years' Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1921	$480,718	$390,000	$3,268,542
1922	534,442	390,000	4,055,814
1923	535,552	390,000	4,118,656
1924	452,083	390,000	*1,144,712
1925	509,956	390,000	1,214,851
1926	493,158	390,000	886,619
1927	479,300	390,000	874,065
1928	426,498	390,000	857,068
1929	199,593	390,000	633,515
1930	†130,888	390,000	449,036

*Surplus shows a drop of $3,000,000 due to the fact that in previous balance sheets $3,000,000 preferred shares were not shown in liabilities.

Market Record

	1930		1929		1928	
	H	L	H	L	H	L
Common	134	95	140	110	130	108
Pref.	117	90	123	115	125	118

PATON MFG.

Largest Woollen Company Closely Affiliated With Dom. Textile

Operations at the plant of Paton Mfg. Co. have been increased as a result of new tariff regulations. Prior to tariff revisions, the company was operating at about 50 per cent of capacity.

The betterment in activities has found some reflection in the market action of the company's stock. The shares seldom make their appearance in trading on the Montreal Curb Market, but late in 1930 the common shares were offered at around 30 and several transactions took place. The preferred is currently quoted around 95.

Is Large Organization

Paton Mfg. is the largest woollen manufacturing concern in Canada and also the oldest. The mills at Sherbrooke have been in operation since 1867. The company dyes and finishes cloth and manufactures woollen and worsted cloth, knitting yarn, hose and half-hose.

Interests closely associated with Dominion Textile acquired control of the company in 1923 and since that time there has been little public investment interest in its stock.

Capitalization—	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	100,000 shs.	10,000 shs.
(No par value).		
Pref. 7% cum. ..	$600,000	$600,000
(Par $100).		

Both stock issues are closely held.

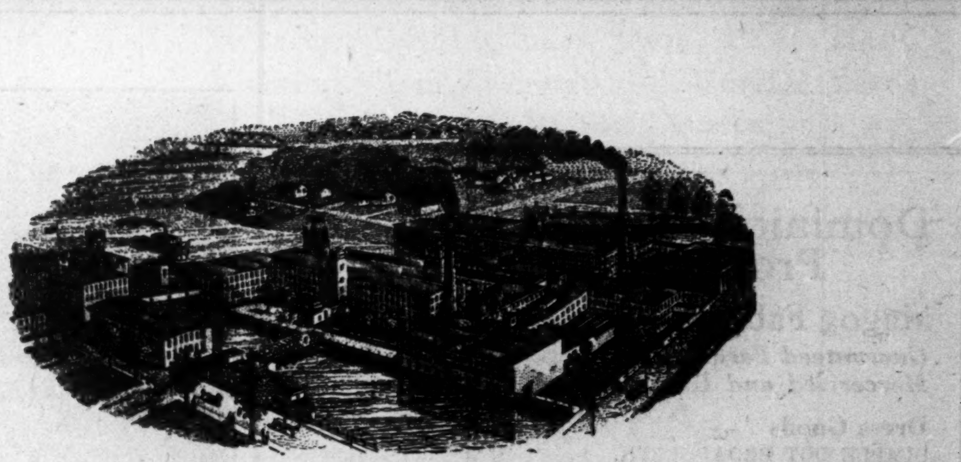
Funded Debt—
First mortgage, 6 per cent bonds, due 1953; outstanding $765,200.

Dividend Record—
Preferred—7 per cent per annum, cumulative, payable quarterly, March, June, Sept. and Dec. 1. Paid regularly since June 1, 1923.
Common—None reported.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—F. G. Daniels, pres. and managing dir.; J. M. Mackie, vice-pres.; J. H. Webb, sec.-treas.; A. F. Anderson, asst. sec.-treas.
Directors—F. G. Daniels, J. M. Mackie, James N. Laing, Sir Charles Gordon, C. B.E.; Sir Herbert S. Holt, A. J. Brown, all of Montreal.

Market Record—

	1930		1929		1928	
	H	L	H	L	H	L
Com.	50	25	56	53	58	55
Pref.	95	95	95	90	102	102



Head Office and Mills: Valleyfield, P.Q.

A Dominant Factor In the Textile Industry

Growing with Canada, nearly as old as the Dominion itself, Montreal Cottons stands today where the excellence of its products, the soundness of its business administration, and the worthiness of its reputation has placed it—in the forefront of the Canadian Textile Industry. Established in 1874 at Valleyfield, Que., Montreal Cottons has steadily progressed through the years. Today the company's modern mills contain 200,000 spindles and 5,000 looms with a daily capacity of 125,000 yards or a weekly production of approximately 700,000 yards. The company maintains an active interest in the welfare of the 2,000 Canadian workers employed in the mills. It owns and operates a model dairy farm of 400 acres and a herd of 200 pure bred milch cows, from which the employees are supplied with dairy products at cost. In addition to this, it owns 200 modern dwellings of a superior type where operators obtain attractive living accommodation at moderate rentals. These factors are indicative of the management's aggressive and progressive policy at all times. Foresight and sound policy laid the foundation for the success of Montreal Cottons, and these factors are today instrumental in maintaining the high position the company holds in Canada's Textile Industry.

Officers and Directors:
Sir C. B. Gordon, *Chairman*
F. G. Daniels, *President*
Sir Herbert Holt, *Vice-President*
Hon. R. Dandurand J. P. Black
Wm. Finley J. Lowe
H. A. Wilson, *Secretary-Treasurer*
W. A. Norton, *Manager*

THE
MONTREAL COTTONS
LIMITED
Head Office and Mills, Valleyfield, P.Q.
Sales Offices: Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver

PENMANS LTD.

Company Should Benefit Substantially by New Tariff Schedules—Hosiery Division Increases Output—Almonte Plant Closed

Outlook for Penmans Ltd., manufacturers of woollen, cotton and knitted goods, has improved as a result of the new tariff. The company's hosiery division, an important factor in operations, should particularly benefit by recent changes in the tariff.

Heavy duties have been imposed on hosiery entering Canada. As approximately one-half of the stockings and stocks in the Dominion have hitherto been imported, this branch of Penmans' activities is capable of being substantially expanded. New machinery has already been added to the plant in Paris, Ont., which will increase the efficiency of the unit and speed production.

Heavy Duties Imposed

In addition to an increase in duties on socks and stockings, a specific duty was added under the new tariff. This ranged from $1 a dozen in the preferential, to $1.35 in the intermediate and to $1.50 a dozen in the general list. The manufacturer thus is protected by an ad valorem duty and a new type of specific duty.

It is doubtful, however, if the new tariff will find much reflection in earnings for the current year. No figures have been published as yet, but it is understood that the company has felt the effects of the general depression.

Penmans occupies a strong position in the industry it serves and its operations should reflect any improvement in the general situation.

Capitalization—	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	75,000 shs.	64,518 shs.
(No par value).		
Preferred	1,500,000	1,075,000
(Shares $100 each).		

Funded Debt—

First mortgage bonds, 5½ per cent, due 1951	$1,916,000

Dividend Record—
Preferred—6 per cent cumulative, payable Feb., May, Aug. and Nov. 1, paid regularly since 1907.
Common—$4 per annum, payable Feb., May, Aug. and Nov. 15.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—R. B. Morrice, pres.; A. F. Baillie, vice-pres.; H. Lundy, gen. mgr.; C. B. Robinson, sec.-treas.
Directors—Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E., chairman; R. B. Morrice, J. N. Laing, H. B. MacDougall, A. F. Baillie, J. P. Black, G W. Grier, V. E. Mitchell, K.C., Montreal; J. Bonner, Toronto.

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT
Years Ended December 31

	1930	1929
	$	$
Net earnings	332,977	675,729
Less: Depreciation	....	100,000
Bond interest	110,000	110,000
Res. for income tax ..	....	25,000
Bad debts w/o	33,715	27,722
Net profits	189,262	412,007
Less appropriations:		
Preferred dividends .	64,500	64,500
Common dividends ..	258,072	258,072
Surplus for year	*133,310	90,435
Add: Previous surplus .	1,774,657	1,684,222
Bal. carried forward ..	1,641,347	1,774,657

*Deficit.

	1930	1929
Times Interest Earned:		
Before depreciation ..	3.03	6.14
After depreciation ..	...	5.23
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Preferred:		
Earned	$17.61	$38.42
Paid	6.00	6.00
Common:		
Earned	1.93	5.40
Paid	4.00	4.00

†$4 on old stock and $3 on new.

Ten Years' Earnings—

	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1921	$223,885	$279,560	$ 880,881
1922	731,434	236,548	1,076,065
1923	751,002	279,560	1,229,454
1924	570,079	279,560	1,301,267
1925	618,099	279,560	1,384,787
1926	695,537	279,560	1,434,595
1927	720,571	344,078	1,539,931
1928	785,919	322,572	1,684,222
1929	675,729	322,572	1,744,657
1930	332,977	322,572	1,641,347

Market Record—

	1930 H	1930 L	1929 H	1929 L	1928 H	1928 L
Com.	77	52	108½	70	118	96
Pref.	102	99¾	110	100	111	100

Large Textile Pay Roll

In 1929 there were 80 establishments engaged in the cotton textile industry in Canada. In the same year $16,333,108 was paid in wages to over 21,000 employees.

RIVERSIDE SILK MILLS

Made Half Profits on Good Volume of Business Through Price Cuts

Riverside Silk Mills, which is engaged in the production of silk yarns, used in the manufacture of ladies' underwear and hosiery, and also in the manufacture of broad silk since 1924 had net earnings in 1930 less than half those of 1929. Nevertheless it has continued the $2 dividend started in July, 1928 on the Class A no par value shares, and it paid again a dividend of 50 cents a share on the company's Class B stock which was begun on March 1, 1929. Volume of sales was good but low profits at dropping prices affected the situation.

The working capital is strong, the company has no bank loan and no funded debt. Surplus increased in the three years preceding 1930 and then dropped slightly.

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT
Years Ended December 31

	1930	1929
	$	$
Net earnings*	54,079	130,162
Less appropriations:		
Class "A" divds. ...	60,000	60,000
Surp. for year	§5,921	70,162
Add: Prev. surp.	484,585	424,423
Less: Class "B" dividends	†10,000	†10,000
Bal. car. for.	468,664	484,585

* After providing for depreciation and income tax. § Deficit.
† Paid out of previous year's surplus.

Earnings per Share and Div. Record:	1930	1929
Class "A": Earned*	$1.80	$4.33
Earned†	1.80	2.60
Paid	2.00	2.00
Class "B": Earned‡	...	2.60
Paid§	0.50	0.50

* Before taking participating feature into account. † After taking participating feature into account. ‡ After deduction of full year's dividend on Class "A" stock. § Paid from previous year's surplus.

Capitalization—	Authorized	Outstanding
Com. "A"	30,000 shs.	30,000 shs.
Com. "B"	20,000 shs.	20,000 shs.
No par value.		

Funded Debt—
None.

Dividend Record—
On class "A" $2 per annum, payable quarterly, Jan., Apr., July and Oct. 1, with initial payment of 50 cents per share made July, 1928 and quarterly since.
Class "B"—Initial dividend of 50 cents per share was paid on March 1, 1929, 50 cents paid March 1, 1930.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—E. M. McCormick, pres.; C. A. McCormick, vice-pres.; G. H. McCormick, sec.-treas.
Directors—C. A. McCormick, Paris, Ont.; E. M. McCormick, D. W. McCormick, G. H. McCormick, Galt, Ont.; F. J. Coombs, Toronto.

Market Record—

	*1931 H	*1931 L	1930 H	1930 L	1929 H	1929 L
Cl. "A"	16	12	25	10½	36	20

* To May 27.

CANAD. CONS. FELT

Dividends Discontinued on Company's Preferred Shares

Though operations of Canadian Consolidated Felt Co. have shown improvement in the past few years, omission of dividend payments on the preferred shares since June, 1930, is an indication that earnings have again fallen off.

Earnings of the company for many years were unsatisfactory but they had improved to such an extent in 1929 that dividends on the preferred, which were then in arrears of about 100 per cent, were resumed at the rate of 2½ per cent quarterly. This distribution was maintained until last June, but since then no payment has been made.

The company which is controlled by Dominion Rubber Co., manufactures general felt goods, boots, overshoes, harness, and similar products. Two plants are operated in Kitchener, Ont. Investment interest in the company's securities is limited. Dominion Rubber Co. owns 51 per cent of the common stock.

Capitalization—	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$1,500,000	$1,500,000
Preferred	500,000	500,000
(Par $100).		

The majority of the common stock is owned by the Dominion Rubber Co.

Funded Debt—
First mortgage, 6 per cent, due 1940, outstanding $205,000.

Dividend Record—
Preferred—7 per cent per annum, payable quarterly, Jan., Apr., July and Oct. 1. Paid regularly from incorporation to July, 1914, none thereafter until March 30, 1929, when 2½ per cent interim dividend was paid. 15 per cent was paid between Mar., 1929 and June, 1930. Since passed. The stock is now 100.50 per cent in arrears.
Common—No dividends paid.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—W. A. Eden, pres.; G. W. Charles, vice-pres.; N. M. Lynn, mgr., H. P. Nellis, sec.; A. Whitehouse, treas.
Directors—W. A. Eden, G. W. Charles, Dr. Victor E. Mitchell, K.C., F. G. Daniels, H. R. Nixon, A. Whitehouse, all of Montreal; F. Bauslaugh, Brantford.

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT
Years Ended December 31

	1930	1929
	$	$
Net sales	942,293	1,188,515
Less: Expenses‡	903,396	1,114,536
Net earnings	38,897	73,979
Less: Bond interest ..	12,383	12,692
Other interest	2,639	9,580
Net profit	23,875	51,707
Less appropriations:		
Pref. dividends	25,000	50,000
Surplus for year	*1,125	1,707
Add: Previous surplus	391,013	389,306
Balance carried forward	389,888	391,013

*Deficit.
‡Including cost of goods, selling and general expenses, and provision for bad debts and depreciation.

	1930	1929
Times Bond Int. Earned§	2.93	5.07

§After deducting interest in excess of bond interest, and provision for bad debts and depreciation.

Earnings per Share:	1930	1929
Preferred: Earned ..	$4.77	$10.34
Paid	6.00	10.00

ACME GLOVE WORKS

Conserves Cash Position Following Decline in Sales

While Acme Glove Works, as its name implies, manufactures fine leather gloves, and work gloves, its products also include moccasins, shoe packs, wool socks, sheep-lined and mackinaw clothing, sport and work garments.

A substantial portion of its output is sold to working men and poor employment conditions have found some reflection in sales. In certain sections of Quebec and Ontario, owing to slowing down in pulp and paper operations, distribution has been somewhat restricted while adverse conditions in western Canada have also affected demand.

The company occupies a relatively strong position in the industry it serves and should make progress when business conditions improve.

Capitalization—	Authorized	Outstanding
1st Pref.	$750,000	$750,000
(Par $50).		
2hd Pref	300,000	300,000
(Par $50).		
Com. class "A" ..	15,000 shs.	......
Com. class "B" ..	30,000 shs.	15,000 shs.
(No par value).		

Class "A"—All reserved for the conversion of the first preferred. Non-voting.
Class "B"—12,000 shares reserved for the conversion of the second preferred. Carries one vote per share.
First Preferred—Preferred as to assets and dividends. Redeemable at $55. Non-voting unless in default eight quarterly dividends. Convertible into common class "A" shares on share for share basis.
Second Preferred—6 per cent non-cumulative. Convertible in two class "B" common shares. Carries two votes per share.

Funded Debt—
None.

Dividend Record—
First Preferred—$3.25 per annum, cumulative, payable Mar., June, Sept. and Dec. 15. Initial dividend paid June 15, 1929. Payment due Mar. 15, 1931, passed.
Second Preferred—$3 per annum, non-cumulative, payable Mar., June, Sept. and Dec. 15. Initial dividend paid June 15, 1929 and regularly to and including Sept. 15, 1930; since passed.
Class "B" Common—None paid.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—J. D. Ouellette, pres. and man. dir.; A. Lepine, asst. man. dir. and sec.-treas.
Directors—J. D. Ouellette, A. Lepine, H. D. Dwyer, F. G. Donaldson, I. I. Bruck, W. P. Rapley Montreal; W. Burke, Joliette, Que.

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT
Years Ended December 31

	1930	1929
	$	$
Net earnings	*11,263	139,821
Depreciation	25,613	34,609
Net profit	*36,876	105,212
Appropriations:		
Prop. of organ. exp.	....	2,769
First pref. divds. ..	48,750	36,562
Second pref. divds. ..	13,500	13,500
Surplus for year	*99,126	52,381
Add: Previous surplus	52,381	....
Less: Inc. tax, 1929 ..	8,272	....
Bal. carried forward ...	*55,017	†52,381

*Deficit.
†Subject to Federal Income Tax.

Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:	1930	1929
First preferred:*		
Earned	....	$6.83
Paid	....	2.43¾
Second preferred:*		
Earned†	....	8.94
Paid	....	2.25
Class "B" common:		
Earned‡	....	2.38
Paid	....	...

*Par value, $50.
†Calculated after deducting a full year's dividend on first preferred stock.
‡Calculated after deducting a full year's dividend on preferred stocks.

REGENT KNITTING

Little Headway Made in Past Year—Prospects Improved

Earnings of Regent Knitting Mills showed an improvement in 1930 as compared with those of the previous year, when the company did not cover its working expenses. Last year, however, earnings were sufficient to take care of bond interest before depreciation.

Capitalization—	Authorized	Issued
Common	100,000 shs.	65,009 shs.
(No par value).		
Preferred	$400,000	$400,000
(Par value $25).		

Preferred—Entitled to a dividend of $1.60 per share per annum.
Convertible into common, up to Jan. 1, 1933, on the basis of 2½ common shares for each 4 shares of preferred.
Redeemable after Jan. 1, 1933, on 60 days' notice at $26.25 and accrued dividends.
Equal voting rights with common shares.

Funded Debt—
First mtge. bonds, 6½ per cent, due serially, 1926 to 1935, $463,400.

Dividend Record—
None paid.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—C. G. de Tonnancour, pres.; L. Marcoux, vice-pres. and man. dir.; L. P. Bernier, sec.-treas.
Directors—C G. de Tonnancour, L. Marcoux, J. H. Panneton, J. E. Savard, Jean Rolland, Paul Galibert, Armand A. Grothe, Montreal; H. Holdroyd, Toronto.

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT
Years Ended December 31

	1930	1929
	$	$
Gross profit from sales	275,779	226,080
Less: Selling admin. & other expense	214,126	233,816
Net earn. from oper. ..	61,653	*7,736
Less: Bond int.	31,622	33,646
Bond disc. amort. ..	6,480	6,480
Deprec.	75,000	....
Loss due to reduct. in price of raw materials	8,116	....
Res. for depr. of invent.	42,146	50,423
Net profit	*101,711	*98,285
Add: Prev. surp. ....,	606,937	704,877
Inc. tax adj.	....	345
Less: Bond disc. w/o .	32,400	....
Moving exp. w/o ...	60,032	....
Balance forward	412,794	606,937

*Loss.

	1930	1929
Times Interest Earned:		
Before deprec.	1.95	...

Market Record—

	1930 H	1930 L	1929 H	1929 L	1928 H	1928 L
Com.	6	2	35	5	33	17

DOMINION LINENS

Since War, Company Had Difficult Times Due to Inadequate Protection

Dominion Linens, which commenced operations with high hopes in 1914, presented a report for 1929 on May 8, 1930, which showed a deficit in the year's operations of $36,838, an experience which had been all too common with the company since 1921. The company had had a fairly promising experience during the war and had expected better times afterwards, but the competition from European countries, due to inadequate protection and low production costs in the country of origin have made profits on later production difficult.

The report for 1930 has not yet been published. The report will probably show working capital account to have been somewhat impaired during 1930 and the condition of Flax Spinners will also be a matter of anxiety.

Capitalization—	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$200,000	$200,000
Preferred 7% ...	350,000	350,000

Par $100. Preferred has preference as to assets and dividends.

Funded Debt—
None.

Dividend Record—
Preferred—7 per cent per annum, paid regularly to 1923; none since.
Common—5 per cent paid April, 1920; none since.

Officers and Directors—D. M. Sanson, pres.; Geo. D. Perry, vice-pres.; Gilbert Thompson, gen. mgr.; Geo. H. Muntz, G. H. Townsend; E. A. MacDonald, sec.-treas.

IMPAIRMENT ACCOUNT
(Years Ended Dec. 31)

	1929	1928
	$	$
Loss for year	28,820	12,569
Add: Additional & adj. sales tax	7,383	.....
Adj. of inventories	2,984	.....
Tilsonburg expenses	260	.....
Sundry adj. prior period	376	.....
	39,822	12,569
Less: Excess deprec. res.	1,504	.....
Profit on sale of house	1,480	.....
Reserve for completion of sales agreement	.....	1,794
	36,838	11,375
Add previous loss	32,596	21,221
Balance forward	69,434	32,596

Dominion Textile Products

Magog Fabrics:—
Guaranteed Fast Colors
Mercerized and Unmercerized

Dress Goods
DIMPLE DOT BROADCLOTH,
RAJAH PONGEE, printed and plain
MERCERIZED TAFFETA, printed and plain
PRISCILLA
VICTORIAN
RING-A-ROSEY
COTTAGE PRINTS
GLENDALE
BEACONSFIELD PRINTS
PRINTED DIMITIES
COLONIAL PIQUE
PRINCESS CREPE

Texsilkes
Printed:—Roselle, Crepe Lucerne
Plain:—Sunrae, Crepe Chanella
For Counter Trade, Linings, Dress, Underwear and Shirt Manufacturers.

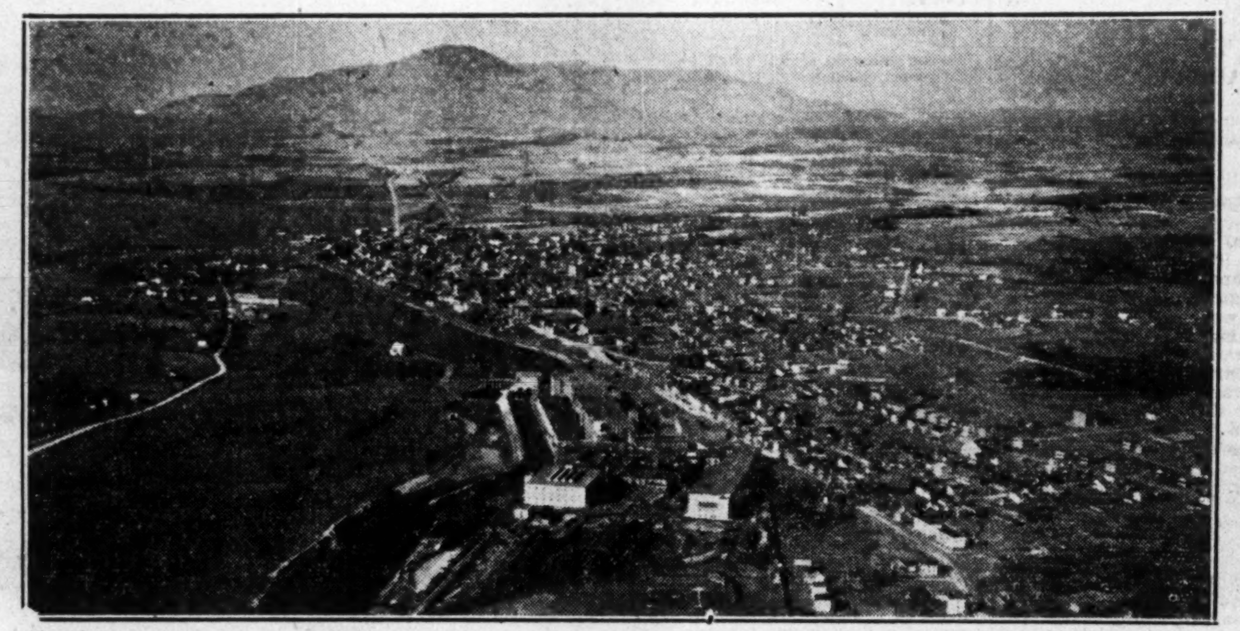
Shirtings
FANCY REPP
SILKES
BROADCLOTH
CORDS
PIQUES
PERCALES
TAFFETAS
CREPES

Draperies and Cretonnes
For Living Room, Bedroom and other purposes

Quiltings
Guaranteed Turkey Red and Fancy Printed

Art Ticking
Plain and Sateen for Mattress and Pillows

Napped Flannels
Printed and Plain for Pyjamas, Shirtings and Dresses
CHAMBRAYS
DYED AND PRINTED DRILLS
GALATEAS
DUCK
APRON CLOTH
POCKETINGS
KHAKI DRILLS AND DUCK



—Photograph Interprovincial Airways, Ltd.

Aerial view of Magog plants and power development

Strength through Diversification

THE dominance and stability of the Dominion Textile Company rests in its diversification of output, its quality products, Canadian-wide service and demonstrated good management.

Incorporated in 1905, Dominion Textiles has established itself as the leading producer of textiles in the Dominion. Supplying an essential need in the lives of all Canadians, the company has kept pace with the march of Canada's progress. The textile industry constitutes one of the major industries of a growing nation, and today Dominion Textiles maintains its proud position as the dominant producer of cotton textiles in Canada.

Eight plants manufacturing yarn and cloth from the raw cotton, a Bleachery, a Print Works, and two Dye Houses are included in the company's properties. The efficiency and up-to-date methods of these plants are unsurpassed in any other nation. In some instances, they are the mainstay of the communities in which they are situated, giving employment to all workers in the family unit.

Under a sound management policy a satisfactory dividend record has been maintained in the face of the keenest competition. The merits of Canadian cotton goods and the continued favour they retain in the eyes of the Canadian consumer are in no small way due to the merit of Dominion Textile Company, the outstanding leader in the Canadian textile industry.

PRUE COTTONS

Dominion Textile Products

Colonial Bleached Cottons
FINE CAMBRICS
FINE LONGCLOTHS
FANCY SHIRTINGS
INTERLININGS

Colonial Bed Sheetings

Colonial Circular Pillow Cottons

Colonial Bleached Sheets and Slips

Colonial Colored Sheets and Slips

Colonial Bleached Huck
Colonial Bleached Terry Bath Towels
Colonial Towelling
Colonial Bleached Honey-Comb Bed Spreads
Colonial Bleached and Colored Krinklette Bed Spreads
Grey and White Cotton Bed Blankets—Ibex Quality; Dragon Quality
Canton Flannels—Bleached and Grey

Industrial and Utility Fabrics
Duck for Tents and Tarpaulins
Circular Woven Seed and Grain Bags
Grey and Bleached Cloths for Manufacturers to be made up into all kinds of Bags, Leather Cloths, Oilcloths and Oiled Clothing, etc., etc.
Tire Fabrics
Shoe Duck and Shoe Linings for all mechanical and Rubber Purposes—Plain Weave and Twills
Napped Cloth for Gloves, Shirtings, etc.
Window Shade Cottons
Narrow Fabrics and Tapes

Knitting Yarns
Hosiery and Underwear Yarns
Warps—Twines—Carpet Yarns, etc.

Officers
Chairman of the Board:
SIR CHARLES B. GORDON, G. B. E.
President and Managing Director:
F. G. DANIELS
Vice-President:
SIR HERBERT HOLT
Sec'y-Treas.:
J. H. WEBB
Assist. Sec'y Treas.:
J. A. FISH

Dominion Textile Co.
Limited
Head Office—Montreal

Directors
J. P. BLACK
W. A. BLACK
F. G. DANIELS
SIR CHAS. B. GORDON
SIR HERBERT HOLT
SIR FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR
J. H. WEBB

SALES OFFICES IN
MONTREAL TORONTO HAMILTON WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

A $30,000,000 Company, Canadian-owned, employing 8,000 Canadian Workers

CANADIAN COTTONS

World Conditions Still Hamper Improvement in Profits Though Customs Schedules Should Tend to Relieve Burden of Competition

Ranking as one of the largest cotton manufacturers in Canada, Canadian Cottons has felt the effects of difficult conditions in the textile industry to a considerable degree. While tariff revisions enacted last year have afforded the company greater protection, benefits of the new regulations did not find full reflection in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1931.

The financial statement for the last fiscal year, however, showed some improvement. Though sales were lower, net earnings from operations showed an increase and the deficit for the year, after payment of preferred dividends, amounted to $114,539 as compared with $324,906 in the previous period.

Earnings Declined Steadily

With this exception, earnings of Canadian Cottons have shown a steady decline in the past four years. Prior to that time profits had been on a consistent scale and dividends on the common stock, inaugurated in 1916, were paid at the rate of 8 per cent from 1921 until their omission in January, 1930.

In 1929 the company just succeeded in earning its preferred dividend and though the common stock earned but 87 cents a share the dividend was paid. In the next year earnings declined still further and were equal to but $1.58 a share on the preferred stock on which a dividend of 6 per cent is still maintained. Earnings last year were equal to $2.87 a share on the preferred.

Holds Strong Position

Canadian Cottons, however, has built up a strong financial position since its inception in 1910. At the end of the last fiscal year, surplus amounted to $2,114,480 and reserves totalling nearly $4,000,000 have been set up.

Earnings are not expected to show much improvement this year and indications are that the company will have to draw on its surplus once more if preferred dividend payments are maintained. There has been no intimation, however, that these dividends will be omitted; in fact it has been stated officially that the directors hope to continue payments unless there is a drastic change in the situation surounding the company.

Activities Are Widespread

The company owns and operates six mills, located at Hamilton, Ont., Milltown and Marysville, N.B., and three at Cornwall, Ont. Through a subsidiary, Cornwall and York Cotton Mills, the company operates two mills in Saint John, one of which has been closed.

One of the bright spots in the outlook for the future of Canadian Cottons is the fact that dealers' stocks are relatively low and an improvement in business would result in an upswing in buying. In the meantime the company is well managed and occupies a satisfactory financial position which has enabled it to weather serious difficulties up to the present.

Capitalization—	Authorized	Outstanding
Pref. 6% non-cum.	$4,500,000	$3,661,500
Com.	3,500,000	2,715,500

(Par $100).

Funded Debt—
First mortgage 5% bonds, due July 2, 1940, $8,960,140.

Dividend Record—
Preferred paid regularly quarterly Jan., Apr., July and Oct. 4, since April, 1911, 6% per annum.
Common—None at present. Initial dividend of 1 per cent paid July, 1916, and quarterly to and including Jan. 4, 1918; ½ per cent per quarter paid from Apr. 4, 1918, to and including Oct. 4, 1919; 1¾ per cent per quarter paid from Jan. 1, 1920, to and including April 4, 1930; 2 per cent per quarter paid from July 4, 1920, to and including Jan. 4, 1930. Dividend payable April 4, 1930, passed.

Officers—A. O. Dawson, LL.D., pres. and man. dir.; Hon. F. L. Beique, vice-pres.; R. G. Tolmie, gen. mgr.; Hugh M. Watson, sec.; K. L. Hamilton, treas.
Directors—W. A. Black, A. O. Dawson, LD.D., Sir H. Montagu Allan, C.V.O., Hon. F. L. Beique, K.C., George Caverhill, A. A. Morrice, W. J. Morrice, all of Montreal.

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT

	1931 $	1930 $
Gross sales	6,431,172	7,819,162
Add: Inventory of cloth and cotton in process end of year	1,401,239	1,130,877
Less: Inventory of cloth and process at first of year	1,130,877	1,415,954
	6,701,534	7,534,085
Less: Cost of produc.†	6,592,126	7,458,511
Net earn. from oper.	109,408	75,574
Add: Int. on invest.	159,228	135,570
Total net earnings	268,636	211,144
Less: Bond interest	137,723	139,472
Net profit	130,913	71,672
Less appropriations:		
Bad debts	25,762	13,958
Pref. dividends	219,690	219,690
Com. Dividends	......	162,930
Surplus for year	*114,539	*324,906
Add: Previous surplus	2,229,019	2,553,925
Bal. carried forward	2,114,480	2,229,019

*Deficit.
†Including costs of raw materials, manufacturing, marketing, administration, repairs, replacements, maintenance, depreciation and government taxes to date.

	1931	1930
Times Bond Interest Earned:		
After depreciation	1.95	1.51
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Pref.: Earned	$2.87	$1.58
Paid	6.00	6.00
Common: Earned	...	...
Paid	...	6.00

Ten Years' Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1922	$668,572	$436,930	$2,744,290
1923	703,191	436,930	2,807,144
1924	621,879	436,930	2,680,236
1925	614,110	436,930	2,682,663
1926	642,681	436,930	2,709,793
1927	621,705	436,930	2,737,563
1928	601,119	436,930	2,749,943
1929	398,756	436,930	2,553,925
1930	211,144	382,620	2,229,019
1931	268,636	219,690	2,114,480

Market Record—

	1930		1929		1928	
	H	L	H	L	H	L
Com.	55	45	110	108	152	110
Pref.	83	60	101½	84	104	98½

BELDING-CORTICELLI

Sales and Earnings of Large Manufacturer Lower But Anticipate Profits Sufficient to Cover Dividend Needs

Belding-Corticelli Ltd. is the largest manufacturer of silk threads and yarns in Canada. Its output is well-diversified and in recent years it has successfully extended its production to include silk hosiery, a division which has been developed to substantial proportions.

During the fiscal year which ended November 30, 1930, sales and earnings were affected by general business conditions. Profits, nevertheless, were sufficient to take care of preferred and common dividends which were both paid at the rate of 7 per cent.

Sales Lower This Year

During the current year, it is reported, sales have shown a further decline. Competition is keen, especially in the silk hosiery industry, and profits on that product have been cut to a low point. Whether earnings will be sufficient to cover dividend requirements on the common stock remains to be seen.

Belding-Corticelli has established a strong financial position and through conservative accounting policies has built up a depreciation reserve which is equal to over 50 per cent of the valuation of real estate and plants. The funded debt has been steadily reduced and matures in 1936.

Capitalization—	Authorized	Outstanding
Pref. 7% cum.	$1,650,000	$865,300
Com. stock	850,000	749,500

(Par $100).

Funded Debt—
First mortgage sinking fund 5% bonds due May 1, 1936; outstanding $220,363.

Dividend Record—
Preferred 7% payable 15th March, June, Sept. and Dec.
Common—7% per annum, paid quarterly, Feb., May, Aug. and Nov. 1. Until 1929 dividends were payable half-yearly, Feb. and Aug. 1.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—A. O. Dawson, pres.; Wm. Hanson, vice-pres.; W. P. MacDougall, gen. mgr.; D. F. Pollock, sec.; J. P. Kennedy, treas.
Directors—A. O. Dawson, W. A. Black, Wm. Hanson, J. M. Mackie, R. C. Vaughan, W. P. MacDougall, Montreal.

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT
Years Ended November 30

	1930 $	1929 $
Net earnings*	321,112	392,925
Less: Depreciation	126,602	108,629
Bond interest	36,980	36,980
Sinking fund	14,791	14,791
Res. for employees & other insurance	16,576	23,843
Res. for advtg., etc.	5,000	35,000
Net profit	121,163	173,682
Less appropriations:		
Preferred dividends	60,571	60,571
Common dividends	52,465	52,465
Surplus for year	8,127	60,646
Add: Previous surplus	510,536	449,890
Balance carried forward	518,663	510,536

*After deducting all expenses and provision for income tax.

	1930	1929
Times Bond Interest Earned:		
Before deprec.	8.68	10.63
After deprec.	5.26	7.69
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Preferred: Earned	$14.00	$20.07
Paid	7.00	7.00
Common: Earned	8.08	15.09
Paid	7.00	7.00

Ten Years' Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Divids.	Surplus
1921	$212,943	$60,571	$399,409
1922	250,478	60,571	449,786
1923	279,801	75,561	514,077
1924	254,771	90,551	361,898
1925	345,853	98,046	358,065
1926	248,930	105,541	371,210
1927	275,341	105,541	402,071
1928	357,348	113,036	449,889
1929	392,925	113,036	510,536
1930	321,112	113,036	518,663

Market Record—

	1930		1929		1928	
	H	L	H	L	H	L
Com.	130	90	155	131	125	80
Pref.	110	98½	108½	99½	101	97

CANADIAN CONVERTERS

Tariff Has No Direct Bearing on Operations—Sales in Western Provinces Lower Profits—Dividend Reduced in 1930

The new tariff regulations have no direct bearing on the company's operations. Canadian Converters manufactures, through its subsidiaries, shirts, collars, underwear and all kinds of white wear. The company purchases its raw material from the textile mills and converts them to wearing apparel, but it is not engaged in the weaving of goods.

Operating subsidiaries comprise the Standard Shirt Mfg. Co. and J. P. Black Co., both of which are located in Montreal. The former manufactures men's collars, work shirts, overalls, sheep-skin and mackinaw coats, while J. P. Black Co. produced ladies' white wear, children's dresses and similar products.

A feature of the company's set-up is the fact that there has been no change in the capital stock since its incorporation and no new issues since 1907. Funded debt was redeemed in 1926 and the $1,733,500 of common stock constitutes the sole charge against the property.

Capitalization—	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$3,000,000	$1,733,500

(Par value $100).

Funded Debt—
None.

Dividend Record—
Common—4 per cent per annum, payable quarterly, Feb., May, Aug. and Nov. 15.
Rate reduced from 7% to 5% per annum reduced to 4 per cent with 1 per cent declared payable Aug. 15, 1931.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—J. Harvey Roy, pres. and gen. mgr.; John M. Mackie, vice-pres.; Thomas M. Barrington, F.C.I.S., sec.-treas.
Directors—J. N. Laing, J. Harvey Roy, Thomas J. Rodger, D. Paterson, R. C. McMichael, K.C., John M. Mackie, T. R. Rennie, all of Montreal.

CONS. INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT
Years Ended April 30

	1931 $	1930 $
Income from subsidiaries	53,703	103,817
Interest on invest.	2,588	971
Gross earnings	56,291	104,788
Less: Deprec., inc taxes and bad debts	11,500	17,500
Net profit	44,791	87,288
Less appropriations:		
Divds., paid & pay.	86,675	121,345
Surplus for year	*41,884	*34,057
Add: Prev. surplus	639,163	673,220
Bal. carried forward	597,279	639,163

*Deficit.

	1931	1930
Times Bond Int. Earned†	....	....

†After depreciation, taxes and bad debts.

	1931	1930
Earn. per Share and Div. Record:		
Earned	$2.58	$5.03
Paid	5.00	7.00

Ten Years' Earnings—

Year End. Apr. 30,	Earnings	Divids.	Surplus
1922	$201,938	$121,345	$646,358
1923	202,300	121,345	655,822
1924	193,778	121,345	659,309
1925	154,472	121,345	655,495
1926	173,754	121,345	665,964
1927	156,363	121,345	667,017
1928	163,624	121,345	669,297
1929	166,268	121,345	673,220
1930	104,788	121,345	639,163
1931	56,291	86,675	597,279

Market Record—

	1930		1929		1928	
	H	L	H	L	H	L
Com.	76½	64	106	73	127½	98½

STANFIELD'S, LTD.

Shareholders Approve Proposal to Sell Property at Profit

One of the noteworthy events in the Canadian textile industry last year was the sale of Stanfield's Ltd. to a company of the same name. Shareholders receive in exchange for their holdings, stock in the new company and a substantial cash distribution.

The offer for purchase of the principal assets of the company, other than the cash assets, was made by the Acadia Trust Co. on behalf of clients whose identity has not been revealed. Both directors and shareholders have approved on the proposal.

No Change in Operations

The sale, which is in the nature of a reorganization, was made necessary by Frank Stanfield, president of the company, accepting the office of lieutenant - governor of Nova Scotia. When the reorganization is completed there will be no change in operations and the industry will carry on as in the past.

Stanfield's is regarded as one of the sound industrial enterprises in Nova Scotia, and in fact, ranks highly among industrial organizations in the Dominion. The company manufactures high-grade woollen underwear and rayon underwear and maintains a national market for output.

Capitalization—	Authorized	Outstanding
Common No par value.	12,000 shs.	*10,000 shs.
Preferred 6% Par $40.	$400,000	*$400,000

*All issued to shareholders in exchange for old common shares.

Funded Debt—
Bonds $500,000 authorized, none issued.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—Frank T. Stanfield, pres.; Hon. John Stanfield, vice-pres.; H. F. Bethel, sec.; E. H. Abbott, treas.
Directors—His Hon. Frank Stanfield, chm.; Hon. John Stanfield, Frank T. Stanfield, J. F. Fraser, A. S. Black, A. J. Campbell, H. F. Bethel.

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT
Years Ended December 31
(Old Company)

	1929 $	1928 $
Net profits after bad debts, deprec., etc.	156,953	166,199
Less: Common dividend	60,000	40,000
Suspense account	15,000	15,000
Surplus for year	81,953	111,199
Add: Previous surplus	641,965	530,766
Balance carried forward	723,918	641,965
Earnings per Share and Div. Record:		
Earned	$16.69	$16.62
Paid	6.00	4.00

ONTARIO SILKNIT

Sales in Year Greater Than in 1929 But at Lower Prices

Ontario Silknit, which was incorporated in 1928 to manufacture rayon products, lingerie, dresses, and piece goods, carries on export business and operates subsidiaries in Sydney, Australia, and Mexico City, Mexico, as well as a subsidiary for silk weighting and dyeing in Toronto. The company's operations, previously carried on in three plants at Toronto, are now consolidated in a group of three buildings at 590 King St. W., Toronto, containing 150,000 ft. of floor space.

In 1929, the operations of the company outside of Canada were profitable with the exception of those in Mexico. It is understood that sales in 1930 have been greater than those of 1929, but profit may show a decline in view of the fact that the average price of silk products has been down about 30 per cent.

Capitalization—	Authorized	Outstanding
Common (No par value).	100,000 shs.	40,085 shs.
Preferred 7% (Par $100).	$1,500,000	$1,000,000

Funded Debt—
None.

Dividend Record—
Preferred—7 per cent per annum, payable quarterly, 15th March, June, Sept. and Dec. Initial dividend of $1.75 paid Sept. 15, 1928, and regularly since.
Common—None paid.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—M. H. Epstein, pres.; W. B. Milner, vice-pres.; A. R. Greene, sec.
Directors—M. H. Epstein, Elly Marks, A. R. Greene, W. B. Milner, C. H. Burgess, all of Toronto.

CONS. INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT
Years Ended Dec. 31

	1930 $	1929 $
Net earnings	116,118	311,359
Less: Depreciation	64,203	66,740
Income tax	2,293	33,202
Net profit	49,622	211,417
Less appropriations:		
Pref. dividends	70,000	59,920
Written off†	191,340	......
Surplus for year	*211,718	151,497
Add: Previous surplus	288,206	404,667
Proceeds from insur.	35,726	......
Balance carried forward	112,213	556,164

*Debit.
†Amount necessary to write down company's investment in Sedanita Mexicana, S.A., to nominal sum of $1.

Market Record—

	*1931		1930		1929	
	H	L	H	L	H	L
Com.	5½	5	22	7½	40	19

*To June 15.

TOOKE BROS.

Consistent Progress Made Since Reorganization in 1929

Tooke Bros. Ltd., has made progress since its affairs were reorganized in 1929. Earnings in that year showed marked gains while further improvement was noted in 1930.

While it is understood there has been some decline in sales and earnings in the fiscal year which will end June 30, 1931, it is said that the company's position can be regarded as reasonably satisfactory in the face of business conditions.

Manufactures Various Men's Wear

Tooke Bros. manufacture shirts, collars, neckwear and articles of clothing. Through its subsidiaries, it also produces handkerchiefs, paper boxes, etc. These subsidiaries include Canadian Handkerchief, United Paper Box Co., in addition to which, Tooke Bros. owns about 75 per cent of the capital stock of the Popular Shirts, Ltd., of Sorel, Que.

Capitalization—	Authorized	Outstanding
Common (No par value).	10,000 shs.	8,725 shs.
Preferred (7 per cent cumulative. Shares $100 each).	$1,250,000	$985,000

Funded Debt—
First mortgage, 7 per cent bonds, due 1942 .... $269,200

Dividend Record—
Preferred (new)—7 per cent per annum, cumulative, payable quarterly, Jan., Apr., July and Oct. 15. Dividends accrued from Jan. 1, 1927. Initial dividend, 1¾ per cent, paid April 15, 1927. Arrears of dividends on old preferred settled by capital reorganization in 1927.
Common—None paid, on either old or new.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—W. M. Weir, pres.; D. A. Young, vice-pres.; R. J. Ward, sec.-treas.
Directors—Lt.-Col. H. J. Trihey, D. A. Young, Montreal; W. M. Weir, W. G. Hanson, W. K. Trower, Westmount; Lt.-Col. C. W. MacLean, Pointe Claire, Quebec.

CONSOLIDATED INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT, YEARS ENDED JUNE 30

	1930 $	1929 $	1928 $
Net earnings	163,185	155,856	109,696
Less: Deprec.	16,597	16,309	15,538
Bond int.	18,106	19,009	20,237
Res. for inc. tax	9,798	5,997	5,412
Net profit	118,684	114,541	68,509
Less approp.:			
Pref. divs.	68,950	68,950	68,950
Surp. for year	49,734	45,591	†441
Add: Prev. surp.	337,231	324,933	325,375
Less: Invent. w/o and legal exp.	....	33,293	......
Bal. carr. for.	386,965	337,231	324,933
Times Bond Interest Earned:			
After deprec.	8.10	7.34	4.65
Earnings per share and Dividend Record:			
Pref.: earn.	$12.05	$11.63	$6.96
Paid	7.00	7.00	7.00
Com.: Earn.	5.70	6.06	...

(None paid).

Ten Years' Earnings—

1921	$93,524	$69,950	$344,[illegible]81
1922	†58,861	34,475	102,572
1923	61,910	......	124,821
1924	92,117	......	169,434
1925	100,824	......	219,380
1926	116,777	......	290,056
1927	112,345	34,475	325,375
1928	109,696	68,950	324,934
1929	155,856	68,950	337,231
1930	163,185	68,950	386,965

Market Record—

	1930		1929		1928	
	H	L	H	L	H	L
Com.	30	22	35	10	20	18
Pref.	80	67	82	60	73	68

WOODS MFG.

Company is Large Factor in Jute and Cotton Bag Industry

Earnings of Woods Manufacturing Co. in the past have been liable to wide fluctuation, a situation which was clearly reflected in operations last year. Earnings declined sharply resulting in an operating loss of $69,208 as compared with a profit of $222,266 in the previous year.

The movement of the market for raw cotton and raw jute have an appreciable effect on earnings, a factor which is seen in an examination of per share earnings over the past seven years.

Capitalization—	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$2,492,000	$1,710,600
Preferred Par $100.	2,481,800	1,528,300
Funded Debt—		
1st. mtge. 6% bonds, series "A" due 1934	2,000,000	778,000

Dividend Record—
Preferred—7 per cent per annum, payable quarterly, Jan., Apr., July and Oct. 1 Passed Apr. 1, 1931.
Common—Last paid Sept., 1923.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—W. G. McMahon, pres.; H. Crabtree, vice-pres.; J. T. F. Keene, sec.-treas.; Thomas Mitchell, vice-pres. and gen. mgr.
Directors—S. E. Woods, Ottawa; W. G. McMahon, Winnipeg; Glyn Osler, K.C., Toronto; Thomas Mitchell, J. W. Pyke, H. Crabtree, Montreal; G. Sackville Browne, Westmount.

CONS. INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT
Years Ended December 31

	1930 $	1929 $
Net earnings	*69,208	222,266
Less: Deprec.	33,314	33,314
Bond interest	51,036	52,519
Income tax	....	11,191
Net profits	*153,558	125,242
Less appropriations:		
Pref. dividends	106,981	106,981
Surplus for year	*260,539	18,261
Add: Prev. surplus	314,173	295,912
Rebate of inc. tax	18,225	....
	71,859	314,173

*Loss.

	1930	1929
Times Bond Interest Earned:		
Before depreciation	...	4.23
After depreciation	...	3.60
Dividend Record and Earnings per Share:		
Preferred: Earned	...	8.19
Paid	$7.00	7.00
Common: Earned	...	1.07
Paid	...	...

Ten Years' Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1921	$160,912	$245,743	$341,153
1922	400,552	245,743	409,176
1923	12,128	211,371	66,978
1924	264,579	107,299	97,551
1925	310,647	106,981	176,470
1926	28,486	106,981	208,153
1927	229,678	106,981	225,967
1928	281,043	106,981	295,912
1929	222,266	106,981	314,173
1930	*69,208	106,981	71,859

*Loss.

Market Record—

	1930		1929		1928	
	H	L	H	L	H	L
Common		..	30	30	30	30
Pref.	74	60	80	75	80	78

CANADIAN CELANESE

Company Has Closed Best Year in Its History—Earnings Sufficient to Cover Preferred Needs by Good Margin—Results of Gradual Expansion

With the close of 1930, Canadian Celanese Ltd., concluded the best year since its inception in 1926. The company has been steadily building up plant, increasing production, while earnings improved to the extent that preferred dividends were earned about one and a half times in 1930.

One of the notable features in activities last year was declaration of an initial dividend on the preferred stock which was about 36 per cent in arrears. In December, 1930, a disbursement of three and a half per cent on the preferred was made and it is assumed that this stock is now on a regular 7 per cent dividend basis.

May Liquidate Arrears

Attention has been directed toward the shares in view of the possibility of the company liquidating the arrears of dividends Current operations are at capacity and sales to date have shown an increase of over 100 per cent over the same period in 1930. In this connection it has been officially stated that it will probably not be very long before arrears will be paid, though such action will naturally depend upon earnings in the future.

Canadian Celanese has benefitted by new tariff regulations introduced in the fall of 1930. When these regulations went into effect, operations were increased to capacity, and the company started an expansion programme involving about $2,000,000 whereby the plant at Drummondville is being enlarged by an extension which will extend capacity by about 50 per cent.

Strong Balance Sheet

The balance sheet issued as at Dec. 31, 1930, the latest available, showed a satisfactory position. The company's holdings of bonds and stocks were valued at $1,376,469 and total current assets amounted to $3,599,139. Current liabilities were $192,059 leaving a net working capital of $3,407,080.

The progress of Canadian Celanese in face of generally poor conditions in the textile industry is interesting. One reason for increased sales may be attributed to the fact that the business depression has resulted in a wider demand for artificial silk goods as opposed to real silk. The company has succeeded in building up individualistic fabrics and it is stated that the Canadian plant at Drummondville has turned out some fabrics which have not been excelled by any of the other celanese producers.

Has No Funded Debt

The company has no funded debt and the preferred stock constitutes the first charge against earnings. The common shares cannot contain much attraction until the arrears on the senior stock are liquidated, but their position has been considerably enhanced by the increased equity which has been placed behind them in recent years.

Capitalization—	Authorized	Outstanding
Common (No par value).	300,000 shs.	250,409 shs.
Preferred (7% cum. par $100).	$15,000,000	9,000,000

Funded Debt—
None.

Dividend Record—
Preferred—7% cumulative, participating, payable quarterly.
In arrears as at December 31, 1930, $29.75 per share.
A dividend of 3½ per cent was paid Dec. 31, 1930. This was the first payment made on the stock.
Dates payable—June and Dec. 30.
Common—None paid.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—G. H. Whigham, chairman of the board; Dr. Camille Dreyfus, pres.; W. McC. Cameron, vice-pres.; Lee Cadien, sec.-treas.
Directors—Dr. Camille Dreyfus, New York; Brig.-Gen. Sir William Alexander, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.P., London, Eng.; C. L. Auger, Patterson, N.J.; Lee Cadien, W. McC. Cameron, New York; Dr. Henri Dreyfus, London, Eng.; P. A. Thomson, A. Schwartz, Montreal; G. H. Whigham, New York.
Finance and Executive Committee—G. H. Whigham, Camille Dreyfus, P. A. Thomson, W. McC. Cameron.

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT
Years Ended December 31

	1930 $	1929 $
Net earnings	1,254,530	527,519
Less: Deprec., inc. tax & other deductions	343,017	162,202
Res. for conting. & unascertained chgs.	100,000	......
Net profit	811,513	365,317
Less appropriations:		
Preferred dividends	315,000	....
Surplus for year	496,513	365,317
Add: Prev. earned surp.	877,436	612,119
Paid in surplus	339,530	339,530
Balance carried fwd.	1,713,479	1,216,966
Earnings per Share and Div. Record:		
Preferred: Earned*	$9.02	$4.06
Paid	3.50	...
Common: Earned†	0.72	...

None paid.
*Before making provision for arrears in preferred dividends.
†Before making provision for arrears in preferred dividends, but after deduction of full year's dividends on preferred stock, namely $630,000.

Market Record—

	1930		1929		1928	
	H	L	H	L	H	L
Com.	17	5	30½	11½	78	20
Pref.	74	51	63½	40	103½	48

CANADIAN T. S .R.

Cap de la Madeleine Mill Now in Production

Canadian T. S. R. of Lyons completed construction of its mill at Cap de la Madeleine about a year ago. The plant is engaged in the manufacture of natural silk and is also weaving artificial silk and various crêpes.

The parent company, T. S. R. of Lyons, France, has numerous factories in that country and controls a monopoly for 40 years for the culture of the silk worm in Bulgaria. The company also conducts a school of design in France and the Canadian organization is expected to benefit substantially from its affiliation with the parent organization.

While manufacturing operations are being carried out at Cap de la Madeleine, Canadian T. S. R. also imports products of the French company which are not made in this country.

Investment interest in the project is limited.

Capitalization—	Authorized	Issued
Common (shs.) No par value.	50,000	50,000
Pref. cum., 6½% Par $100.	$500,000	$250,000

Funded Debt—
First mortgage 6½ per cent bonds issued $250,000.

CELTIC KNITTING

Operations of Celtic Knitting Co. in 1930 resulted in a loss of $28,831. This loss was due to a large extent to the keen competition existing in the silk hosiery industry.

During the past few years, several new companies have come into production and the market has been flooded with their output. Though plants of Celtic Knitting have been operating at a good rate of capacity the margin of profit on silk hosiery is almost negligible at the present time.

Capitalization—	Authorized	Outstanding
Common No par value.	30,000 shs.	27,000 shs.

Funded Debt—
None.

Dividend Record—
Initial dividend of 15c. per share paid Sept. 1, 1929.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—E. P. Gordon, pres.; A. C. Howatson, vice-pres. and man. dir.; E. D. Gordon, sec.-treas.
Directors—E. P. Gordon, A. C. Howatson, E. D. Gordon, W. F. Graw, H. B. Robinson, Montreal.

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT
Years Ended December 31

	1930 $	1929 $
Net earnings*	†28,831	9,441
Add: Profit on sale of mach.	....	6,400
Total income	†28,831	15,841
Less: Bank loan int.	....	2,546
Net profit	†28,831	13,295
Less appropriations:		
Common dividends	....	4,050
Surplus for year	†28,831	9,245
Add: Prev. surplus	26,533	17,288
Trans. from reserve	8,000	....
Balance carried forward	5,702	26,533

*After repairs to plant and machinery.
†Loss.

	1930	1929
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Common: Earned	...	*$0.49
Earned	...	†0.26
Paid	...	0.15

*Including income received from sale of machinery.
†Excluding income received from sale of machinery.

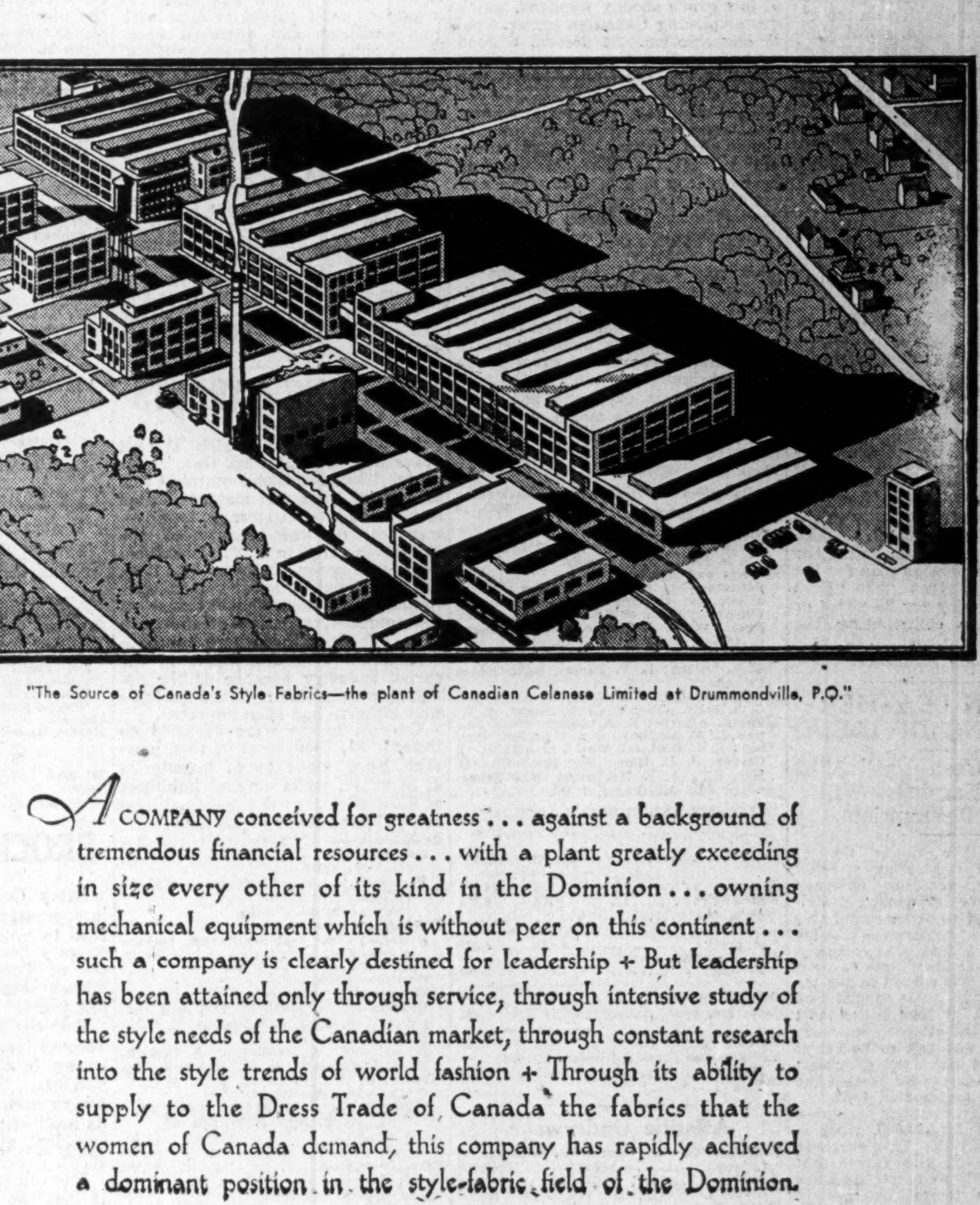
The
REGENT KNITTING MILLS
Limited

Manufacturers of:
Sweaters, Bathing Suits, Jersey Cloth, Hand Knitting Yarns, Worsted and Woollen Yarns, Jerseys, Suits and Dresses.

ST. JEROME : GUELPH

Offices and Sales Room
— MONTREAL —

L E A D E R S H I P



"The Source of Canada's Style Fabrics—the plant of Canadian Celanese Limited at Drummondville, P.Q."

A COMPANY conceived for greatness . . . against a background of tremendous financial resources . . . with a plant greatly exceeding in size every other of its kind in the Dominion . . . owning mechanical equipment which is without peer on this continent . . . such a company is clearly destined for leadership + But leadership has been attained only through service, through intensive study of the style needs of the Canadian market, through constant research into the style trends of world fashion + Through its ability to supply to the Dress Trade of Canada the fabrics that the women of Canada demand, this company has rapidly achieved a dominant position in the style-fabric field of the Dominion.

CANADIAN CELANESE LIMITED
Largest Producers of Style Fabrics in Canada

WABASSO COTTON CO.

Company Makes Progress Toward Regaining Its Former Position—Consolidation of Subsidiaries Regarded as Constructive Move

Though operations of Wabasso Cotton Co. in the last fiscal year ended June 30, 1930, resulted in a net deficit after all charges, the loss only amounted to $52,360 as compared with $179,548 in the previous year. Operations during the current year are on a fairly satisfactory basis while recent tariff revisions should enable the company to improve its position still further when business conditions improve.

The last balance sheet issued by Wabasso consolidated for the first time, the figures of its subsidiaries—St. Maurice Valley Cotton Mills and the Shawinigan Cotton Co. The company has written down its stockholdings in these companies while their consolidation has resulted in various operating economies.

Faced Crisis in 1928

Wabasso Cotton Co. faced a crisis in 1928, when the market for fine white cotton goods, which comprised its principal product, virtually disappeared. The company had made considerable progress to that date but with the change in market conditions, it became apparent that some drastic reorganization of production would have to take place if operations were to continue.

It was decided, therefore, to switch production from fine white cottons to a wider line of colored goods and celanese weaves. This was accomplished during 1929, and though the reorganization made inroads into profits for that year, the benefits obtained from the new output became apparent last year.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Capital stock	105,000 shs.	69,906 shs.
No par value.		

Funded Debt—

1st mtge. 6% bonds, due 1947	$1,000,000	$771,000
Sinking fund, 7% bonds, due 1942	750,000	600,500

Dividend Record—
Dividend passed for quarter ending Sept. 30, 1928, and not yet resumed. Previous rate was $4 per share plus bonus of $1 per share in 1927 and $2 in 1928. Dates payable Jan., Apr., July and Oct. 1.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—C. R. Whitehead, pres. and gen. man.; J. W. Pyke, vice-pres.; W. G. E. Aird, manager; H. W. Capel, sec.-treas.; P. H. Forbes, compt.; L. H. Hynd, asst. compt.
Directors—C. R. Whitehead, W. G. E. Aird, W. J. Whitehead, Three Rivers; Wm. I. Gear, J. W. Pyke, Hugh Mackay, Montreal; R. N. Ball, Woodstock, Ont.; Wm. Harty, Jr., Kingston, Ont.

**CONSOLIDATED INCOME & SURPLUS ACCOUNT
Years Ended June 30

	1930	1929
	$	$
Earn. from oper.†	415,818	81,950
Add: Profit from invest.	68,741	73,918
Net earnings	484,559	155,868
Less: Deprec.	249,445	150,000
Bond int.	268,584	93,160
Sinking fund	23,890	22,385
Net profit	*52,360	*109,677
Less apropriations:		
Dividends	......	52,500
Int. accr.	......	17,371
Surplus for year	*52,360	*179,548
Add: Prev. surplus	‡435,574	671,826
Bal. carr. forward	383,214	492,279

**Prior to 1930 report, income and surplus account shown is general, the earnings, etc., of the subsidiary companies not being consolidated.

†After deducting all manufacturing and other charges and expenses.

‡After absorbing deficit of the Shawinigan Cotton Co.

*Deficit.

Times Interest Earned:		
After deprec.	0.89	0.06
Earn. per Share and Div. Record:		
Earned*	....	$1.00
Paid	....	$1.00

*On fully paid shares.

Ten Years' Earnings—

Year End. June 30	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1921	$435,913	$140,000	$442,381
1922	396,014	140,000	546,156
1923	416,877	140,000	623,111
1924	361,837	140,000	616,163
1925	376,067	140,000	634,998
1926	395,615	140,000	673,519
1927	538,961	192,500	749,139
1928	483,137	262,500	671,827
1929	155,868	52,500	492,299
1930	484,559	......	383,214

Market Record—

	*1931		1930		1929	
	H	L	H	L	H	L
Common	30	20	40	35	58	36

* To May 27.

STEEL OF CANADA CURRENT EARNINGS ON REDUCED SCALE

Strong Liquid Position Assures Continuity of Dividends

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Profits of Steel Co. of Canada for the year to date, while on a satisfactory basis in view of prevailing business conditions, are understood to be somewhat short of covering full dividend requirements. The strong cash position of the company, however, has been maintained, which will enable the company to continue its dividend policy uninterrupted.

Following a meeting of the board of directors, at which the usual quarterly dividends were declared on both preference and ordinary stocks, Ross H. McMaster, stated that business had been stimulated to some extent during the spring months by reason of the anticipated change in sales tax. Operations during the current month have been at a lower percentage of capacity, due to seasonal influences.

Built Up Reserves

In discussing the general situation Mr. McMaster pointed out that since the first distribution on the ordinary shares in 1916, total dividends paid on both preference and ordinary shares combined, up to December 31, 1930, have amounted to less than 60 per cent of the earnings available for dividends during that period. The rate of annual dividends on both classes of stock has remained unchanged since 1918.

Meanwhile an amount of over $8,000,000 has been added to surplus or invested in the business. Consequently the company has built up a strong liquid position assuring the continuity of a reasonable return to the shareholders.

Discuss Wage Situation

Discussing the wage situation, he pointed out that the rates of wages have advanced and declined during the period mentioned, based upon economic conditions which have prevailed from time to time and are at present substantially higher than in 1918. As mentioned in the last annual report of directors, the elimination in January, 1930, of the long working day added materially to the annual wage disbursement. Added to this, the company is assuming the entire cost of its pension plan for the benefit of employees who have served in its employ for 25 years or over. It is also contributing the larger share of the cost of sickness benefits and group insurance.

HAMILTON LEATHER PASSING DIVIDEND

Conserving Cash Until 1932—Hopes Earnings Will Justify Resumption

Hamilton Leather Goods Co. of Hamilton, which carries on a retail leather goods and accessory business, has passed the regular quarterly dividend due on the 7 per cent cumulative preference stock of $25 par value which was due on June 1, 1931. The company, in passing the dividend, states that sufficient money was earned to pay the dividend in 1930 and it has enough cash to pay the June 1 dividend but as most of the profits of the company are made in December, it was felt to be better policy to conserve cash until after next December. Hope is expressed that the dividend will be resumed in 1932.

During 1930 the company bought a plant in Hamilton for $90,000, of which amount it paid $31,000. This purchase was made as the company feared that it would be unable to renew its lease on advantageous terms for the old premises but subsequent to making the purchase the old lease was renewed. Thereupon Hamilton Leather Goods Co. leased the new premises for a five-year period and it is making a profit of about $1,400 a year on this deal.

Current assets exceed current liabilities, it is stated, by a comfortable margin. The current liabilities, however, include a bank loan of $10,000.

Much Woollen Goods Imported

The proportion of the domestic requirements of wool cloth supplied by Canadian mills is only about 30 per cent in a total market valued at approximately $40,000,000. On the same basis Canadian knitting mills supply between 85 and 90 per cent of the annual domestic requirements of knitted goods.

CAN. CO-OP. WOOL-GROWERS

Despite Lower Prices for Wool, Company Sold 4,000,000 Pounds

Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers, which is a co-operative company owned through stock holdings by about 2,000 wool growers in Canada, has outstanding 11,511 shares of $10 par value of which no member is permitted to hold more than 50.

This limited company was first organized in 1917 to push the interests of wool growers and in the meantime through the systematic establishment of a standardized grading system and of proper packaging and better care at the point of production has been effective in increasing the Canadian clip and marketing it.

In June, 1930, Colonel Robert McEwen, President, told the Canadian Manufacturers' Association that the annual consumption of raw wool in Canada is between 60,000,000 and 70,000,000 pounds whereas the annual production is less than 18,000,000 pounds. He proposed that there should be adequate safeguarding in Canada against the importation of worsted cotton and yarn and of low grade shoddy woollens, which are displacing Canadian grown wool in consumption. At present a good deal of the Canadian raw wool product is sold in the United States and Great Britain.

The company has built a new wool warehouse at Weston for the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers to replace the old building destroyed by fire in 1930. The new building is fireproof and has two stories instead of three.

Net revenue from sales of Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers in 1930 was $88,872. An amount of $150,000 was disbursed as an additional payment for wool throughout the western provinces late in December, 1930. This money went to individual growers and associations who consigned wool during the past season, and is over and above all previous payments made. A similar distribution was made to Ontario shippers. About 4,000,000 pounds of wool was disposed of.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Stock	$200,000	$115,110
Par value $10.		

Dividend Record—
Dividend of 7% paid in 1930; 7% in 1929; 8% in 1928. Paid annually.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—Col. R. McEwen, pres.; Chris. Jensen, 1st vice-pres.; S. A. Logan, 2nd vice-pres.; G. E. O'Brien, gen. mgr. and treas.; W. H. J. Tisdale, asst. gen. mgr.; G. O'Neil, sec.; B. G. Hollingdrake, wool supt.; W. W. Thomson, mgr., Man. and Sask. branch; L. V. Parent, mgr. Quebec branch.
Directors—Col. R. McEwen, W. A. Dryden, G. L. Telfer, Ontario; Chris. Jenson, A. W. Sharp, Alberta; S. A. Logan, Nova Scotia; J. A. McClary, Geo. Bouchard, Quebec; I. J. Rushton, Wm. Kerr, Sask., G. Gordon, J. R. Hume, Manitoba; Geo. C. Hay, B.C., A. E. MacLaurin, New Brunswick; Wm. MacGregor, P.E.I.

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT

	1931	1930
	$	$
Sales	88,872	111,907
Expenses	79,453	96,831
Depreciation	788	6,451
Income tax	....	....
Net profits	8,631	8,625
Less appropriations:		
Dividend	7,993	8,055
Surplus for year	638	570
Add: rev. surp.	7,195	6,625
Balance carried fwd...	7,833	7,195
Earnings per Share & Dividend Record:		
Earned	$0.75	$0.75
Paid	.70	.70

Atlantic Underwear

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$250,000	$240,000
Preferred	250,000	200,000

(7 per cent cumulative shares $100 each).

Funded Debt—

Bonds, 6½ per cent, due 1944	$100,000	$95,000

Dividend Record—
Dividends on preferred payable Apr. and Oct. 1, passed for 1925, 7 per cent paid in 1927; 14 per cent in arrears as at Nov. 30, 1927; 7 per cent paid in 1928. On common, 4 per cent paid in 1916; 5 per cent in 1917; 7 per cent in 1918 and 1919; 5 per cent in 1920; none since.

Officers and Directors—
M. S. Clarke, pres.; J. L. Macdonald, vice-pres., gen. mgr. and sec.; W. F. Ferguson, J. L. McKinnon, A. E. Trites, R. W. Elliott, B. P. Saunders, T. W. Murphy, F. R. Sumner, H. D. Adamson, treas.

French Firm Expands

Canadian Tissages Soieries Reunis of Lyons at Cap de la Madeleine has increased its plant capacity and is now employing in the neighborhood of 200 people.

BUSINESS DECLINE FINDS REFLECTION IN SILK INDUSTRY

Market for Raw Material Dropped Precipitately Last Year

During the past year the silk industry has been faced with three adverse influences: the world-wide depression in business, the turning of demand from real silk to artificial silk piece goods; and the drastic decline in the raw silk markets. Within a short space of time the market for silk declined approximately 45 per cent which naturally found reflection in inventory valuations and selling prices of manufacturers.

Coupled with these conditions, the silk industry in Canada has tended to grow too rapidly in the past few years and competition has been keen. Many new plants have been established and their production has brought a tendency toward over capacity in the trade.

Silk Hosiery Active

In some individual cases, such as the manufacture of silk hosiery, operations are still being conducted at a good rate but keen competition and expanding production has tended to reduce profits on output to a low level.

While there have been rumors in the past that some consolidation might take place within the silk industry, as yet there has been no merger with the exception of the acquisition of one or two minor units by large companies.

Silk Industry Sensitive

Up to the beginning of 1930, the silk industry in Canada prospered. There was a good market for silk goods of all kinds—a reflection of general prosperity—while the majority of manufacturers made substantial profits. The industry is particularly sensitive to the business trend, however, and it was only natural that some of the smaller companies should feel the resulting pinch brought about by business conditions last year in a considerable degree.

The growth of the industry in Canada is indicated by the expansion of capital in silk plants which rose from $22,000,000 in 1927 to $26,000,000 in 1928 and $28,278,657 in 1929. Of this amount, Quebec claimed $18,268,727, while the balance was in Ontario.

Production at High Figure

Production of silk and silk goods in 1929 reached a new high figure. While total value of silk products in Canada reached the $10,000,000 mark for the first time in 1928, it approximated $14,426,000 in 1929. Of this amount Quebec produced over 50 per cent, valued at $8,327,576.

One of the outstanding factors in the increase in silk consumption is seen in the trend of fashion. Longer skirts for women meant a greater consumption of material, while a change of fashion necessitated a replenishment in wardrobes entailing greater buying than was usual.

Further, the use of cotton in women's wear has been largely eliminated, a factor which has been reflected in declining earnings of cotton manufacturers and consequent expansion in the silk manufacturing industry.

Reversal in Demand

An adverse factor which entered into the situation in 1930 was the sweeping reversal of demand from real silk to artificial silk goods following the desire of people to economize. Some of the silk mills reorganized their output to cope with this condition and switched operations from the real to the artificial product. In doing this, it was necessary to re-adjust manufacturing operations, train operatives to a point where they could efficiently handle artificial silk yarns, develop new methods, a condition which naturally found some reflection in lower profits.

Of recent months there has been a return toward better buying in real silk and a gradual improvement may be anticipated. Since the silk industry responds quickly to an improvement in business conditions any upswing in the current year may be expected to find a quick reflection in activities.

HARDING CARPETS

Harding Carpets, which started operations in Brantford, Ont., about March, 1928, to make a complete line of carpets, rugs and mats, is stated to have had a considerable improvement in demand because of the change in tariff in 1930. The fiscal year ending on October 31, 1930, showed a slightly lower volume with profits down somewhat because of the competitive nature of the business, but since then there has been considerable encouragement in the carpet industry because of the demand on Canadian mills for qualities that hitherto had been imported.

Current assets were $402,948 on October 31, 1930, most of this, however, being made up of inventories of $340,147, while current liabilities of $271,394 had as the principal item secured bank loans of $231,000.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	20,000 shs.	20,000 shs.
(No par value).		
Preferred	$1,000,000	$752,000
(7% cum. Par $100).		

Funded Debt— None.

Dividend Record—
Preferred 7 per cent per annum, cumulative from Jan. 1, 1928, payable half-yearly, Jan. and July 1. None yet paid.
Common—None paid.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—C. V. Harding, pres. and gen. mgr.; E. A. Mott, vice-pres.; A. E. Cuthbertson, sec.-treas.
Directors—C. V. Harding, J. S. Dickson, H. J. McLaughlin, S. W. McKeown, Toronto; A. E. Cuthbertson, E. A. Mott, C. G. Cockshutt, Brantford.

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT, YEARS ENDED OCTOBER 31

	1930	1929
	$	$
Earn. from oper.	19,145	47,152
Less: Deprec.	......	24,420
Exp. app. to orders on hand, Oct. 31, 1928	......	14,000
Writt. off prelim. admin. and oper. exp.	4,506	4,507
Provision for taxes	......	1,000
Reserve against invent.	12,000	......
Net profit for period	†2,639	3,225
Add: Prev. surplus	10,498	7,273
Balance carr. fwd.	13,137	10,498

†Before providing for depreciation.

Earnings per Share:		
Preference: Earned	*$0.35	$0.43
None paid.		

*Before depreciation.

U. S. Supplies Silk Goods

Imports of silks and its products last year into Canada were valued at $27,967,557. Of this amount $11,922,663 were imported from the United States. Imports from the United Kingdom were valued at $1,329,586.

DOM. WOOLLENS AND WORSTEDS

Company Faces Future With Renewed Confidence—Raw Wool Market Played Havoc With Earnings in Last Year

Though operations of Dominion Woollens and Worsteds in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1930, resulted in a sharp set-back, interests close to the company are viewing the future with optimism. Operations at the mills have been speeded up during the current year and earnings for the fiscal period ended June 30 are expected to show some improvement.

The company has received the benefit of additional protection and the full evidence of the revised tariff should tend to become more apparent as time goes on. Heavy importations under the old tariff delayed benefits to Canadian manufacturers; the market has now absorbed the greater part of these imports.

Mill Activities Improved

The improved outlook has been reflected in plant operations. Both yarn mills at Hespeler and Orillia, closed for two years, have been reopened. The Auburn mills at Peterborough are operating at a good rate of capacity, while prospects for the future are considered encouraging. There has been a re-organization of equipment at Peterborough and the mills at that point are concentrating on the production of woollen orders and samples.

Surplus Largely Absorbed

Now that the market has absorbed the surplus of goods imported into Canada prior to November 30, 1930, Dominion Woollens should be able to obtain a wider market for its output.

Results obtained in the fiscal period ended June 30, 1931, will hardly reflect the improved situation surrounding the company, while general business conditions have militated against any marked betterment in earnings.

The company, however, is the largest factor in the industry it serves in Canada and given an improvement in general conditions, Dominion Woollens should be able to improve its position steadily.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	200,000 shs.	60,000 shs.
(No par value).		
Preferred, 6%	$4,000,000	$1,500,000
(Par $100).		

Funded Debt—
First mortgage, 6%, Series "A," due 1948, outstanding $2,250,000.

Dividend Record—
Preferred—6 per cent per annum, cumulative from July 1, 1928. Payable quarterly, July, Oct., Jan. and April 1. No dividends have been paid since date of issue, June, 1928.
Common—None paid.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—A. O. Dawson, pres.; W. K. Trower, vice-pres.; W. K. George, chairman of the board; O. B. Kiesewetter, gen. mgr.; William Tinker, sec.-treas.; Henry Barrett, managing director.
Directors—A. O. Dawson, W. K. Trower, William Hanson, Montreal; George D. Perry, W. K. George, W. A. Mackenzie, Toronto; C. M. Heddle, Peterborough.

INCOME ACCOUNT
Years Ended June 30

	1930	1929
	$	$
Operating profit	‡57,750	586,500
Add: Other income	8,067	14,937
Net earnings	65,817	601,437
Less: Depreciation	99,965	181,769
Band interest	28,294	49,851
Other interest	55,448	95,690
Bond interest	135,000	136,634
Prov. for bad debts	42,000	10,500
Net profit†	*294,890	126,993

*Deficit. †Available for dividends and income tax.

‡After writing down inventories.

Times Bond Interest Earned:		
After depr. & other int.	...	2.01
Earnings per Share:†		
Preferred	...	$8.47
Common*	...	0.62

*After deducting $90,000—full year's preferred dividend.

†No dividends paid on either stock.

BRANTFORD CORD.

Great Binder Twine Industry Maintains Favorable World Position

Brantford Cordage Co., which was incorporated in 1924 under Dominion laws and with the same name under Ontario laws in 1903, supplies about one quarter of the Canadian consumption of binder twine, and exports considerable quantities as well.

The company's plant at Brantford, Ont., occupies about 7½ acres, comprising three separate units. At capacity the plant can produce 20,000 tons of binder twine per annum.

The principal interest of the public is in the first preferred stock of $25 par value which pays $2 per annum. Earnings in the year ending August 31, 1929, were $5.75 on this stock and in the next year $4.88. This is considered quite good for a year of depression and current operations are understood to be on a good scale.

The company has an exceedingly strong working capital position, current assets of $2,400,900 being 5.26 times the current liabilities of $41,208. The company has not had a bank loan since 1924, and it has no funded debt at present. Amount outstanding of the first preferred 8 per cent stock of $25 par value has been steadily reduced since a sinking fund of 50 cents a share annually was started in October, 1925, to purchase first preferred shares on the open market up to but not exceeding $30 a share. Through the operations of this sinking fund the shares outstanding have dropped from 80,000 in 1925 to 69,778 shares on August 31, 1930.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	100,000 shs.	80,000 shs.
(No par value).		
1st Pref. cum.	$2,500,000	$1,744,450
2nd Pref. cum.	850,000	850,000
Shares $25 each.		

Funded Debt—
None.

Dividend Record—
1st preferred $2 per annum, payable quarterly, Jan., Apr., July and Oct. 15. Initial dividend paid July, 1925 and regularly since.
On 2nd preferred and common none paid.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—W. M. Messecar, pres.; Thomas Neilson, W. C. Wells, vice-presidents; W. C. Wells, sec.-treas.
Directors—W. M. Messecar, W. C. Wells, B. E. James, Brantford, Ont.; Glyn Osler, K.C., A. E. Ames, Toronto; Thos. Neilson, Stratford.

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT
Years Ended August 31

	1930	1929
	$	$
Net earnings*	348,876	416,333
Less: Sundry expenses	7,000	1,802
Addit. prov. bad debts	1,437	1,604
Net profit	340,439	412,927
Less appropriations:		
1st pref. divds.	141,201	147,887
Surplus for year	199,238	265,040
Add: Previous surplus	903,550	627,276
Discount on shares	6,841	11,234
Bal. carried forward	1,109,629	903,550

*After providing for depreciation and taxes.

Earn. per Share and Div. Record:		
1st Pref.: Earned	$4.88	$5.75
Paid	2.00	2.00
2nd Pref.: Earned	5.86	7.80
None paid.*		
Common: None paid.		

*Second preferred dividends in arrears since issuance.

Market Record—

	*1931		1930		1929	
	H	L	H	L	H	L
1st pref.	22½	14	24	20	24	19

*To May 27.

BROCK (WESTERN)

Brock Co. (Western), which was incorporated under Dominion laws in 1928 to acquire the business of the Calgary branch of the W. R. Brock Co. of Toronto, has through that branch been in operation for eighteen years.

Both the Western company and the Toronto company have long been known in the wholesale dry goods business. The Western company, having been separately financed, has its head office in Calgary where the president and managing director is W. H. Berkinshaw.

The company has no funded debt. It has an excellent record back through twenty years, and its prospects over the long view are good.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Issued
1st preferred	$200,000	$135,000
2nd preferred	100,000	100,000
(Par $100).		
Common	3,000 shs.	2,500 shs.
(No par value).		

Second preferred all held by Lt.-Col. H. Brock and Lt.-Col. R. A. Brock.

Dividend Record—
1st Preferred—7% per annum, cumulative, payable 1st Jan. and July. Paid regularly.
Common—$1 paid in 1929; $3 in 1928; $2 in 1927. No common dividend may be declared if working capital is less than $250,000, or net earnings for the year less than $30,000.

Funded Debt—
None.

Officers and Directors—W. H. Berkinshaw, pres. and man. dir.; F. B. Archer, credit mgr.; R. C. Thomas.

GUELPH CARPET

Guelph Carpet & Worsted Spinning Mills is a company formed in 1929 to take over a business originally established in 1874. The company has felt the effects of the business depression, but, as at September 30, 1930, the close of the latest fiscal year, it showed a strong working capital position, with current assets of $924,290, and current liabilities of only $21,964.

It is understood that the company's plants are in excellent condition, that costs are kept at a minimum and that the company is in position to benefit greatly when business conditions improve. Sales offices are maintained in a number of cities.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Preferred	$2,500,000	$950,000
(Par $100).		
Common	125,000 shs.	35,000 shs.
N.p.v.		

Funded Debt—
None.

Dividend Record—
Preferred—6½% per annum, cumulative from May 1, 1929, and payable Feb., May, Aug., Nov. 1. Initial dividend of 1⅝% paid August 1, 1929, and regularly since.
Common—$1 per share per annum, payable quarterly. Initial payment of 25 cents per share paid Nov. 1, 1929, and regularly since. Payable on same date as preferred.
Officers—H. Quarmby, pres.; Lt.-Col. E. Gerald Hanson, vice-pres.; B. F. Griggs, sec.-treas.
Directors—H. Quarmby, Guelph, Ont.; Lt.-Col. E. Gerald Hanson, Montreal; Boyd A. C. Caldwell, Roland O. Daly, Toronto; W. Pearsoll.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

	Year ended Sept. 30 1930	6 Mos. ended Sept. 30 1929
	$	$
Net oper. profit	152,576	94,749
Add: Divds. received	1,841	1,332
Int. & other earn.	13,229	.....
Total net earnings	167,646	96,081
Less: Depreciation	64,181	31,235
Prov. for income tax	8,000	5,200
Net profit	95,465	59,646
Less appropriations:		
Pref. dividends	64,846	16,250
Com. dividends	35,000	.....
Surplus for period	*4,381	43,396
Add: Previous balance	43,396	.....
Balance carried forward	39,015	43,396

*Deficit.

Earn. per Share and Div. Record:		
Pref.: Earned	$10.05	$5.96
Paid	6.50	1.62½
Common: Earned	0.87	*0.78
Paid	1.00	...

*After deduction of six months' preferred dividend requirements, $32,500.

TIP TOP TAILORS

Tip Top Tailors, which was organized in 1928 to acquire the business, assets and goodwill of the Berger Tailoring Co., manufactures and distributes made-to-measure and ready-made men's clothing to 55 chain stores as well as through 1,600 agencies all over Canada. Ten stores were added in 1930. The company also carries on a direct mail business. The Berger Tailoring Co. was incorporated in 1910 and the company is therefore reaching its majority this year.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	*150,000 shs.	122,500 shs.
(No par value).		
Preferred 7%	$1,500,000	$1,354,700
(Par $100).		

*Sufficient common shares have been set aside to provide for the conversion of the preferred stock.

Funded Debt—
None.

Dividend Record—
Preferred 7% per annum, payable quarterly 1st Jan., Apr., July and Oct. Initial dividend paid July 1, 1928, and regularly since.
Common—None paid.
Officers—D. Dunkelman, pres.; R. Dunkelman, sec.; H. P. Mackechnie, treas. and gen. mgr.
Directors—D. Dunkelman, R. Dunkelman, H. P. Mackechnie, J. B. Dunkelman, R. A. Daly, Toronto.

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT
Years Ended

	Jan. 3 1931	Dec. 31 1929
	$	$
Net earn. from oper.*	337,480	692,983
Less: Depreciation	97,598	58,691
Res. for inc. tax	21,300	50,000
Net profits from oper.	218,582	584,292
Add: Other inc., net	930,459	18,615
Total net profit	249,041	602,907
Less appropriations:		
Pref. dividends	96,481	101,097
Organ. exp. w/o & other surp. adj.	17,034	10,813
Surplus for year	135,526	490,997
Add: Previous surplus	1,025,557	534,560
Less: Res. against invest. to reduce to mkt. value	35,615	....
Spcl. approp. to reduce inventory val. to basis of new cost & acct. system installed as of July 1, 1930. less prop. chgd. to cap. surp.	9,896	....
Balance carried fwd...	1,115,572	1,025,557

*After charging all expenses of manufacturing, distribution and management.

Earnings per Share and Div. Record:		
Preferred: Earned	$18.38	$42.24
Paid	7.00	7.00
Common: Earned	1.11	4.09
Paid	...	...

Market Record—

	*1931		1930		1929	
	H	L	H	L	H	L
Com.	.13	7	39	11	48⅝	31
Pref.	90	79	108	85	113	99

* To May 25.

GOODYEAR COTTON

Goodyear Cotton Co. of Canada which is controlled by the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. of Canada since 1926, is under contract to sell its entire output of tire fabrics to the parent company. The plant at St. Hyacinthe, Quebec is equipped with 40,000 spindles. The property consists of six and one third acres of land and a mill with a floor space of 398,000 square feet.

The company was founded in 1920 as the Canadian Manhasset Company, a subsidiary of the Providence Manhasset Co. of the United States. During 1930 an extension to the plant was placed in operation.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	5,250 shs.	5,250 shs.
(No par value).		

All of the common stock, except directors' qualifying shares, is owned by the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

Funded Debt—
First mortgage, 6 per cent, due 1949 .... $1,446,500
$553,500 of the issued bonds are held in the treasury.

Dividend Record—
Common—None paid.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—C. H. Carlisle, pres.; E. H. Koken, vice-pres.; R. C. Berkinshaw, asst. to president and acting comptroller; S. M. Barbour and W. H. Jeeves, asst. treas.; H. A. Tipple, asst. sec.; J. P. Goudreault, mill supt.
Directors—C. H. Carlisle, E. H. Koken, C. B. McNaught, J. E. McAllister, Toronto, Ont.; C. C. Slusser, P. W. Litchfield, S. A. Steere, Akron, Ohio.

SUPERSILK HOSIERY

Supersilk Hosiery Mills, which was organized at London, Ont., in 1929, to manufacture full fashion silk hosiery on 22 machines, producing eight different lines, has expanded considerably in the six years since its formation.

Sales of the company in 1930 were $670,000, as compared with $463,000 in 1929. The extension was partly the result of additional plant facilities completed early in 1930. Reduced prices on raw silk yarn used by the company were a favorable factor in 1930. Efforts were made to increase sales.

The working capital position was improved with active assets increasing from $112,000 to $205,000 in 1930, while liabilities were reduced from $77,000 to $53,000. Plant and equipment, after depreciation, were valued at $349,000, against $295,000 the year previous.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
1st Preferred	$975,000	$600,000
Par $100.		
Common	25,000 shs.	25,000 shs.
n.p.v.		

Funded Debt—
None.

Dividend Record—
First Preferred—7% per annum, cumulative, payable half yearly, June 30 and December 31. Paid regularly to date.
Common—None paid to date.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—W. S. Thompson, pres.; Jas. D. Good, vice-pres.; J. G. Thompson, sec.-treas.
Directors—W. S. Thompson, J. G. Thompson, J. D. Good, W. L. Baragar, W. H. McPhillips, A. S. Thompson, A. H. Love, R. W. Robertson, all of London, Ont.; S. Mills, Hamilton.

SALES AND EARNINGS
Sales and earnings of the present and predecessor company are as follows:

Year	Sales	†Net Profits
	$	$
1925	22,800	864
1926	207,970	18,630
1927 (5 mos. end. May 31)	127,354	14,033
1928	345,234	*16,948
1929	463,639	35,250
‡1930	670,000	56,000

† After depreciation and provision for doubtful accounts.

‡ Figures approximate.

*For period of 19 months ended Dec. 31, 1928.

Plans to Double Output

Associated Textiles of Louisville, P.Q., whose plant started operations a year ago, plans to build an addition which will nearly double the number of looms in operation. The capacity of the plant at present is 45,000 yards of natural silk goods a week.

MONARCH-KNIT

Knitted Outerwear, Silk Hosiery
Hand Knitting Yarns
Canada's Quality Products

The Monarch Knitting Company, Ltd.
Factories at Dunnville, St. Thomas, St. Catharines
Head Office: Dunnville
Branch Offices:
Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver, Moncton
also
The Monarch Knitting Company of Quebec Limited
Phillips Place Building, Montreal

MERCURY MILLS
LIMITED
Manufacturers of
Full Fashioned, Pure Silk, Pure Wool, Silk and Wool Hosiery
Men's Half Hose, Fancy and Plain
Rayon Lingerie of all kinds
Undergarments of Wool, Silk and Wool, and Rayon
Children's Undergarments, Golf Hose, Ribbed and Plain Hosiery in pure wool and wool mixtures.
— ALSO —
OXFORD KNITTING CO.
LIMITED
WOODSTOCK
Pure Wool, Silk and Wool lines for Ladies' Rayon Lingerie in standard and novelty lines for Ladies' and Misses.
Ribbed Cotton and Balbriggan Underwear for men.
— AND —
P-K. MILLS, LIMITED
LISTOWEL
Distinctive Outer and Sports Wear including Golf Ensembles, Knitted Suits, Pullovers and Fingering Yarn.
MERCURY MILLS, LIMITED
HAMILTON, ONTARIO

ONTARIO SILKNIT Limited
590 King Street West
Toronto, Ont.
—Manufacturers of—
RAYON PRODUCTS
GARMENTS:
"May Belle" Lingerie is shown in a variety of Novelties and Staple Garments.
"De Luxe" Lingerie—an ultra-quality line for the exclusive trade.
Men's Rayon Undergarments and Polo Shirts—for men who appreciate superior comfort.
Knitted Wool Piece Goods.
Attractive Dresses of Knit Rayon, in popular-priced lines.
FABRICS:
Our extensive plant equipment of modern knitting machinery, with consequent large production, enables us to supply Knitted Rayon Fabrics at exceptionally attractive prices.
Goods are dyed in our own plant, under the supervision of specialists.
May Belle Lingerie
ONTARIO SILKNIT Limited
Largest Manufacturers of Rayon Fabrics and Garments in the British Empire

Featuring Grand River Valley of Ontario

SECOND SECTION

THE FINANCIAL POST

SECOND SECTION

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Grand River Valley Forms Trade Board On Common Issues

Industrial Development, Tourist Promotion, Water Control and Highway Building to be Studied

MOVEMENT FOSTERED BY VALLEY LEADERS

Various Committees Undertake Sane Programme of Work as Beginning of What is Expected to Prove Comprehensive Plans for Valley Development

Business men comprising the Boards of Trade in the Grand River Valley of Ontario have joined together to promote the interests of their area.

The Grand River Valley is a great industrial and agricultural dominion. It has a population larger than that of Newfoundland, one of the Dominions of the British Empire. It has more than one thousand factories and an assessed population of $200,000,000. Running through this rich area is the Grand River, having its source in a number of tributaries, of which the Speed, the Nith, and the Conestoga are the chief. Years ago, in pioneering settlement days, the Grand River was the link that bound the hamlets in this district together. Today, the river has less economic value, but its valley has grown up as one industrial and farming unit. Certain mutual problems are shared by all the cities and towns in this area. It is in recognition of this fact that the Grand River Valley Boards of Trade has come into being, and has set itself a sane programme of work as the beginning of what its sponsors hope will be a useful career of service.

Gordon Cockshutt is President

The president of the Grand River Valley Boards of Trade is declared to be Gordon Cockshutt, textile manufacturer of Brantford, and this year's president of the Brantford Board of Trade. Last fall he called together representatives of the Boards of Trade in towns and cities from Guelph to Simcoe and Dunnville. Rapid progress in organization has been made, and already the Valley Board is functioning in a small way.

No attempt has been made to start off with a vast programme, a large executive organization and a campaign for raising money. As a matter of fact, the Valley Board have not yet raised any money at all. The members of the executive are giving freely of their time, no attempt has been made to duplicate the work of any existing Board of Trade or similar organization and the Valley Boards will be permitted to grow naturally and as circumstances demand such growth.

Committees Handle Work

The organization is simple. Two directors from each Board of Trade in the Valley, meet together every six weeks. Various committees have been appointed to look after the necessary studies in connection with the chief problems now before the Valley.

There is, for instance, and first of all, the question of industrial development. The Grand River Valley had a substantial industrial development before the war, and the industries in the area have grown from within year by year, taking full advantage of prosperity that has prevailed for Canada for most of the war and post-war periods. But the towns and cities in the area are not satisfied with the industrial development that they have achieved. Other industrial districts, less favorably situated, have not only shown growth from within, but have gained many new industries. They have done this chiefly by aggressive advertising and factory promotion, not only by the towns and cities themselves, but through such organizations as the local private power corporation. There is no local private power corporation in the Grand River Valley, all of the towns and cities being served by the municipal hydro-electric systems obtaining their energy from the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, and it has not as yet been the policy of provincial or municipal hydro systems to carry on aggressive industrial development campaigns such as those that are conducted by private power companies in some other areas.

Establishment of local industrial commissions would have been expensive and possibly impractical in a big way in the different cities and towns in the Valley. But by combining their efforts the Valley towns and cities will be able to accomplish a great deal in making their natural and artificial advantages for industrial development known, not only throughout Canada, but in the United States and abroad. One of the important committees is the Industrial Committee, under the chairmanship of F. R. Shantz, of Preston.

Deal With River Control

Another committee will deal with the question of water control. At times the Grand River overflows its banks in the spring of the year, causing some inconvenience and damage, and dwindling to a smaller than normal stream in the warmer months of the year. This is largely due to the fact that the upper reaches of the tributaries of the river have been largely denuded of their forest growth, and there is no natural reservoir for the water provided by melting snows. While the power development on the Grand River is not of great economic importance the river has many other values. It is a source of water supply, and a facility in drainage. Its greatest value may even be that of scenic attraction to tourists and travellers. To effect better control of the flow of water on the river would not only avoid possible damage from floods but enhance the value of the river in an economic sense, and so a flood control committee, under the chairmanship of William Philip, manager of the Royal Bank of Canada at Galt, is studying this problem common to all the towns and cities in the Grand River Valley.

Plan Highways Development

The district is well served with highways. There are no less than three east to west provincial highways, completely paved, running through the area and several north to south roads as well. In addition the counties have improved many of the roads coming under their jurisdiction, so that it cannot be said there is any shortage of good roads in the Grand River Valley area.

But there is some work to be done in regard to highway improvement. Certain stretches of road require to be paved. From the standpoint of the outsider a most interesting development under consideration is the paving of various stretches of road that run almost from Lake Erie to the source of the Grand River, and along its banks. These roads, none of which is now paved, comprise some of the most beautiful scenic highways in Ontario. In time it is likely that this whole roadway will be improved and will provide a tourist highway that will draw thousands of visitors from all over Canada and the United States. A roads committee of the Valley Board has been formed under the chairmanship of G. G. Scott, of the Cockshutt Plow Company, Brantford.

Promote Tourist Traffic

Closely allied to this work is that of promoting tourist traffic. Such attractions as the health resorts, the Grand Valley Gorge, at Elora, the beautiful lower stretches of the River, the rolling hills and valleys comprise a tourist attraction of first rate importance, especially as the whole valley is tied up with American points by ferry service from Port Dover to Erie, and is well served by highways and rail and bus transportation. Various plans for the promotion of tourist traffic will be considered. The chairman of the tourist committee of the Valley Board is Allen A. Eby, newspaperman and financial agent of Kitchener.

These are some of the common problems and interests of the Valley Board.

Not Duplicate Other Work

The Valley Board hopes not to prove an unnecessary expense, and does not intend to interfere with the

(Continued on page 18)

GRAND RIVER WELL SERVED WITH BANKS

98 Branches of Leading Institutions Located in District

LOAN COMPANIES TOO

Guelph Investment, Waterloo Trust, Are Evidences of Financial Stability of Territory Served

Prosperity and commercial and industrial activity of a district are never more clearly exemplified than by the banking and financial facilities provided. The cities, towns and rural communities of the Grand River Valley are well served by chartered banks and by trust and loan companies. Among the latter are two institutions of a local character. The others maintain branches in Brantford, while practically all of the important loan companies, as well as insurance companies, have millions of loans in the district.

Canadian chartered banks operate no less than 98 branches in the cities, towns and villages of the Grand River Valley. All of the cities, most of the towns and several of the villages have more than one branch bank, while a number of unincorporated communities also have branches or sub-branches.

Kitchener and Waterloo have two branches of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, three of the Bank of Toronto, two of the Dominion Bank, two of the Royal, and two of the Bank of Montreal. The Imperial Bank and the Bank of Nova Scotia also have branches at Kitchener.

At Brantford are two branches of the Canadian Bank of Commerce and one branch each for the Dominion, Imperial, Montreal, Nova Scotia, Royal and Toronto.

Guelph has branches of the Commerce, Dominion, Montreal, Nova Scotia and Royal.

Galt has six bank branches, one each of the Commerce, Imperial, Montreal, Nova Scotia, Royal and Toronto.

Brantford also has branches of a trust company, Trusts & Guarantee Co., and of one of the largest of Canadian mortgage companies, Canada Permanent Mortgage, and of its subsidiary, Canada Permanent Trust Company.

Waterloo Trust is Growing

One of the several financial institutions which are contributing to the progress and prosperity of the Grand River Valley is the Waterloo Trust & Savings Co., which operates offices in Waterloo, Kitchener, Galt and Preston.

This company was organized in 1913 as the Waterloo County Loan & Savings Co. After a decade or so of successful operation purely as a lender on mortgage, activities were broadened with the procurement of a trust-company charter under the name of the Waterloo Trust & Savings Co. Growth has been particularly gratifying since this change and the need for an institution of this sort in the district has been met.

The directors and officers of the company are representative of the business life of the community. The list is as follows: E. F. Seagram, president; F. S. Kumpf, and C. M. Bowman, vice-presidents; P. V. Wilson, managing director; H. Knell, H. J. Sims, L. L. Lang, Kitchener; F. Halstead, W. L. Hilliard, T. W. Seagram, Waterloo; R. O. McCulloch, Galt; J. H. Gundy, Toronto; G. A. Dobbie, Galt; G. D. Forbes, Hespeler; P. R. Hilborn, Preston; and T. Hilliard, Waterloo.

Reserve Totals $450,000

Paid up capital of the company is $1,000,000, having been increased from $750,000 in 1929. The company has been building its reserves rapidly, adding $50,000 in the last year out of surplus. The reserve now is $450,-

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Grand Valley's 270,000 People Own Large Farm, Factory Wealth

A wealthy, progressive and highly developed industrial and agricultural area is the Grand River Valley in Ontario.

Within this valley lies a large proportion of the industrial development of the province of Ontario and many of its most populous farms. Grand River Valley comprises the major portion of the counties of Brant, Dufferin, Haldimand, Norfolk, Waterloo and Wellington. These are indeed six of Ontario's most wealthy counties. They comprise a population of approximately 270,000 people, with a taxable assessment of $200,000,000.

There are four cities in the Grand River Valley, including Brantford, with a population of 30,000; Galt, with a population of 14,000; Kitchener, with a population of 31,000; and Guelph, with a population of 21,000.

In addition there are nineteen towns with a population of between 1,000 and 8,000 and nineteen villages.

Large Industrial Development Noted

Industry is highly developed throughout the whole area. The Grand River Valley may be regarded as the centre of the furniture industry of Canada; the centre of the shirt industry; the centre of the leather and tanning industries; an important centre in the manufacture of shoes, textiles, farm implements, machinery, canned goods, knitted goods, beverages, and numerous other products.

There are in all 1,000 industries with a total capital of $200,000,000, employing 40,000 workers and with an annual value of production of $190,000,000.

This industrial development has not grown without good reason. One factor is the concentration of highly skilled labor in this area. A large part of the population are the children of skilled English and German artisans who brought to Canada their special abilities in weaving, carving, etc. They are industrious, thrifty folk, skilled in both craftsmanship and the management of machine.

Feeding power into every small hamlet at low rates is another important factor that has given impetus to industrial development. The industries are 70 per cent electrified. There are no less than 42,000 customers of the Ontario Hydro system in the Grand River Valley, using 70,000,000 kilowatt hours of electrical energy each year, plus 45,000 horsepower used by 1,000 customers for industrial purposes. Natural gas and manufactured gas are available in a large part of this area.

Grand River Valley boasts 40,000 telephones.

Agricultural Wealth Is Remarkable

In addition to this remarkable industrial development there has been an equally great agricultural development.

The rural area of these six counties comprising the Grand River Valley is 2,172,000 acres of which more than 81 per cent has been cleared. The value of the farm property is more than $225,000,000. The farms in these six counties have $96,000,000 invested in land, $70,000,000 invested in buildings, $20,0000,000 invested in farm implements and $29,000,000 invested in livestock.

The value of the field crops amounts to $30,000,000 annually, and in the year 1929 the average value per acre of the field crops was $23.75.

The farmers in these six counties own 76,000 horses, 270,000 head of cattle, 128,000 head of sheep, 240,000 swine and 2,500,000 turkeys, geese, hens and chickens.

Important as Centre for Finance

There are 100 banks serving the Grand River Valley, and located in every hamlet. Numerous insurance, trust and loan companies have their headquarters in the valley.

Paved highways run east and west and north and south, covering the six counties like a network.

Both steam and electric railways also network the area.

The Grand River Valley even has its ports. Port Dover on Lake Erie is connected by ferry with Erie on the south shore. Port Maitland, at the mouth of the river, is connected by car-ferry with Ashtabula.

There are four important daily newspapers and a number of weeklies.

Progressive cities, growing towns and thrifty hamlets together with many thousands of well-kept farms, make the Grand River Valley an important centre for industrial development, a huge market for home and outside manufacturers.

The scenic beauties of the Grand River Valley and the ease of access by rail, electric car, bus and automobile makes it a magnet for tourists.

Wide Range of Products Made in Grand Valley Are Sent Across World

Industrial Plants Number 1,000 and Produce Goods Worth Nearly $200,000,000

SMALL BEGINNINGS

Many of Canada's Industrial Romances Started in Area Now Embracing Four Leading Cities

There are about 1,000 manufacturing plants in the Grand Valley area, whose output in 1929 reached the high total of $186,840,000. In the same year plants in this community paid nearly $90,000,000 for their materials at works, and $35,000,000 in wages and salaries to employees. The variety of products manufactured embraces almost every article made anywhere in the Dominion while some of these products are sold in almost every corner of the world.

Sixty-five per cent of Grand Valley's total output came from five centres, namely: Kitchener, Brantford, Guelph, Galt, and Waterloo whose production ranked in the order named, while eleven other communities in the area have an annual output of $1,000,000 or more.

Originally these industries found their market almost entirely in the rich agricultural district which they grew up to serve, and their location for the most part centred around the Grand River which winds its course like a life-giving vein through the entire area. Thus Fergus, Elora, Preston, Galt, Brantford and Dunnville are all located on the banks of the Grand River, while the twin cities of Waterloo and Kitchener are but one mile distant, having been established by settlers of German origin who came north from Pennsylvania after the war of 1812. Guelph is on the Speed River, which joins the Grand lower down at Preston, and was founded by John Galt, head of the Canada Company, which had title to a tract of nearly a million acres in this area in 1827.

Each Has Industries

In the past fifty years each town and city has developed its own characteristics, as community leaders used vision and courage to turn natural resources into manufactured products. Thus at Kitchener, what were formerly some of the finest woodlots in Canada have been turned into furniture for house and factory which has been sent to all parts of the Dominion. At Brantford Waterous Ltd., whose industrial machinery is used in all parts of the country was started in 1854 by using the bog iron of the lower valley. While a few years later a man named John Harris took his grandfather's invention of a revolving hay-rake and founded what has since become the second largest unit of the largest agricultural implement makers in the Empire—Massey-Harris Co.

Neither Galt nor Guelph has developed one particular industry of its own, but both cities boast of a well-diversified industrial community well adapted to serve the needs of their own particular area, while down in the southwest corner of the valley in Norfolk county, the towns of Simcoe and Waterford have adapted themselves to the needs of a fine fruit and farming community and Simcoe ranks as a leader in the canning industry with the largest canning factory in Canada within its limits, together with an equally important can manufacturing establishment and other industries allied to this particular business.

Kitchener's Fine Record

Industrially, Kitchener has proved to be one of the most progressive cities in Canada during the post-war period. In 1918 the value of its total production of manufactured goods amounted to little over $30,000,000. Eleven years later this had jumped to over $50,000,000—a record which few communities can equal. In the same period capital invested more than doubled with the result that today Kitchener is a provincial centre for the furniture, leather tanning and rubber manufacturing industries of the province. The first store in the city (it was then called Berlin) was established in 1830 and early industrial enterprises included a cabinet and chair factory and a sash, blind and door factory. Its tannery industry was started by Louis Breithaupt in 1858, while the rubber industry has developed from one small plant built in 1899. The city boasts that it was the starting place of the Niagara power movement, and it was here that the first publicly owned power was turned on.

Similarly the early history of Brantford has had much to do with its present industrial prominence. The Waterous Engine Works was founded there in 1854 getting its start from manufacturing stoves and ploughshares for early settlers. As already noted, the iron for these articles was made from bog ore which came from Normandale, near Lake Erie. Another industrial romance was the advent of James G. Cockshutt, founder of the famous plough concern which bears his name, who established there a few years after Harris started making his hay-rakes.

From these simple industries, established for the most part to utilize the natural resources or to cater to the needs of an agricultural community, there has grown a varied industrial production which now includes such modern articles as electric refrigerators, cash registers, and canned goods. Also over a period of years, these plants have greatly outgrown not only their own domestic market but the national market so that at the present time articles manufactured in Grand Valley workshops may be found in all the civilized countries of the world—a tribute to the quality and workmanship of this community.

Beatty and Fergus

A typical example of the way in which the industries of this area have grown is the case of Beatty Brothers of Fergus, the largest manufacturers of electric washers in the British Empire, who carry on business in a little town of not more than 2,000 inhabitants on the Grand River in Wellington county. The origin of the business is found in the agricultural needs of half a century ago when two brothers in 1874 started selling the products of their shops direct from their waggons to the farmers. They made churns, pumps, grain grinders and other barn equipment.

Through ability and far-sightedness this little firm gradually acquired most of its competitors and in one line alone, namely hay carriers, has acquired no less than seven companies. Today, modern transportation facilities and ample electric

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Nearly 50,000 Cars Reflect Prosperity

Automobile registrations tell the tale of established wealth in Grand River Valley.

Automobiles

1930

	Passenger	Commercial
Brantford	4,359	687
Galt	2,260	249
Kitchener	4,514	553
Guelph	3,166	404
Brant County*	3,543	397
Dufferin County*	2,959	195
Haldimand County*	4,486	433
Norfolk County*	6,134	711
Waterloo County*	6,786	724
Wellington County*	6,017	468
Total	43,224	4,821
Grand total		48,045

*Exclusive of cities indicated.

RAILWAYS, BUSES, TRUCK OPERATORS SERVE WIDE AREA

Thirteen Bus Routes Link District With Other Centres

The Grand River Valley area is well served with transportation facilities. In addition to the excellent steam-railway communications by Canadian Pacific, Canadian National, Michigan Central and Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Railways, and the electric railway services provided by the Lake Erie & Northern Electric Railway and the Grand River Railway, the district is served by no less than thirteen different bus lines running within or through it.

Many of these are long-distance routes, directly connecting the main cities and scores of towns and villages in the Grand River Valley with such centres as Toronto, Hamilton, Niagara Falls, Windsor, Detroit and Owen Sound. Connections may be made at these centres with all the main bus lines operating throughout Eastern Ontario and with those of the United States.

All but an inconsiderable proportion of the bus-route mileage in the area is on provincial highways—King's Highways, as they are now officially known—the surfaces of which are as good as can be found anywhere, thus contributing to comfortable and rapid transportation.

The more important lines operating through the Grand River Valley are the Canadian Greyhound, the Toronto Greyhound and Highway King Buses Ltd. (until very recently owned by Ontario Hydro-Electric System), all of which operate long-distance bus lines, the latter also operating several local services.

A list of the routes in the area upon which buses operate is appended, the highway numbers being also shown.

Termini	H'way No.
Toronto-St. Thomas-Detroit	2
Toronto-Guelph-Kitchener-Stratford-London	7, 10, 5
Windsor-Buffalo	3
Brantford-Hamilton-Niagara Falls-Buffalo*	2 & 8
Brantford-Tillsonburg (via Norwich and Burford)	County
Brantford-Cainsville	2
Galt-Hamilton (via Dundas)*	8
Galt-Preston*	8
Guelph-Galt	8
Guelph-Hamilton*	6
Guelph-Owen Sound	6
Kitchener-Elmira	County
Simcoe-Hamilton	6

*Operated by Highway King Buses Ltd.

The operation of all bus transportation is co-ordinated by the Provincial Department of Highways through the medium of licenses. Some control is therefore exerted with regard to the duplication, regulation of schedules and, to some extent, the types and adequacy of equipment.

Truck Transport Growing

Besides the passenger transportation facilities, the Grand River Valley has a growing network of trucking services for freight transportation, mostly at present operating out of and between the larger centres, such as Kitchener, Guelph, Galt and Brantford. Several long-distance trucking services operate along the provincial highways running through the area and these offer facilities for the transportation of goods by road over a wide radius.

VALLEY PLANS UNITED FRONT ON HIGHWAYS

Co-operative Effort is Already Bringing Definite Results to Area

TOURIST HIGHWAYS

Ultimate Plan Will Embrace Scenic Route on Course of Beautiful Grand River

One of the major tasks of the Grand Valley Boards of Trade will be to assist the provincial government in a sound, comprehensive development of the highways of the six component counties. A highway committee headed by George G. Scott of the Cockshutt Plow Co. Brantford is already at work on this problem.

The area is excellently served by highways, there being no less than six provincial highways, three of which cross from north to south and three from east to west. The task then is to give united support toward completion of remaining links in these traffic arteries, and to plan further roads which can be developed with a view to attracting tourists to visit the beautiful Grand Valley with its magnificent scenery and its historical lore.

The first practical step toward this plan was a conference held a few weeks ago to thresh out the matter of completing a short stretch of road which would link either Paris or Brantford with Galt. Brantford has long favored one road, a part of which is already built and which would give the most direct route between the two cities. Paris and other municipalities favored another which has been completed for the entire distance but has never been paved. Lack of unanimity among the various interested parties was said to have been responsible in part at least for the fact that neither road had been completed. Following the conference it was decided in the interests of all concerned that the first-mentioned road should be completed first, whereupon a delegation waited on the authorities at Toronto and received assurance that if all were agreed on this plan, steps would immediately be taken to have the road paved this year. An excellent example of what co-operation can achieve in a matter of this sort.

Scenic Route Planned

As to the development of tourist highways, little has been done of a practical nature as yet in view of the impossibility of getting work of this character accomplished at the present time when provincial expenditures are being cut drastically. Maps have been prepared, however, showing the present highway layout of the six counties comprising the district, and in all probability one of the first moves will be to advocate completion of a scenic route which would enable a tourist on any of the main highways to cut into this scenic roadway and motor either up or down this beautiful valley. Another plan would include the mapping out of alternate routes which would take in scenic or historical points and provide an attractive diversion from existing roads.

As already noted, the area is well served with highways. Three provincial highways cross it from east to west and three from north to south. In action, county and township roads network the area between the provincial highways.

The provincial highways are now known as The King's Highways. The six that serve the Grand River Valley are the following:

East and West Highways

King's Highway No. 2. This is the main highway between Montreal and Toronto in the east and Windsor-Detroit and Chicago in the West, passing through London. In the Grand River Valley it passes through Brantford and Paris and some smaller communities.

King's Highway No. 3. This is the alernative southern route from East to West. It starts at the Niagara River in the East, and links Buffalo and Niagara Falls with Windsor and Detroit and Chicago in the West, passing through St. Thomas and skirting Lake Erie in the western part of its route. In the Grand River Valley it passes through Cayuga, Jarvis and Simcoe as well as smaller communities.

King's Highway No. 7. This is the alternative northern route east to west. It starts from Peterborough, passes north of Toronto and leads directly to Sarnia, Port Huron and Michigan points and Chicago, passing through Stratford en route. In the Grand River Valley, the highway passes through Guelph and Kitchener.

North and South Highways

King's Highway No. 6. This highway provides an interesting and almost direct route between Owen Sound on Georgian Bay and Port Dover on Lake Erie, passing through Hamilton. In the Grand River Valley it passes Guelph, Mount Forest, Arthur, Fergus, Caledonia, Hagersville, Jarvis and smaller communities.

King's Highway No. 8. This is a direct route from Hamilton to Lake Huron passing through Stratford and having its terminus at Goderich. In the Grand River Valley it passes through Galt, Preston and Kitchener, being combined in No. 7 Highway for a small part of the journey.

King's Highway No. 24. This is a new highway in the making, only

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This is Grand River Valley

The Ontario Counties of Brant, Dufferin, Haldimand, Norfolk, Waterloo, Wellington

Statistics compiled by The Financial Post from best available sources showing chief facts about Grand Valley area.

Population

1921 Census	245,871
1929 Assessed	254,184
1931 Estimated	270,000

Cities

1931	Population
Kitchener	31,114
Guelph	21,201
Brantford	30,153
Galt	13,960
No. of towns	19
No. of villages	19

Racial Origins

1921 Census

English	97,197
German	43,096
Irish	38,955
Scotch	38,563

Area

1929

Assessed area .... 2,215,381 acres

Assessment

1929

Taxable $196,778,230

Dwellings

1921 Census

Rural Homes	26,337
Urban Homes	30,834
Total	57,171

Building Permits

Four principal cities, 1930

Brantford	$1,034,957
Galt	264,901
Guelph	371,351
Kitchener	1,344,232
	$4,015,441

Newspapers

1931

	No.	Circulation
Daily	4	35,084
Weekly	29	29,169
Total	33	64,253

Automobiles

1930

Passenger Cars	43,224
Commercial Cars	4,821
Total	48,045

Steam Railways

1931

Canadian National
Canadian Pacific
Michigan Central*
Pere Marquette**
Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo
Wabash†
Canada Southern‡

* Leases Canada Southern
** Trackage rights over M.C.R.
† Trackage rights over C.N.R.
‡ Leased to M.C.R.

Electric Railways

1929	Mileage	Passengers
Brantford and Hamilton	23.19	864,818
Brantford Municipal	20.29	2,864.554
Grand River	24.36	952,972
Guelph Radial	8.49	1,415,862
Kitchener Civic	9.41	3,291,435
Lake Erie & Northern	51.	349,828
	146.15	9,739,469

Highways

1931

No. of provincial highways 6
Total miles of highway, 6,161 miles
Paved highways ...... 422 miles

Industrial Wealth

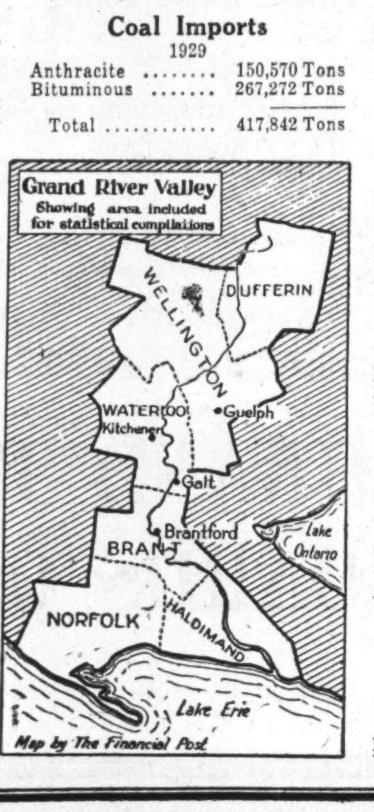
1929

No. of factories	976
Capital invested	$195,475,108
Employees	38,432
Salaries and wages	$ 34,598,515
Cost of material used	$ 89,133,395
Value of products	$186,843,732

Coal Imports

1929

Anthracite	150,570 Tons
Bituminous	267,272 Tons
Total	417,842 Tons



Electric Light and Power

1929

No. of consumers	43,441
No. of power users	1,143
Power used:	
Domestic	47,407,287 kw.h.
Commercial	22,989,637 kw.h.
Power	45,043 h.p.

Natural Gas

1929

No. of customers	12,791
Consumption	064,290,000 cu. ft.

Typical Wages

1930

Civic Laborers

	Rate per hr.	Hrs. per wk.
Brantford	.45-.50	50
Galt	.45-.50	44
Guelph	.40	44
Kitchener	.40	44

Cost of Living

March, 1931

	Milk c per qt.	Bread c per lb.	Rent* $ per mo.	Coal $ per ton
Average Canada	11.9	6.4	28.22	16.24
Brantford	12.0	5.3-6.7	25-85	15-15.50
Galt	11.8	6.	25	15-15.50
Guelph	12.0	6.	25-35	15-15.50
Kitchener	11.0	6.	35-40	15-15.50

*Six-room house with conveniences.

Banks

1931

No. of branches	98
Bank debits 1930*	$266,329,136

* Kitchener and Brantford only report.

Agricultural Wealth

1929

Farms	21,781
Rural area	2,171,886 acres
Per cent cleared	81.25 per cent
Farm investment	$225,163,974
Value of field crops	$ 29,835,560
Value of farm animals	$ 28,990,178

Vital Statistics

1928

Births	5,075
Deaths	3,091
Marriages	1,917

Education

1929

Public school enrolment	42,607
R. C. Separate school enrolment	4,985
Collegiates, high schools, continuation schools enrolment	4,790
Vocational schools enrolment	1,839
	54,221

Free Public Libraries

1929

Number	26
Volumes on shelves	237,972

Highways in Grand River Valley

County:	Ontario King's Highways	County Roads	Township Roads	Total
Brant	54.3 miles	93.5 miles	471.2 miles	619.0 miles
Dufferin	39.7 "	143.5 "	799.8 "	983.0 "
Haldimand	57.3 "	157.0 "	574.7 "	789.0 "
Norfolk	50.2 "	216.5 "	915.3 "	1,182.0 "
Waterloo	44.9 "	153.5 "	623.6 "	822.0 "
Wellington	103.3 "	290.0 "	1,372.7 "	1,766.0 "
Total	349.7 "	1,054.0 "	4,757.3 "	6,161.0 "

Of these roads, 421.6 miles are paved.

FOREIGN LANDS KNOW PRODUCTS OF BRANTFORD

Agricultural Implements and Telephone Home Aids to Publicity

NOW DIVERSIFIES

Old Firms Add New Lines and Small Firms Encouraged to Round Out Production

Three things have taken the name Brantford into nearly every civilized country in the world. One of these is the telephone, the other is ploughshares and the third is reapers and binders.

When Graham Bell invented the telephone at Tutela Heights, Brantford, in the summer of 1874, he gave the town (which three years later became a city) an attraction which has steadily increased in the intervening decades. The residence where this then amazing feat was first accomplished has been acquired as public property and is the mecca for thousands of telephone users from all parts of the world.

Home of Hay-rakes

At just about the same time as Graham Bell was experimenting on the banks of the Grand River, the firm of A. Harris Son & Company moved from Beamsville to Brantford and laid the foundations of a business which in 1891 merged with the Massey Manufacturing Co. to create one of the biggest agricultural implement concerns on the continent and one which settles its accounts in more than fifty of the world's currencies and whose advertising literature is read in some forty languages.

Similarly in 1880, James G. Cockshutt, son of Ignatius, with a flair for business, established the Cockshutt Plow Company, a business which has been carried on from that day to this and which likewise has sent its products into most countries of the world where steel ploughshares have replaced the more primitive wooden device.

Capital Invested $64,000,000

The early impetus given the city by these agricultural implement pioneers, explains the fact that at the present time, out of $64,000,000 invested in 99 manufacturing establishments, Brantford has $32,500,000 nearly half this total invested in 4 agricultural implement plants, and out of a total wage bill in 1929 of $9,689,000, over one-third or $3,400,000 went to workers in these implement establishments. Such a large stake in this one industry has, however, proved somewhat of a handicap in times of industrial depression for as is well known, industrial depression in Canada invariably springs from agricultural depression and no one industry feels a drop in farm purchasing power as acutely as the agricultural implement maker.

To offset this handicap are two things which are serving to bring Brantford through this, the most serious business decline in many decades. The first is the introduction of new lines of merchandise by many established industries, and the second is a large and growing number of small industries employing perhaps ten, twenty-five, or fifty men. And it is the very severity of the present business situation which has been a not inconsiderable factor in bringing about this development toward a wider range of products and the broadening of the base upon which the city's industrial prosperity is founded.

Started in 1826

The city itself first took shape in 1826 when a group of 250 villagers decided upon the name Brantford for their community, in honor and memory of Joseph Brant, famous Six Nations Indian leader who settled with his people on the banks of the Grand River in 1784 at the close of the War of Independence. By 1847 the community had grown large enough to become an incorporated town and in 1877 when the 10,000 mark was reached it attained the status of a city. Its present population is placed at 30,158, and in addition there are over 5,000 people living on the outskirts of the city proper.

By far the most important industrial occupation of the city is the manufacture of iron and steel products of various kinds, chief of which are agricultural implements. Nearly two-thirds of capital invested in manufacturing in the city is found in the iron and steel industry, while more than half the number of people employed in 1929 found their livelihood in these factories. In the agricultural implement group, in addition to the Cockshutt and Massey-Harris plants referred to above, there is also the Verity Plow Works, now part of the Massey firm.

The next most important division is the industrial machinery group led by Waterous Limited, makers of power plant, sawmill, pulp mill and road-making equipment which is one of the oldest industries in the town having been established in 1854 to make stoves and ploughshares from local bog iron. Over $2,230,000 is invested in plants making heating and ventilating apparatus such as Dominion Radiator & Boiler Co., subsidiary of the American Radiator Co., and the Brantford Oven & Rack Co. Electrical apparatus valued at over $800,000 is produced annually in factories such as Robbins & Meyers and a new plant called Frig-o-matic

(Continued on page 19)

GRAND RIVER VALLEY FORMS TRADE BOARD ON COMMON ISSUES

(Continued from page 17)

excellent work done by the individual Boards or by the Western Ontario Boards of Trade.

There are four cities in the area, Brantford, Galt, Kitchener and Guelph, as well as about a dozen towns and a score or more of villages. Some of these are without Boards of Trade, and no doubt the existence of the Valley Board will tend to stimulate Board of Trade activity in those communities.

In addition to the committee chairmen mentioned and Mr. Cockshutt, the president, the other officers are: F. S. Scott, shoe manufacturer of Galt, who is vice-president, and Fred I. Grobb, secretary of the Brantford Board of Trade, who acts as secretary-treasurer.

GRAND RIVER WELL SERVED WITH BANKS

(Continued from page 17)

000, or 45 per cent of the capital. Profits, after all deductions, have been in excess of 10 per cent every year since 1926 and last year were 12.2 per cent. The dividend rate for the last three years has been 7 per cent.

At the end of 1930, the public had entrusted more than $7,500,000 to this company in the form of savings deposits and guaranteed investment receipts. This was an increase of more than $600,000 in the guaranteed account in one year, reflecting the prosperity of the district, the high regard in which the company is held, and the ability of the management to promote the business of the company. The estates under administration, a department of a trust company which usually grows rather slowly in its early years, now total more than $2,330,000.

Total assets of the company are more than $11,330,000 and of this sum more than $5,300,000 is loaned on mortgage, principally in the district where the company operates.

Savings Society Started in 1876

Guelph & Ontario Investment & Savings Society is an institution, established in 1876, which has contributed to the progress and stability of Guelph and vicinity, both as a medium of savings for the public and as a lender on first mortgage. Originally, the company got a large part of its funds from Britain, but the increase in local savings and the confidence which the people of the community have in the institution now have rendered the Society virtually independent of funds from overseas.

George D. Forbes is president of the Society and J. M. Purcell is managing director. Other officers and directors are: J. R. Howitt, first vice-president; W. E. Phin, second vice-president; J. R. Phin, J. J. Shaw, R. L. Torrance and J. Armstrong.

Guelph Trust is Subsidiary

Guelph Trust Co. is a subsidiary of Guelph & Ontario Investment & Savings Society and operates under the same management.

VALLEY PLANS UNITED FRONT ON HIGHWAYS

(Continued from page 17)

part of which is paved. An endeavor is now being made to have the remainder surfaced. Despite the lack of paving it is an excellent highway now almost the major portion of its route. From Simcoe in the south it stretches northward to Guelph, passing through Waterford, Brantford, Paris, Galt and Hespeler.

In all there are 6.161 miles of road in the Grand River Valley. These include 349.7 miles of King's Highways, 1,054 miles of country roads and 4,757.3 miles of township roads.

Of the 6.161 miles of highway in the valley no less than 421.6 miles are paved, of which about one-half is concrete.

WIDE RANGE OF PRODUCE MADE IN GRAND VALLEY

(Continued from page 17)

power together with the obvious economies of operating in a small community have served to offset any disadvantage of not being connected with a large metropolis with the result that the company is merchandising its products just as successfully in all parts of Canada as it did fifty years ago in its own community.

This is the sort of industrial development that has been going on for ten, twenty, forty and even sixty years in the Grand Valley. Small beginnings are made with the minimum of overhead. Modern facilities are available such as cheap and readily accessible transportation and electric power, and year by year local, provincial, national and even international markets are being captured by these enterprising firms in this beautiful valley.

Industrial Wealth in Grand River Valley

MANUFACTURING STATISTICS OF COUNTIES OF GRAND RIVER VALLEY, ONT., FOR 1929

	Establishments	Capital $	Employees	Salaries and Wages $	Cost of Materials $	Value of Products $
Brant County:						
Brantford	99	64,204,660	8,424	9,689,185	17,073,251	35,394,506
Paris	20	5,552,897	1,150	1,072,544	1,861,389	3,913,253
Total urban	119	69,757,557	9,574	10,761,729	18,934,640	39,307,759
Total rural	28	1,017,872	146	119,794	927,582	1,353,348
Total for county	**147**	**70,775,429**	**9,720**	**10,881,523**	**19,862,222**	**40,661,107**
Dufferin County:						
Orangeville	16	702,239	154	118,645	433,315	653,611
Grand Valley	5	50,577	14	11,331	182,401	222,100
Shelburne	6	129,692	26	21,688	287,730	361,184
Total urban	26	882,508	194	151,664	903,446	1,236,895
Total rural	15	124,980	32	12,419	272,697	329,749
Total for county	**41**	**1,007,488**	**226**	**164,083**	**1,176,143**	**1,566,644**
Haldimand County:						
Dunnville	20	2,444,495	781	717,977	935,922	2,052,553
Caledonia	11	1,353,991	249	290,771	834,443	2,075,182
Cayuga	8	107,956	35	20,648	114,268	173,901
Hagersville	6	112,372	16	16,400	295,259	375,571
Jarvis	6	182,637	30	29,452	416,097	517,978
Total urban	51	4,201,451	1,111	1,075,148	2,595,989	5,195,185
Total rural	25	113,348	50	25,215	270,940	366,144
Total for county	**76**	**4,314,799**	**1,161**	**1,100,363**	**2,866,929**	**5,560,329**
Norfolk County:						
Simcoe	32	4,134,092	737	626,339	3,186,535	5,806,350
Delhi	7	830,303	90	67,282	353,139	678,682
Port Dover	11	687,450	95	64,691	234,097	394,801
Port Rowan	9	58,794	38	10,473	41,243	73,511
Waterford	8	578,220	146	77,084	388,714	579,368
Total urban	67	6,238,859	1,106	845,869	4,203,728	7,532,712
Total rural	35	664,143	115	66,236	814,355	1,105,444
Total for county	**102**	**6,903,002**	**1,221**	**911,105**	**5,018,083**	**8,638,156**
Waterloo County:						
Galt	79	17,792,971	4,410	4,842,422	7,758,062	16,936,876
Kitchener	136	40,931,499	9,559	10,518,382	23,005,798	50,314,798
Hespeler	16	5,624,883	1,089	1,095,492	1,594,308	3,415,475
Preston	35	6,884,254	1,775	2,010,745	3,122,408	6,921,367
Waterloo	36	12,207,234	1,602	1,738,738	3,881,690	9,809,148
Ayr	7	1,139,978	112	117,328	638,590	1,463,722
Elmira	14	2,315,353	775	773,474	1,441,516	4,073,037
New Hamburg	11	808,459	185	171,386	412,504	699,867
Total urban	333	87,704,626	19,407	21,267,967	41,854,876	93,634,290
Total rural	68	1,493,656	341	273,474	2,847,708	3,569,320
Total for county	**401**	**89,198,282**	**19,748**	**21,541,441**	**44,702,584**	**97,203,610**
Wellington County:						
Guelph	92	18,532,718	4,799	5,152,525	9,924,762	19,970,647
Harriston	11	662,535	153	150,678	430,342	724,686
Mount Forest	17	712,351	177	145,940	607,959	825,482
Palmerston	7	147,909	22	20,976	282,939	373,135
Arthur	4	69,437	10	9,775	208,097	255,223
Clifford	6	41,492	13	7,365	160,661	213,863
Drayton	7	72,350	16	11,454	147,681	182,955
Elora	8	1,039,600	317	335,541	374,014	1,250,459
Erin	6	193,533	17	20,830	89,609	143,924
Fergus	13	1,599,616	746	821,819	2,627,718	8,463,547
Total urban	171	23,071,541	6,270	6,676,903	14,753,782	32,403,921
Total rural	38	204,567	86	41,386	643,652	819,966
Total for county	**209**	**23,276,108**	**6,356**	**6,718,289**	**15,397,434**	**33,223,886**
Grand total—Grand River Valley	**976**	**195,475,108**	**38,432**	**34,598,515**	**89,133,395**	**186,843,732**

MANUFACTURING STATISTICS OF CITY OF KITCHENER, ONTARIO, 1929

Industry:	Establishments	Capital $	Employees	Salaries and Wages $	Cost of Materials $	Value of Products $
Bakeries	9	240,202	101	117,211	243,948	496,951
Biscuits and confectionery	3	474,803	179	135,309	349,739	610,903
Leather tanneries	3	5,098,669	367	390,839	2,840,761	3,780,548
Leather boots and shoes	11	1,860,779	739	743,359	1,265,630	2,522,000
Leather gloves and mittens	3	164,497	75	81,772	199,052	314,936
Leather trunks and bags	3	489,732	182	194,627	302,366	695,541
Men's furnishing goods	6	2,833,849	1,139	850,029	1,922,342	3,866,344
Job printing and bookbinding	10	281,406	70	91,813	78,357	262,919
Planing Mills	3	332,481	71	79,346	209,558	330,462
Furniture	19	4,621,919	1,155	1,422,522	1,651,088	4,262,182
Castings and forgings	3	1,010,908	222	302,731	471,362	1,062,460
Industrial machinery	3	509,692	186	180,742	119,092	401,725
Hardware and tools	3	86,182	14	17,321	9,592	36,626
Concrete blocks and artificial stone	3	56,928	74	87,933	32,207	152,232
Buttons	3	745,872	230	214,678	131,168	430,561
Dyeing	3	24,618	11	10,957	8,958	39,777
All other vegetable products	8	14,622,041	3,527	4,132,664	7,984,693	22,165,679
All other animal products	8	1,981,164	361	500,635	3,407,988	4,610,495
All other textile products	8	1,372,098	252	265,373	696,965	1,284,508
All other wood and paper products	4	636,528	167	176,091	119,286	510,906
All other non-ferrous products	3	197,940	58	48,512	343,384	451,755
All other non-metallic products	7	1,045,073	99	118,538	164,138	496,952
All other miscellaneous products	10	2,244,118	280	365,390	454,124	1,528,276
Total	**136**	**40,931,499**	**9,559**	**10,518,382**	**23,005,798**	**50,314,798**

MANUFACTURING STATISTICS OF CITY OF GUELPH, ONT., 1929

Industry:	Establishments	Capital $	Employees	Salaries and Wages $	Cost of Materials $	Value of Product $
Flour and grist mills	4	762,142	84	93,554	2,081,234	2,391,053
Bakeries	10	193,778	88	40,554	150,838	360,159
Biscuits and confectionery	4	260,812	41	39,797	94,405	178,216
Hosiery and knit goods	3	738,699	268	287,508	462,265	863,025
Hats and caps	3	626,890	176	176,085	458,445	748,838
Job printing and bookbinding	5	49,367	30	28,518	19,159	60,714
Carriages, etc.	3	205,563	117	121,550	138,332	296,295
Castings and forgings	5	1,506,625	652	765,830	722,928	1,805,531
Industrial machinery	3	75,945	30	34,380	14,400	64,515
Electrical apparatus	3	304,351	91	101,826	339,976	538,018
All other vegetable products	4	2,658,196	843	797,879	1,109,190	2,703,848
All other animal products	5	189,496	73	77,970	548,035	691,647
All other textile products	8	3,602,294	855	751,535	1,893,972	3,332,965
All other wood and paper products	11	1,368,783	263	343,817	530,345	1,116,551
All other iron and steel products	8	4,170,914	966	1,177,381	1,129,840	3,922,466
All other non-metallic products	4	529,350	30	49,417	79,643	178,645
All other miscellaneous products	9	1,299,513	192	224,974	151,755	728,167
Total	**92**	**18,532,718**	**4,799**	**5,152,525**	**9,924,762**	**19,970,647**

MANUFACTURING STATISTICS OF CITY OF GALT, ONT., FOR 1929

Industry:	Establishments	Capital $	Employees	Salaries and Wages $	Cost of Materials $	Value of Products $
Flour and grist mills	3	366,137	34	47,900	1,121,317	1,277,668
Bakeries	6	219,468	84	99,595	148,018	328,491
Leather boots and shoes	4	792,291	528	542,271	720,599	1,609,162
Hosiery and knit goods	3	1,358,794	382	344,485	687,722	1,186,424
Job printing and bookbinding	3	415,233	52	67,984	40,644	186,825
Castings and forgings	3	351,183	222	280,708	140,869	631,491
Industrial Machinery	3	2,480,779	299	371,228	345,518	1,015,855
Heating and ventilating equipment	3	1,408,701	312	408,147	453,854	1,421,982
Hardware and tools	11	1,516,335	404	461,971	342,588	1,243,999
Brass and copper products	4	737,807	158	185,918	241,570	641,969
All other vegetable products	4	557,612	204	129,383	226,470	557,401
All other animal products	5	94,768	17	24,708	162,191	231,146
All other textile products	5	2,783,088	674	587,722	1,043,061	2,120,387
All other wood and paper products	7	620,598	234	257,561	394,794	924,562
All other iron and steel products	6	3,054,874	751	969,575	1,645,241	3,281,929
All other non-metallic products	4	138,310	17	16,808	30,270	76,326
All other miscellaneous products	5	896,993	38	46,468	13,336	301,259
Total	**79**	**17,792,971**	**4,410**	**4,842,422**	**7,758,062**	**16,936,876**

MANUFACTURING STATISTICS OF CITY OF BRANTFORD, ONTARIO, 1929

Industry:	Establishments	Capital $	Employees	Salaries and Wages $	Cost of Materials $	Value of Products $
Bakeries	9	380,449	98	108,902	249,647	429,851
Biscuits and confectionery	4	844,766	207	182,442	511,229	1,121,358
Job printing and bookbinding	8	199,283	54	63,638	29,647	153,409
Sawmills	3	49,600	23	13,887	40,900	73,385
Furniture	4	1,610,979	302	321,339	601,277	1,296,001
Carriages, etc.	3	2,464,965	360	475,273	858,690	1,660,526
Castings and forgings	3	1,091,094	408	524,785	396,810	1,286,403
Agricultural implements	4	32,549,841	2,669	3,411,348	4,592,418	10,345,666
Industrial machinery	3	2,629,652	481	638,512	1,009,569	1,857,418
Heating and Ventilating equipment	3	2,234,123	436	579,818	430,900	1,536,959
Electrical apparatus	3	833,938	254	265,209	351,412	938,434
All other vegetable products	6	1,003,700	123	77,886	514,786	668,788
All other textile products	10	10,252,822	1,667	1,400,901	4,333,935	6,851,861
All other wood and paper products	11	3,069,769	690	773,676	1,620,839	3,330,694
All other iron and steel products	4	1,115,505	173	199,483	208,029	615,652
All other non-metallic products	5	716,984	45	63,550	113,289	308,318
All other chemical products	5	1,768,039	233	393,183	990,967	1,957,020
All other misc. products	1	1,389,251	201	195,403	223,908	972,768
Total	**99**	**64,204,660**	**8,424**	**9,689,185**	**17,073,251**	**35,394,506**

CANADA'S RICHEST MARKET —AND FINEST LOCATION FOR MANUFACTURING

THE GRAND RIVER VALLEY

IN THE heart of Ontario, the Grand River Valley and its environs embracing the River Speed comprises the Cities of Brantford, Kitchener, Guelph and Galt and the towns of Waterloo, Preston, Paris, Hespeler, Elmira, Elora, Fergus, Caledonia, Dunnville, Simcoe and Port Dover.

An unsurpassed section of Old Ontario noted for its panoramic features, its provincial highways and smooth country roads, its fine farms, its stable labor conditions and its keen community spirit.

Write any Board of Trade or Town Council mentioned above for information or literature.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE VALLEY

The largest tannery in the British Empire.

The only ivory button factories in Canada.

The most extensive plow works in the Empire.

The greatest furniture manufacturing centre in Canada.

The producers of more tires than are annually manufactured in any other section of this Dominion.

The largest of the Empire's rubber footwear factories.

The home of the country's premier washing machine plant.

The only clock factory in Canada.

The Dominion's most extensive chain of textile mills.

The centre of Canada's woodworking machinery industry.

The longest established and most prosperous of Canada's gypsum plants.

The Dominion's oldest and best equipped twine mills.

The oldest and most famous of Canada's saw factories.

The centre of Ontario's shoe manufacturing trade.

The leading fire and life insurance centre of Ontario.

The greatest shirt and collar manufacturing hive in Canada.

The nationally and internationally famous mineral springs health resort.

The country's pioneer saur kraut and limburger cheese factories.

The oldest Canadian machine knife works—two in operation.

The largest woollen mills in Canada.

The best of Canada's annual horticultural exhibitions.

The Empire's leading agricultural college.

The largest varnish factory in this Dominion.

The largest glue factory in this Dominion.

THE GRAND RIVER VALLEY BOARDS OF TRADE

Birthplace of Telephone, Grand Valley Now Uses 40,000 Throughout Area

Here First Conversations by Wire Were Recorded—Now Bell Company and Independents Number Phone Per Family

It is not surprising that communication facilities are highly developed within the Grand River Valley, in the heart of which rises Tutela Heights, near Brantford, the birthplace of the telephone.

Here, in the prosperous agricultural and industrial counties of Brant, Dufferin, Haldimand, Norfolk, Waterloo and Wellington the telephone has assumed its customary significance as a reliable barometer of business.

Almost 40,000 telephones are located in these valley counties or approximately a telephone for every family. Of the total 40,000 telephones, upward of 6,500 are operated by ten independent telephone companies which, through close connection with the Bell Telephone Company, are enabled to provide long distance service of the Bell standard for both the urban and rural telephone users numbered among their subscribers.

Early Work Here

Fancy his amazement if Alexander Graham Bell were to return to the scenes of his experimental telephone work on the bank of the tortuous Grand River, below Brantford, and see for himself the astounding proportions to which telephone service has attained during the past half-century.

How delighted Dr. Bell would be to recall his first long distance talk between Brantford and Paris in August, 1876! Speaking of it afterwards, Bell is quoted as saying:

"I prepared a lot of apparatus, telephones, with coils of different kinds, high-resistence coils and low resistence coils, long coils and short coils, and I carried them with me to Brantford and continued the attempts to get in touch with long distance lines. The Dominion Telegraph Company kindly lent me the use of its wires, and I look upon one experiment there as of great importance. It was an experiment made in August, 1876.

"The transmitter instrument was in Paris, Ontario. The Centennial iron-box receiver was in Brantford, a distance of eight miles from Paris, and the battery on the circuit was in Toronto, about 60 miles away. So we had a circuit of somewhere from 60 to 70 miles. Transmission went one way only, but speeches were transmitted, and that was the first time speeches were transmitted between persons at a distance of several miles. But it was only one way; the person at the other end could not reply but had to telegraph back by another wire."

More Calls Are Made

In the same month other experimental calls were placed in the vicinity of the Bell homestead, notably one between Brantford and the village of Mount Pleasant, five miles to the southwest.

"It was about one-quarter mile from the house to the nearest telegraph line," said Bell. "We got a lot of stove-pipe wire—cleaned the town out of stove-pipe wire,—and took the wire on the fence from my father's house to the corner of Mount Pleasant Road and then attached it to the telegraph wire leading into Brantford. So these experiments at Brantford were the first experiments that were really successful in transmitting speech from one place to another at a distance."

It is a tribute to valley county residents that they are largely numbered among the thousands of visitors to the Bell homestead each year. While tourists come from all quarters of the globe to see this Canadian shrine of history, the residents of the Grand River neighborhood are represented on almost every page of the Visitors' Book. Thus, Dr. Bell is not without honor even in his own community; indeed, his memory is perhaps more marked here than elsewhere.

Bell Company Statistics

Statistics of the Bell Telephone Company as of December 31, 1930, reveal that there are upward of 33,000 Bell System telephones in operation in the Grand River Valley.

Figures covering the four major centres in this territory are as follows:

Cities:	Residence	Business	Total
Brantford	4,699	1,944	7.138
Galt	2,547	878	3,761
Guelph	3,453	1,445	5,454
Kitchener	4,671	2,346	7,273

The difference between the total residence and business installations, and the grand total for each of these cities lies in the number of rural telephones served through their respective switchboards. These include: Brantford 595, Galt 336, Guelph 556 and Kitchener 256.

Many Home Telephones

The large percentage of residence or home telephones, as compared with business installations in these principal cities of the Grand River Valley, is indicative of the importance which residents here attach to the need of the telephone in social circles. The percentage of residence telephones in the valley towns is also comparable with that of the cities, and the rural services are greater than the urban business in several centres, as shown in the following tabulation:

Towns:	Urban 'Phones (Business and Residence)	Rural	Total
Ayr	129	192	321
Burford	120	185	305
Elmira	378	397	775
Elora	214	182	396
Fergus	462	231	693
Hespeler	455	113	568
New Dundee	74	227	301
Paris	1,000	224	1,224
Preston	1,166	48	1,214
Rockwood	68	255	323
Simcoe	1,043	603	1,646
St. George	105	147	152
Waterloo	1,731	92	1,823

One hundred and forty-seven private branch exchange telephone systems are a gauge of the industrial development in the Grand River Valley. There are 379 telephone trunk lines terminating on these P. B. X. switchboards which serve a total of 2,278 telephones. The figures by cities and towns follow:

Cities	P.B.X's.	Trunks	Telephones
Brantford	36	98	461
Galt	17	31	210
Guelph	24	58	377
Kitchener	47	138	844
Paris	3	12	89
Preston	6	13	131
Simcoe	4	6	43
Waterloo	10	23	123

Inter-communication

The fact that so many of the business and social interests of people in the Grand River Valley are common to each neighborhood in the community, contributes largely to the increasing use of long distance telephone service between both urban and rural centres.

The more important long distance circuits, and the average daily conversations over each are shown hereunder:

Circuit Group:	Number of circuits	Average calls per day
Brantford-Galt	3	119
Brantford-Guelph	3	67
Brantford-Kitchener	3	82
Brantford-Simcoe	4	110
Galt-Guelph	3	82
Galt-Kitchener	5	278
Guelph-Kitchener	6	285

The latter figure includes not only long distance calls between the cities mentioned but also messages switched through centres to points beyond.

One Spot Visitors Frequent

On Tutela Heights, adjacent to Brantford, the residence is situated in which Graham Bell developed the telephone. To quote from his own written testimony "The invention of the telephone was at Tutela Heights, Brantford, summer of 1874." The premises have been acquired as public property and there is, in addition, a fine monument commemorating the invention of the telephone, erected in the Bell gardens.

DUNNVILLE

Situated on the Grand River, about 34 miles southwest of Hamilton on provincial highway No. 3, Dunnville is the largest town in Haldimand County. It is served by the C. N. R., C. P. R. (T. H. & B. branch to Smithville), the Michigan Central Rly., and a regular 'bus service between Buffalo and Windsor. Also connects with Lake Erie (5 miles) by the Grand River, which is navigable for lake boats as far as the town.

The assessed population in 1929 was 3,450, the total taxable assessment (1928) being $2,440,915.

Electrical power and light is derived from the Niagara division of the Hydro-Electric System, the local plant having 799 customers in 1929, of which 29 were power, 184 commercial light and 566 domestic consumers. The town owns its water and sewerage systems.

The chief industry is the woollen and knitting mills of the Monarch Knitting Co. which manufactures heavy and fancy knitted wear, lingerie, hosiery, etc. The plant comprises dye house, spinning and knitting plants and warehouses. Other industries include hammocks, cement blocks and bricks, a fruit cannery, flour mills and planing mills.

In 1929 a total of 20 establishments employed 781 persons with total annual salaries or wages of $717,977. The total invested capital in 1929 amounted to $2,444,495; the total cost of materials used in that year was $935,922 and the total value of products, $2,052,553.

GALT PROVIDES MANY FACILITIES FOR INDUSTRIES

Machinery and Textiles Biggest Items in Diversified Output

IS A CITY OF HOMES

Industrial Activity and Pleasant Living Conditions Stabilize Labor Supply

Galt, one of the leading industrial centres of the Grand River Valley and southwestern Ontario, is located on the Grand River in a rich agricultural area, which was first settled in the early days of the last century by Scottish colonists. The present population of 14,000 is predominantly of Scotch descent and the city, in its steady growth shows, in remarkable degree, the characteristic influence of the original settlers.

Admirably served with transportation facilities, the city is situated on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway running between Montreal and Windsor and on the Canadian National Railway between Toronto and Sarnia. The city is also the headquarters of two electric railways; the Lake Erie & Northern Railway, connecting the city with Brantford, Simcoe and Port Dover and intermediate points, and the Grand River Railway, offering service to Preston, Hespeler, Kitchener and Waterloo. Highways radiate in 13 directions and the city is on two provincial highways. The city is 58 miles west of Toronto, 74 miles from Niagara Falls and 12 miles from Kitchener.

Has Big Trading Area

In addition to the continuous service rendered by the railways, the excellent highway system offers every facility for transport by bus and truck. Interurban bus lines are in operation throughout the year, and further extend the trading radius of the city. The wholesale trading area includes territory within a radius of 40 miles and a number of wholesale houses are located in Galt. The retail trading area extends six miles to the north, 12 miles south, 15 miles east and 10 miles west. This area is largely a rich agricultural district.

If Galt were to be described in one word, that word might well be "stability." Progress is apparent in every phase of the city's activities, but it is sane, logical progress. Everywhere there is evidence of stability: in industry, in home life, in institutions and in leadership. Citizens take pride in their homes, many of which are built of stone. They have given the city a chain of 11 parks with the best educational institutions following the tradition of the old Tassie School, that furnished Canadian political and business life many of its brilliant sons.

Has Many New Structures

To the industrialist, the fact that Galt is a pleasant, friendly city in which to live offers insurance against any difficulty in securing labor. In the past winter the city had an excellent record of employment. The city has the best facilities for all types of sport. In Dickson Park, it is claimed that the city has the best enclosed athletic grounds in the province, while Soper Park, with bathing facilities, and Victoria Park are very widely used. Citizens are keen followers of athletics and the city produced Dominion champions in senior and junior baseball in 1930.

Within the past two years the development of community centres has been extremely rapid. A $200,000 theatre, seating 2,000 persons, was built in 1930; an artificial ice plant was put in the $120,000 arena devoted to hockey and skating; the curling club spent $50,000 in a new plant, the badminton club spent $30,000 and the golf course was extended from nine to 18 holes. Juvenile hockey and baseball are financed by business men in the city.

Galt is one of the best lighted cities in Canada as becomes one of the first users of power produced by the provincial hydro-electric system. Electric power is bought from the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario and distributed by the Galt Public Utilities Commission which also operates the civic waterworks system. The supply of water for domestic purposes is derived from Artesian wells. Streets of the city are well taken care of and over 85 per cent of the mileage is paved with asphaltic concrete or treated with the tar penetration system. Civic finances are in excellent condition and the per capita debt is comparatively low.

Iron and Steel Lead

Metal working industries form the chief item of Galt's admitted industrial strength. Many types of machinery, hardware, heating and ventilating equipment, brass and copper products are produced by firms that have had a long and prosperous history. The extent of production of metal products is shown by figures issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for 1929. These figures by groups of industries are given as follows:

Industry:	Value of Production
Castings & forgings	$531,491
Industrial machinery	1,015,855
Heating & ventilating equip.	1,421,982
Hardware & tools	1,243,999
Brass & copper products	641,969
Other iron & steel products	3,281,929
	$8,137,225

Among the 30 firms engaged in the manufacture of products included in the above total are such well-known names as Babcock-Wilcox & Goldie-McCulloch Ltd., Canada Machinery Corp., Canadian Brass Co., Galt Brass Co., Sheldons Ltd., and Shurly-Dietrich Co. The products include steam power plant machinery, wood and iron working machinery. plumbers' supplies and brass castings, taps, dies, metal stamping, pumps, blowers, fans, saws, stoves and nails.

Textiles Are Important

Second only to iron and steel, textile products form the most important item of Galt's industrial output. Known as the "Manchester of Canada" cottons form a substantial portion of production, but woollens and silks are also produced in volume. Among the textile products are underwear, towels, silks, worsteds, labels, wool and silk yarns. Leading firms, of national reputation, operating in this field include C. Turnbull Co., Stauffer-Dobbie Ltd., Newlands & Co., Galt Knitting Co., Riverside Silk Mills Ltd., and Narrow Fabric, Weaving & Dyeing Ltd.

In 1929, total production of textile industries was valued at $3,306,811. There were eight firms manufacturing textile products and capital employed amounted to $4,141,882. Employees to the number of 4,410 received salaries and wages amounting to $4,842,422. The cost of materials employed was $792,291.

Four firms are engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes and in 1929 had an output valued at $1,609,162. In that year the capital employed was $782,291, employment was given to 528 people who received salaries and wages of $542,271. The chief companies in this field are Getty & Scott, Lashbrooke Shoe Co., Scroggins Shoe Co. and Wragge Shoe Co.

Three flour and grist mills are operated and in 1929 had a production valued at $1,277,668. In addition there are a number of important products manufactured by but one or two companies which add greatly to the diversification of the city's industries. McCaskey Systems Ltd. manufacture counter cheque books and accounting machines; J. & K. Elliott manufacture soaps; Canadian General Rubber Co. makes rubber goods and Galt Chemical Products Ltd. produces insecticides and disinfectants.

FOREIGN LANDS KNOW PRODUCTS OF BRANTFORD

(Continued from page 18)

Ltd., makers of electric refrigerators and furnace blowers. The following table shows in detail the relative position of iron and steel producers:

BRANTFORD'S IRON & STEEL PLANTS

	Capital invested $	No. of employees	Value of products $
Castings and forgings	1,091,094	408	1,286,403
Agri. implements	32,549,841	2,669	10,345,666
Indust. machy.	2,629,652	481	1,857,418
Heat. & vent. equip.	2,234,123	413	1,536,959
Elect. apparat.	833,938	254	938,434
All other iron & steel	1,115,505	173	615,682
	40,454,153	4,421	16,580,562

Next to agricultural implements the most important group of industries is the textile group. Capital invested in this industry is given by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics as $10,250,000 for 1929, distributed among ten plants, while in that year 1,667 people were employed, who produced goods valued at $6,800,000. Some of the most important plants in this group are the Slingsby Manufacturing Co., makers of blankets and woollen goods; Watson Manufacturing Co., makers of woollen, cotton and silk underwear; Niagara Silk Co., makers of broad silks, gloves and ladies' lingerie; Kitchen Overall and Shirt Co.; Dominion Dress Co. and a new and important acquisition which established itself in 1929, namely Harding Carpet Co., makers of carpets and rugs, which sells its product in all parts of Canada.

Another outstanding company which boasts of being the largest makers of binder twine in the British Empire, is Brantford Cordage Co., established by the late C. L. Messecar in 1901 as the Ontario Farmers' Cordage Co. and which has had a uniformly successful career in spite of many difficulties.

Ruddy Has Big Line

The third most important group is plants manufacturing wood and paper products, of which furniture plants are the most important. Ruddy Manufacturing Co. in this group, makers of refrigerators, screen doors, kitchen cabinets and so forth, have built up a Dominion-wide business in this field, while Canada Carriage and Body Co., have swung their facilities with considerable success into the manufacture of truck bodies, as the demand for standard and custom built carriages disappeared.

Another large shipper of rail and highway freight from the city is Brantford Roofing Company, among the Canadian leaders in their field.

Apart from its industrial life, Brantford is the centre of one of the finest and most productive agricultural areas in Western Ontario. Its market days bring farmers by the score to the market square, while its importance as a centre for rural citizenry is increased by reason of an excellent highway system which links it with every section of the surrounding community. It is a city of home owners, over 68 per cent of the community owning their own homes according to latest available data.

Rich in History

Historically the city is rich in interest, for in addition to the Tutela Heights residence where Bell first created the telephone and which is maintained as a public property by the city, there are many points of interest in connection with early Indian associations. A few miles from the city, Indians still live in the Mohawk Crown Reserve and their children are educated at an excellent government institution—the Mohawk school—which adjoins the city limits. Close by the school is the Mohawk church built by the first Indian settlers in 1785 at their head villages. It was designated as "Saint Paul's, His Majesty's Chapel of the Mohawks. Erected by King George III." It was the first church in Ontario and is still used, with some of the original timbers remaining. In the churchyard there is Brant's tomb, and at the school nearby is the Queen Anne Communion plate, given to the Six Nations by that monarch in 1712.

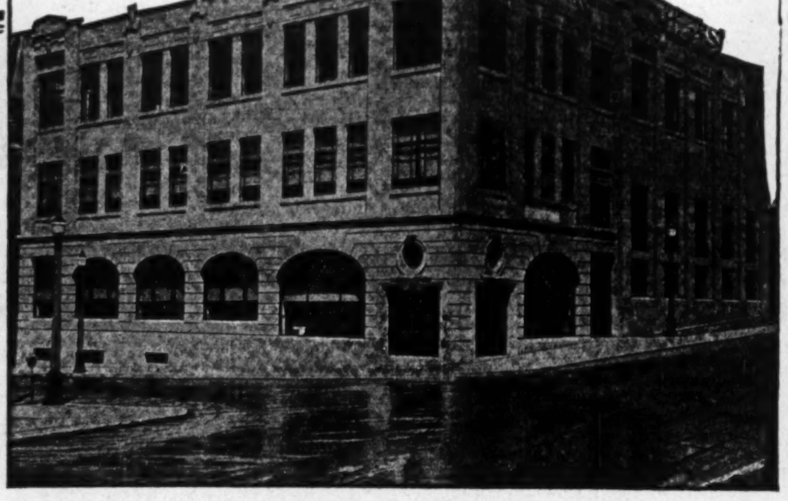
MOUNT FOREST

Situated in Wellington County on provincial highway No. 6, Mount Forest is served by both C. N. R. and C. P. R. and a regular bus service between Owen Sound and Guelph. The assessed population in 1929 was 1,823 and the total taxable assessment $889,660.

Power and light is derived from the Georgian Bay system of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, the number of the local system's customers in 1929 being 542, composed of 12 power, 136 commercial light, and 394 domestic consumers. The town owns its water and light systems.

Industries include threshing machines, carriages, creamery, woodworking and knitting mills. In 1929 a total of 17 establishments, representing a capital investment of $712,351, employed 177 persons with annual salaries and wages of $145,940. The total cost of materials used was $507,959 and the value of products for the year, $825,482.

Banks: Dominion, Montreal and Royal.



POWER
LIGHT
WATER

THESE three essentials for any industrial and residential area are available in unlimited quantities at the lowest rates consistent with the service, and are supplied under the management of the

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION
of GALT

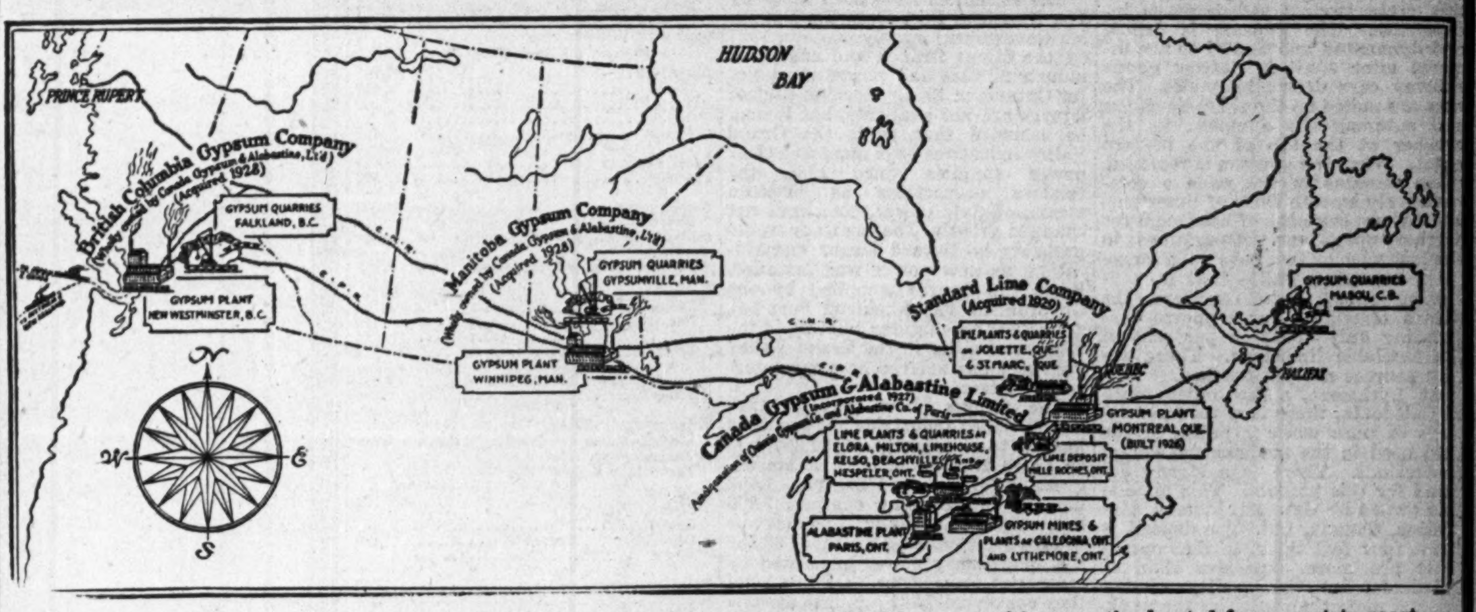
Electrical energy is received from the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario. As an example of continuity of service the total time of interruption during 1930 was 9 minutes. The local plant is built with complete separate circuits for light and power, and is capable of supplying large increases without delay.

WATER

All the water is drawn from rock wells and pronounced 100% pure by the Provincial Health Department. With additions during the current year the supply is equal to three times present requirements, so that consumers can be assured of an abundance of pure water delivered by a plant adequate to meet extraordinary requirements on demand.

Further information cheerfully given.

Address:
A. B. SCOTT, Sec.-Treas., Public Utilities Commission, Galt, Ont.


HUDSON BAY
PRINCE RUPERT
British Columbia Gypsum Company (Wholly owned by Canada Gypsum & Alabastine, Ltd) (Acquired 1928)
GYPSUM QUARRIES FALKLAND, B.C.
GYPSUM PLANT NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.
Manitoba Gypsum Company (Wholly owned by Canada Gypsum & Alabastine, Ltd) (Acquired 1928)
GYPSUM QUARRIES GYPSUMVILLE, MAN.
GYPSUM PLANT WINNIPEG, MAN.
C.P.R.
C.N.R.
Standard Lime Company (Acquired 1929)
LIME PLANTS & QUARRIES AT JOLIETTE, QUE. & ST. MARC, QUE.
GYPSUM QUARRIES MABOU, C.B.
HALIFAX
QUEBEC
Canada Gypsum & Alabastine Limited (Incorporated 1927) Amalgamation of Ontario Gypsum Co. and Alabastine Co. of Paris
GYPSUM PLANT MONTREAL, QUE. (BUILT 1928)
LIME PLANTS & QUARRIES AT ELORA, MILTON, LIMEHOUSE, KELSO, BEACHVILLE AND HESPELER, ONT.
LIME DEPOSIT MILLE ROCHES, ONT.
ALABASTINE PLANT PARIS, ONT.
GYPSUM MINES & PLANTS AT CALEDONIA, ONT. AND LYTHEMORE, ONT.
N
E
S
W

Gypsum, Lime & Alabastine, Canada, Ltd., in the last two years has become national in scope, with properties located from coast to coast. This map shows the location of the Company's plants and quarries. The Montreal plant is served from Nova Scotia, the water haul being economical.

A Canadian Company Doing a World Business

THE GYPSUM, LIME AND ALABASTINE, CANADA, LIMITED, the largest exporter of gypsum products in the world, is a distinctly Canadian enterprise, developed in Canada with Canadian capital.

This company has become the second largest single shipper over Canadian railroads. Its activities extend from Nova Scotia to British Columbia and its trade connections to 35 different countries. Continued sound expansion is being fostered by constructive advertising campaigns and aggressive sales methods.

With five gypsum manufacturing plants in Canada located—Montreal, P.Q., Caledonia and Lythmore, Ontario, Winnipeg, Calgary, and New Westminster, B.C.; with nine lime manufacturing plants located—Elora, Milton, Limehouse, Kelso, Puslinch, Beachville and Hespeler in Ontario, and at Joliette and St. Marc, Que.; with plants in Montreal and Toronto manufacturing sand lime products, the company is well situated for sales purposes and for the rapid distribution of products for the domestic market as well as for prompt handling of export shipments.

Another division of the company's activities is that devoted to the manufacture of "Alabastine," a cold water paint which was the original product from which this nation-wide organization, with its wide variety of products, has since grown, and to the manufacture also of a plastic paint sold under the trade name "Gyptex." Sales of both of these products are rapidly increasing. "Gyptex" is used in many of the finest homes in Canada to give a soft, rich color and tone to stucco walls. Plants for the manufacture of both "Gyptex" and "Alabastine" are located in Paris, Ontario.

GYPSUM, LIME & ALABASTINE, CANADA, LIMITED
Head Office
PARIS, ONT.
Foreign Sales Office
LONDON, ENG.

GYPSUM ADDS TO PROSPERITY OF COMMUNITY

Quarrying Includes Limestone at Several Places in Valley

SELL 35 COUNTRIES

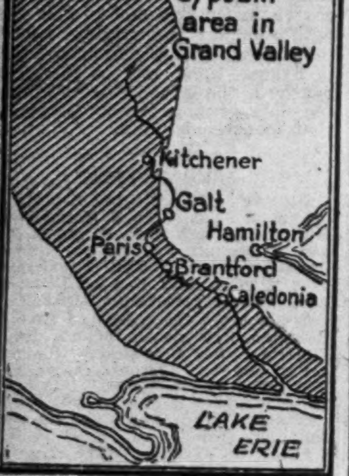
One Company from Small Beginning Now is National Institution With Plants in Several Provinces

Gypsum mining and quarrying of other rock, and related industries, are important factors in maintaining and promoting the prosperity of the Grand River Valley communities. These activities are directly contributing to the commercial importance of Caledonia, Elora, Fergus, Lythmore, Hespeler, Paris Guelph and Hagersville. The manufacturing process ranges from the simple crushing of limestone for road-building to the development of decorative and acoustic plasters for interior work.

The principal activity is at Caledonia, where is the main works of Gypsum, Lime & Alabastine, Canada, Ltd. The plant is right at the mouth of the mine so that transportation of the untreated rock by rail or water is avoided. The plant's products include land plaster, wall board, building blocks, lath, insulating material, fireproofing and other tile, plaster of Paris, keenes cement and stuccoes.

Supply Inexhaustible

The mine which supplies all the raw material excepting wood shavings, hair, and steel reinforcing for beams and slabs, constitutes one of the most important gypsum deposits on this continent. It is estimated that there is sufficient gypsum in sight to last, at the present rate of consumption, upward of 150 years, and the company has leased or has under option other properties in the vicinity.



One of the great advantages of this property is that mining is inexpensive. The gypsum is drilled and dynamited and hauled to the inclined mine shaft in narrow gauge railway cars drawn by mules. The cars are pulled up the shaft by cables and automatically dumped into the crusher at the top of the modern plant. When the gypsum is removed, there remains in the mine a comparatively smooth floor of limestone, while there is plenty of headroom for further operations. Operations in the last year or two have been largely in removing walls—that is, converting rooms into corridors—the pillars remaining for supports constituting only about 15 per cent of the available limestone. There are vast sources not yet touched.

At Lythmore, a few miles south of Caledonia, there is a valuable deposit of pure white gypsum, of the kind used in the medical and dental professions. There is a steady demand for this product. This mine is also owned by Gypsum, Lime & Alabastine, Canada, Ltd. The deposit is about four feet thick, so that operations are more expensive than at Caledonia, but the quality of the product more than justifies the work.

There are reported to be other commercial gypsum deposits in the Grand River Valley or in districts adjacent to it. The total area underlain with gypsum is indicated by the accompanying map.

Canada Gypsum, Lime & Alabastine, Ltd., is active in three other communities in the valley, besides Caledonia and Lythmore.

Paris is Head Office

At Paris is the head office of the company, as well as the Alabastine manufacturing plant. Incidentally, this thriving town takes its name from plaster of Paris.

Lime quarries and plants are located also at Elora, farther up the Grand River, and at Hespeler.

Exports to 35 Countries

From the Caledonia and Paris works, this company has become a national institution. It now not only does a national business, but is exporting its products to no less than 35 countries.

There are important limestone deposits in various parts of the Grand River Valley, and a number of companies are active in supplying the needs of distant as well as local markets. Hagersville supplies stone for a wide area. There are also quarries near Guelph, while at Fergus is found a rock which is said to be of a quality suitable for use in blast furnaces.

ORANGEVILLE

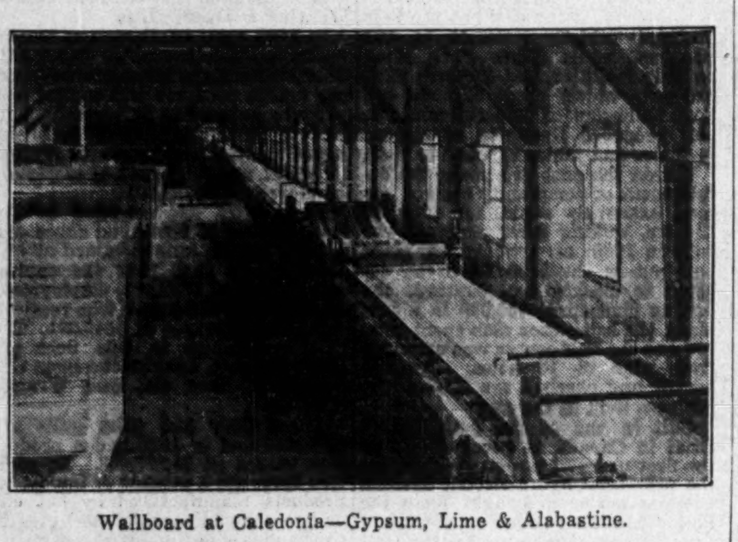
Orangeville is the county town of Dufferin County, situated on provincial highways Nos. 9 and 10, and served by the C. P. R. It had an assessed population in 1929 of 2,721 with a total taxable assessment of $1,443,181.

Power and light is derived from the Georgian Bay division of the Hydro-Electric System, the number of local customers in 1929 being 805, composed of 29 power, 157 commercial light and 619 domestic consumers.

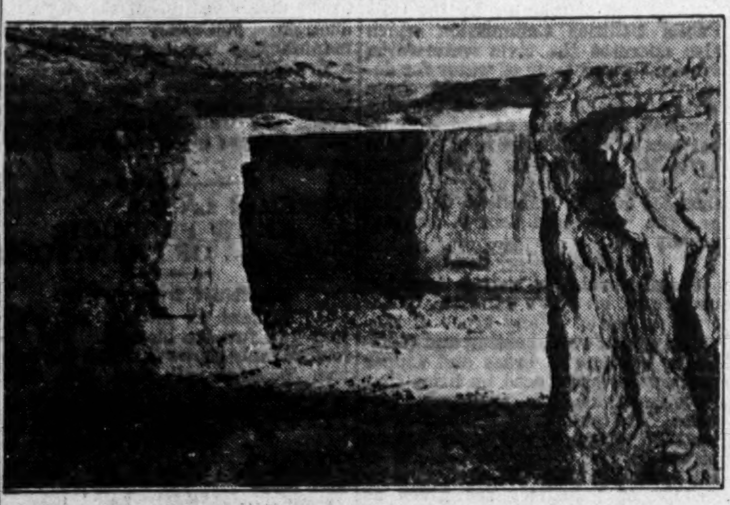
Industries include foundry and machine shop, chop mill, creamery, and the mills of the Dods Knitting Co. The district yields marl, a soil used in the manufacture of Portland cement. In 1929 a total of 15 establishments, representing a total capital investment of $702,239, employed 154 persons with annual salaries and wages of $118,645. The total cost of material used in that year was $433,315, and the value of products, $653,611.

Banks: Commerce, Royal and Toronto.

Gypsum Operations in Valley



Wallboard at Caledonia—Gypsum, Lime & Alabastine.



Gypsum mining at Caledonia—Gypsum, Lime & Alabastine.

70% of Industry Power Is Electrical Energy; Two Cities Over 85%

The industrial cities and towns of the Grand Valley are largely electrified. The large amounts of low cost electrical energy available over transmission lines from Niagara Falls, and smaller power plants, has given impetus to the electrification of industry.

The Financial Post calculates that 70 per cent of all the power used in industry in the Grand Valley is electrical energy, most of it purchased from the Hydro and other power sources, but some of it developed by the industries themselves from steam, gas or water power.

Two Cities 85% Electric

As examples of cities that are largely electrified, Kitchener and Guelph may be quoted. Over 85 per cent of the power used in the industry in the City of Kitchener is electric power, while the figure for Guelph exceeds 88 per cent.

The estimates have been made by The Financial Post from the Dominion Government survey made in 1927 by the Mines Branch and analyzing industrial fuel and power statistics for Ontario in 1925. More up-to-date figures are not available, but it may be assumed that while the Grand Valley industries have increased their power supplies since 1925, the relative proportions as between steam, electric power, etc., have not changed greatly. The tendency would probably be toward larger electrification, as new power was installed. From the figures compiled by the Government The Financial Post has extracted those figures relating to the towns and cities in the Grand Valley area and has arrived at some interesting totals.

The figures show that in 1925 Grand Valley industries had installed motors to a capacity of 82,897 h.p. Of these 22,394 h.p. were steam engines, 2,267 h.p. gas engines, 1,372 h.p. oil and gasoline engines, 7,506 h.p. direct hydraulic turbines or waterwheels, making a total of 33,539 h.p. of primary power generated by industries themselves. Of this total they converted 7,721 h.p. into electric energy before applying it to drive the machinery in their plants.

In addition to this large volume of primary power provided by the industries themselves they operated electric motors of 49,358 h.p. capacity with power purchased.

This gave the Grand Valley an installed motor capacity of 82,897 h.p., of which 49,358 was purchased electric power and 7,721 h.p. electric power generated from internal sources.

Obviously using so much electric energy and such liberal quantities of gas and oil and water to develop power, the needs of Grand Valley industries for coal were kept to a low figure. Grand Valley industries in 1925 utilized 205,688 tons of bituminous coal, as compared with 64,386,951 kw.h. of electric energy.

The survey includes 990 industrial establishments in the Grand Valley area. This figure jibes fairly closely with industrial census figures of industries in the Valley and also with Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission figures of power takers in the Valley.

Analysis of Power Used in Grand Valley Industry

	H.P.
Steam engines and turbines	22,394
Gas engines	2,267
Oil and gasoline engines	1,372
Water power	7,606
Total primary power	33,539
Electrical power purchased	49,358
Total power used	82,897

Note:—Some 7,721 of electric power is developed by the industries themselves from their own primary sources.

Figures for Four Chief Cities

Brantford:	H.P.
Steam	3,618
Gas	112
Oil	.....
Water	780
Total primary	4,510
Electric	10,522
Total power	15,032

Note:—Electric power developed by industries from primary power: no figure shown.

Percentage of electrification: 70%.

Galt:	H.P.
Steam	2,707
Gas	40
Oil	12
Water	212
Total primary	2,971
Electric	3,046
Total power	6,017

Electric power developed by industries from primary power, 1,547 h.p.

Percentage of electrification: 76.5%.

Guelph:	H.P.
Steam	1,010
Gas	.....
Oil	130
Water	.....
Total primary	1,140
Electric	6,067
Total power	7,207

Electric power developed by industries from primary power: 245 h.p.

Percentage of electrification: 88%.

Kitchener:	H.P.
Steam	3,830
Gas	.....
Oil	1
Water	.....
Total primary	3,831
Electric	14,820
Total power	18,651

Electric power generated by industries from primary power: 873 h.p.

Percentage of electrification: 85%.

43,000 Electrical Users Tap Net of Power Lines

Over 1,100 Users of Industrial Power Reveal Extent of Manufacturing Development

Practically every nook and corner in the Grand River Valley is served with electric light and power by the Ontario Hydro-Electric System. Figures compiled by The Financial Post show that there are 42,059 customers of the various municipal systems served that tap the Ontario Hydro. In addition customers of the Western Counties Electric Company, recently acquired by Hydro, but still separately operated, totalled 1,382.

There were 1,043 customers of the Hydro systems who were taking power in addition to 100 power customers of the Western Counties Electric. This indicated a total of 1,143 power-using shops, factories, etc.

Power Rates Vary

The figures are for the year 1929, being the last for which complete data have been compiled. They show that the 42,059 Hydro customers consumed 47,407,287 kw.h. of electrical energy for domestic use, and 22,989,637 kw.h. for commercial use. The 1,043 Hydro power customers used 45,043 h.p. in addition to an undetermined amount used by the 100 power customers of Western Counties.

Power rates vary in the different municipalities according to the distance from generating stations, total power load, nature of power load, etc. The lowest average price per h.p. for industrial power reported was $17.97 per h.p. per annum and the highest was $38.77 per h.p.

Statistics of the communities using more than 1,000 h.p. of power are as follows for 1929:

	No. using power	H.P. used	Average cost per h.p.
Kitchener	239	12,949	$19.76
Brantford	105	7,134	20.92
Guelph	131	6,664	18.65
Galt	117	4,556	19.89
Preston	60	2,369	19.44
Waterloo	70	1,781	18.47
Harriston	14	1,344	21.86

In presenting the average cost per h.p., it should be pointed out that difference in peak loads, etc., enters into this. The figures do not necessarily show the comparative price an industry would pay.

Rural Power Use

In addition to this extensive use of electrical energy in the cities, towns and villages hydro power has spread out to the farms and a number of rural power systems have been established under the Ontario Hydro to serve farmers in different areas.

ST. WILLIAMS

The village of St. Williams is in Norfolk County, on Long Point Bay, Lake Erie, 17½ miles from Simcoe on the C. N. R. Chiefly a summer and fishing resort. Bank: Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Ont. Agricultural College Renders Invaluable Service

As Chief Cultural, Educational and Research Centre for Farm Life of Dominion, Future of Guelph's Famous Educational Institution is Brighter Than Ever

Ontario Agricultural College as it stands today is the magnificent outcome of a comparatively modest proposal made 62 years ago to establish a school of agriculture in Ontario. A few years later the farm of William Stone, comprising 500 acres, was purchased by the Ontario Government and in the year 1874 the school of agriculture was opened with an enrolment of 28 students. Now the college property consists of 750 acres and the enrolment of students for the 1930-1931 year was 1,972.

At first the Stone farmhouse was used for classroom purposes and as a boarding house for the students. Additions were made from year to year to the original building and other buildings were added until now the college classrooms, residences and administration offices comprise some 25 large buildings with about 100 lecture rooms and laboratories. There are also many dwellings and farm buildings. The buildings include Massey Hall with library and lecture hall which was presented by members of the Massey family, Macdonald Hall and Macdonald Institute, the gift of the late Sir Wm Macdonald, of Montreal, and Trent Institute, the school for bakers, presented by the Ontario Bread and Cake Bakers' Association and the allied trades. One of the most beautiful buildings associated with the college is the War Memorial Hall which is used for public lectures and concerts, the presentation of plays, meetings of the Literary Society, and for Sunday services. The Ontario Veterinary College is situated adjacent to the college.

Gives Fine Extension Service

A splendid administration building has just been completed and in future it will house the main offices of the Ontario Agricultural College.

Extension work is carried on by means of bulletins, press notices and radio broadcasting and through the package library. People in rural communities are invited to present their problems to the staff of the college by correspondence and to make the widest possible use of the facilities offered by the college.

In the field of research the college has been invaluable to the farmers of Ontario and the results of their endeavors have, indeed, proved of great assistance far beyond the borders of the province in Canada and the United States. The development of new varieties of grain, studies of nutrition of plants and animals, and combating of such insect pests as the corn borer, make only a few of the services to the agricultural community from this college. The research activities of the college are now being conducted more actively and energetically than ever.

Graduates are Everywhere

The course of study at the college are a two-year course leading to a diploma and a four-year course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science in agriculture. The two-year course is largely of a practical nature and suited to students who intend to engage in general agriculture. The four-year course prepares students for scientific farming or to enter upon a professional career. Various positions are open to graduates; in agricultural representative work, in the Civil Service, in agricultural journalism and in the laboratories of industrial and commercial companies; and a large number of graduates are engaged in teaching as specialists in agriculture and science in the high schools and collegiate institutes of the province. Though the technical subjects relating directly to agriculture form the most important part of the courses of study, other subjects usually considered necessary to a liberal education are included.

As a centre for the agricultural life of the province the Ontario Agricultural College is always being paid visits by farmers of the province. There are special occasions when they make trips, such as in June this year when for a period of four days 6,700 farmers attended. Advisory services are kept up for the benefit of the whole province and advice is always available for farmers.

Is Third Largest College

Measured by the area of the college grounds and the number and size of its buildings, the college is the largest educational institution in Canada next to the University of Toronto and McGill University.

The first proposal for establishing this school came from the Hon. John Carling, then Minister Agriculture.

The various departments include besides the affiliated Ontario Veterinary College, baking, home economics, instruction, research, extension, agricultural engineering, animal husbandry, apiculture, bacteriology, botany, chemistry, dairying, economics, English, entomology, field husbandry, horticulture, poultry, and physics. First a school and now called a college, it has really taken on the functions and dimensions of a great agricultural university. It has more than 130 professors, lecturers and teaching assistants and it therefore makes of the city of Guelph and the county of Wellington a cultural centre of more than ordinary significance in the agricultural life of the Dominion.

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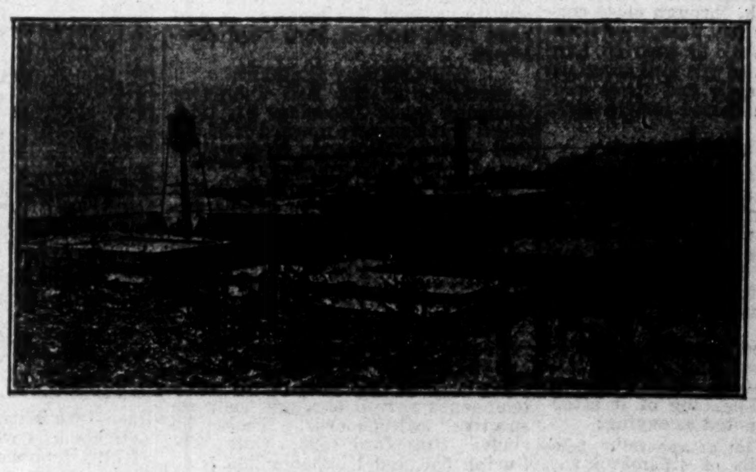

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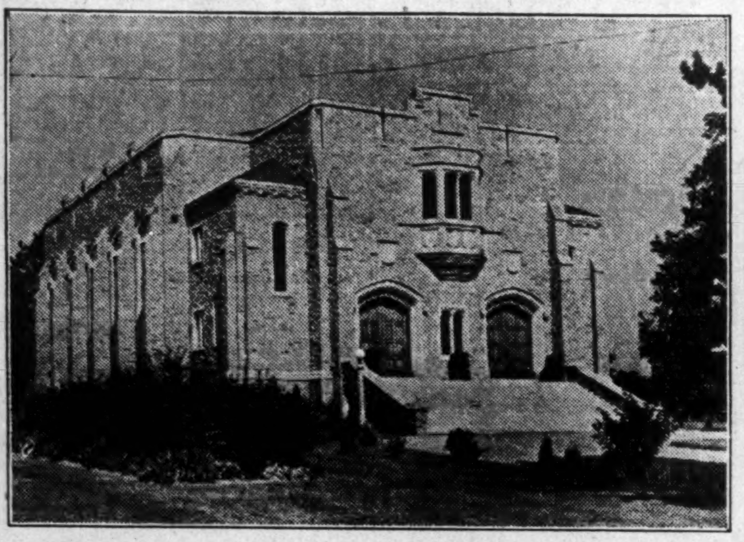
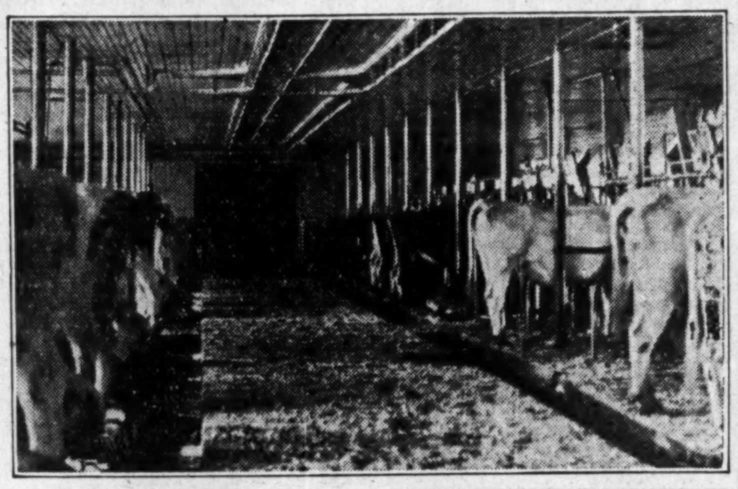
Agricultural Wealth Contributes to Grand Valley Prosperity





Grand Valley is a diversified farming country that nevertheless has some specialty crops. Some agricultural scenes are shown. Above is war memorial hall at Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. Upper right photo shows dairy farming in Wellington County, while lower right is a model dairy farm in the six counties.

22,000 FARMS COUNT WEALTH $225,000,000

Grand River Valley Rich Mixed Farming Area

IS DIVERSIFIED

Specialties Are Noted But Steady Income is Chief Factor in Valley Farm Life

Grand River Valley supports a population of between 250,000 and 350,000 and its highly developed farms raise a large proportion of the foodstuffs required for that population. Most phases of Canadian farm production are represented in the valley. There is intensive development of cereal growing, livestock raising, dairying, poultry raising and fruit growing and the valley also has its important specialty crops such as tobacco raising and cannery production of sweet corn, peas and tomatoes.

Intensive is the word to describe much of the Grand Valley farming development. It is a typically rich and largely fertile cross section of Ontario agriculture.

Prize winners have been contributed by many farms and in many groups, ranging from the world-famous Martin chickens from Port Dover to the prize milkers of Haldimand and Brant.

Ontario's agricultural college is located in the Grand Valley at Guelph and further evidence of the spread of scientific farm training in the area is found in the fact that advanced classes in practical farming are carried on in many of the high schools and continuation schools.

Possibly no better way could be found to give a picture of agricultural development in the Grand Valley than to take up the district county by county.

WATERLOO COUNTY

The Grand River Valley runs through Waterloo County from north to south. It is more an industrial than an agricultural district as the division of its population indicates, urban population being 60,020 as compared with a rural population of 21,122.

Waterloo is nevertheless a good farming and dairying county, the northern portion having a rich loam soil, the southeastern quarter a sandy loam, and the remainder a poorer class of gravelly loam. The 3,000 farmers are considered the thriftiest in Ontario.

Among the grains, oats are most largely grown, while the area under fall wheat has been continuously increasing. Hay and clover is an important and valuable crop.

Of late years there has been some decrease in the beef-cattle raised and the trend is toward dairying. Its quality of cattle is improving and the production of the county's dairy cows is higher than the average for the province. Holstein herds predominate, there being 51 herds in the county out of a total of 74; Jerseys are next with 12 herds. Sheep raising is now less popular but the hog population has been gradually increasing of late reflecting the growing interest on the part of stock farmers and the good local market provided by Kitchener's two big packing plants.

The Ontario Government agricultural representative for Waterloo County is E. I. McLoughry.

HALDIMAND COUNTY

Haldimand County, lying at the mouth of the river, is given over almost entirely to mixed farming with dairying as the principal source of revenue. Once a great centre for beef cattle, the county has gradually shifted over to milk herds. Butter is manufactured and there is a large milk and cream shipping trade.

Poultry raising has made remarkable strides as is shown by an average poultry population of 172 birds per barn. Sheep and swine are kept in most barns but do not represent a Haldimand County specialty.

The soil of the county is well adapted to many field crops. Oats and other feed crops naturally are important in a dairying and poultry area such as this. A large percentage of the cleared area is devoted to the production of hay crops and pasture. Haldimand County was the original home of alfalfa, the "King of the Legumes" and very few are the farmers who are not giving ten or more acres of this wonderful crop.

Fall wheat, alsike seed and blue grass seed are the principal cash crop.

A. Gordon Skinner, of Cayuga, is Ontario government agricultural representative for the county.

BRANT COUNTY

Probably no other county in Ontario shows such agricultural diversification as is shown in Brant County. Brantford is the only large urban centre and outside of that city the county is largely devoted to farming. Mixed farming predominates, with a trend toward dairy farming. The dairy farmer finds an outlet for his product in the various creameries, milk powder plants and condenseries and in the city milk trade of Brantford, Hamilton and Toronto. The county is noted for the particularly high quality of live stock of all classes, being the home of a very large number of herds and flocks of pure bred live stock of all kinds.

There has been some development recently in the growing of canning crops production. Field crops are important. The sheep population shows a tendency to decline, although breeders of pure bred sheep in the county have been leading prize winners at the more important shows in Canada. There has been increased interest in poultry raising in the last few years.

The Ontario agricultural representative for the county is H. A. Dorrance, whose headquarters are at Brantford.

DUFFERIN COUNTY

The county of Dufferin cannot be regarded as a leader in agriculture. The greatest disadvantage to agricultural progress in this section is lack of drainage. The land is of a heavy clay loam type and general mixed farming and grazing are the types of agriculture chiefly engaged in along the Grand River in Dufferin County. Potatoes have recently become an important major crop. The horses are of above the average in quality for the province. Cattle, sheep and hogs are raised, and the quality of bacon hogs is above the average. The poultry has increased in popularity in recent years, and at the present time the Grand Valley section of the county is said to be the best shipping point for milk fed fowl in the province.

Those who know Dufferin County well, believe that when greater attention has been paid to drainage, that the county will become one of the richest agricultural areas in Ontario.

The Ontario Government agricultural representative for Dufferin County is Ralph C. Banbury, whose office is at Orangeville.

NORFOLK COUNTY

Norfolk County shows very rapid development as an agricultural area. Tobacco is now the most valuable crop grown in Norfolk. In 1925 only 65 acres were planted with tobacco and in 1930, 15,000 acres were planted and the production had a value of $3,000,000. Indications are that 20,000 acres will be planted to flue-cured tobacco in 1931. For this type of tobacco a ready market exists at good prices, all of it being absorbed within Canada.

Apple growing is very important in Norfolk County. There are about 5,000 acres of commercial orchards, and the production has grown rapidly. The apple growers are better organized than in any other part of Ontario. They have an efficient selling association, and have joined together to erect a cold storage plant. The county produces about a quarter of the strawberries of the province, and there is also a considerable quantity of other small fruits.

Canning is a very important industry in the county, and the production of corn, tomatoes and similar canning crops is important. Beef breeding is not active, but there are a considerable number of dairy cattle. Hog production is not well organized, but in poultry the county numbers some of the best breeders of utility stock in Ontario.

Turkey rearing has become an important specialty recently. Of course there is a good acreage and yield of the ordinary field crops.

The agriculture of Norfolk is extremely varied; the land ranging from splendid farm land to useless low sand and cold wet areas. Rapid changes have taken place during the last few years, and on the whole the farmers of Norfolk County can be considered to be among the most prosperous in all of Ontario.

The Ontario Government agricultural representative for Norfolk County is F. C. Paterson.

WELLINGTON COUNTY

The Grand River Valley crosses Wellington County, while practically the whole of South Wellington drains into the Speed, which enters the Grand. Most of North Wellington drains directly into one of the various branches of the Conestoga, which enters the Grand River.

The Conestoga River valley at Arthur, Ont., is 1,525 feet above sea level, while some other sections of the valley in the south end of the county are around 1,000 feet above sea level. The county thus has a fall of about 500 feet and this naturally makes quite a difference in the varieties of crops that can be grown successfully. Wellington never has dry, hot, scorching weather in any part of the county above 1,200 feet. It can grow, therefore, the finest root crops in the province, including potatoes, turnips and mangels.

Wellington has for years exported an average of approximately 2,000 carloads of table turnips to various cities in Eastern United States, from Boston to Jacksonville, Florida, and from Washington city to Chicago.

What is true of turnips is practically true of potatoes. The township of Erin ships out annually (or did before the trucks came in) about 300 carloads of potatoes grown about 1,300 feet above sea level in a cool climate. Some farmers grow 15 or 20 acres and a few have two or three time that acreage of certified potatoes. The county grows about 700,000 bushels annually.

In a more general way the county produces 100,000 bacon hogs annually. It has 86,000 cattle in all and 92 per cent of them are bred from pure bred sires. It markets 20,000 lambs annually, mostly going to Toronto stock yards, well finished and of high quality. It markets 20,000 geese every year in Toronto, 10 days before Christmas; the farmers getting 20c. per lb. without difficulty. It sells mostly to Toronto markets the products from 475,000 hens. Approximately 200,000 young cockerels are crate fed every fall for the city trade and Wellington produces the finest fatted chicken in Canada. Besides this, millions of pounds of butter are manufactured in nine creameries from 200,000 cows.

Three hundred farmers in Wellington have Hydro in their homes and 500 farmers operate tractors to cultivate their soil and 30 per cent of the farmers have their fall plowing completed in July and August, a thing seemingly impossible 10 years ago.

R. H. Clemens, of Arthur, is Ontario government agricultural representative for the county.

DAIRYING

Grand River Valley area is rich in the production of butter. While not highly developed as a cheese producing district it has a substantial production of that comestible and is also a large producer of concentrated milk products.

Mixed farming in the Valley area is based largely upon the large consuming population at hand. The large herds of milch cows include many of Ontario's finest prize winning groups.

Ontario Government figures showed 45 dairy factories in operation in 1929 with output of $5,852,587. Dominion Bureau of Statistics census showed 42 factories with output of $5,197,868. The figures do not quite jibe but because of their greater detail the following figures are taken from Ottawa's census.

Thirty-five factories producing butter turned out products worth 4,138,437. Seven cheese factories turned out $203,389 worth. Five of the factories made concentrated milk products.

A census of the dairy factories of the Grand River Valley made by The Financial Post from Dominion Government figures follows:

Dairy Factories, 1929

No. of establishments		42
Capital invested		$2,208,939
No. of employees		365
Paid in salaries and wages		$412,482
Paid to patrons		$3,996,653
Value of products:		
Butter	$4,138,437	
Cheese	203,389	
Other	856,042	
Total production		$5,197,868

Other statistics concerning agricultural production in Grand Valley will be found in the accompanying table.

BRITISH, GERMANS SETTLED VALLEY; FEW FOREIGN-BORN

Waterloo County Home of German Race—Some Dutch Hamlets

Strong clues pointing to the reasons for the rapid development of weath in the Grand River Valley area will be found if one studies the statistics of racial origin of the people who live in the area.

Last Dominion census, taken in 1921, showed the population of the area as 245,871. Of these about 176,000 were of British stock. A large part of the balance were of German or Dutch stock. Here we have represented the thriftiest and most efficient of the races.

English, Irish and Scotch are well represented throughout the area, which was settled by early pioneers from the Motherland, by United Empire Loyalists from the United States and by subsequent infiltrations of new settlers.

Germans in Waterloo

Most of the German stock are to be found in Waterloo County, where the 1921 census revealed the presence of 34,637 of German race, out of a total population of 75,266.

There are Dutch settlements in Brant, Haldimand, Norfolk and Waterloo counties. Waterloo County also numbers many French.

Most of the native Indians in the Grand River Valley are to be found on the government reserve south of Brantford.

But more than 80 per cent of the population was Canadian born. Only 11,000 of the 245,000 citizens were born outside the British Empire.

Chief racial stocks in the district were as follows:

Racial Origin of Grand River Valley Citizens

English	97,197	
Irish	38,955	
Scotch	38,563	
Other British	1,294	
Total British		176,009
German		48,096
Dutch		7,437
French		4,072
Indians		3,812
Polish		1,827
Italians		1,342

Other races number less than 1,000 apiece.

Make Money from Alsike

Certain areas of Haldimand are particularly well suited for the growth and production of alsike seed. It has been stated by prominent men in the county that alsike seed has paid many a farm mortgage. Records show that it is possible to make $50 per acre, per year, from alsike seed.

Rival to Old Kentucky

Blue grass is grown naturally in certain areas of Haldimand County, and during favorable years, a large quantity of seed is produced. The yield varies from 200 to 300 pounds per acre. Blue grass is handled on the pound basis.

Farmers Flock to Show

Wellington County has achieved fame in all types of farming. It is particularly a good livestock district. The Guelph Winter Fair has attracted livestock breeders from all parts of Canada and the United States, and Wellington County livestock has won many prizes in competition against the best animals from the rest of the continent. It has been estimated that the Provincial Winter Fair & Livestock Show is visited by more than 40,000 farmers annually.

Seed Trade in Haldimand

Ten power seed cleaning plants are required to handle the extensive seed trade in Haldimand County. In addition there are thirteen grain dealers. This phase of agriculture is a very important one. The principal seeds handled are alsike, blue grass, some alfalfa, and the common grain crops.

Farm Wealth in Grand River Valley

Statistics Compiled by The Financial Post from Best Available Sources

Farms

1921

	No. of farms	Occupied by owner
Brant	3,093	2,458
Dufferin	2,649	2,306
Haldimand	3,035	2,502
Norfolk	4,215	3,359
Waterloo	3,356	2,936
Wellington	5,433	4,704
Total	21,781	18,265

Farm Properties and Livestock

1929

	Land $	Buildings $	Implements $	Live Stock $	Total Farm Property $
Brant	12,843,367	7,901,601	2,348,421	3,290,605	26,383,994
Dufferin	14,742,914	9,431,181	2,581,193	4,696,068	31,451,356
Haldimand	13,850,518	8,643,538	2,851,233	3,651,346	28,996,634
Norfolk	17,676,727	9,516,406	3,418,886	4,176,713	34,788,732
Waterloo	17,735,127	13,170,922	3,376,843	4,793,366	39,076,258
Wellington	28,857,694	21,242,791	5,484,434	8,882,081	64,467,000
Total	95,706,347	69,906,439	20,061,010	28,990,178	225,163,974

Ontario Agricultural Statistics, 1929.

Farm Area

1929

	Rural area in acres	Per cent cleared
Brant	215,295	83.68
Dufferin	355,951	80.21
Haldimand	278,205	87.76
Norfolk	394,278	71.67
Waterloo	305,310	83.49
Wellington	[illegible]	81.42
	2,171,886	81.25

(Total amount cleared, 1,763,747 acres.)

Field Crops

	Acres	1929 Value $	Value per acre $
Brant	133,183	3,366,634	25.28
Dufferin	188,403	4,176,263	22.17
Haldimand	175,039	3,011,686	17.21
Norfolk	182,764	4,052,718	22.17
Waterloo	203,652	5,972,219	29.33
Wellington	372,808	9,256,040	24.83
	1,255,849	29,835,560	23.75

Ontario Agricultural Statistics, 1929.

Tobacco

Area planted, 1930, acres	15,000
1931, acres	21,000
Value of crop. 1930	$3,000,000

Fox Farms

1928

	No.	Value of Animals	Revenue for year
Brant-Waterloo	21	$154,622	$ 60,387
Dufferin	7	17,080	10,473
Haldimand-Norfolk	19	278,165	55,931
Wellington	20	56,555	6,331
Total	67	$506,422	$133,122

Agricultural Production

Field Crops, 1930

Fall wheat	bus.	2,157,570
Spring wheat	bus.	158,106
Oats	bus.	11,332,816
Barley	bus.	2,433,543
Rye	bus.	220,998
Buckwheat	bus.	640,531
Peas	bus.	106,234
Corn:		
Husking	bus.	749,111
Fodder	tons	261,581
Flax	bus.	6,161
Mixed grains	bus.	8,557,679
Potatoes	bus.	2,511,515
Turnips	bus.	6,117,854
Mangels	bus.	1,899,398
Sugar beets	bus.	124,350
Carrots	bus.	13,026
Alfalfa	tons	177,385
Alsike	tons	28,942
Sweet clover	tons	99,182
Other hay	tons	470,761

Dairying

1930

Acres of pasture cleared	279,240
No. of milch cows	116,050

Fruit Growing

1929

	Orchard acres	Small fruits acres
Brant	3,805	453
Dufferin	1,989	116
Haldimand	4,111	230
Norfolk	8,838	1,586
Waterloo	4,110	322
Wellington	4,919	319
Total	27,772	3,026

Dairy Factories

1929

	No.	Output
Brant	7	$ 369,706
Dufferin	4	413,225
Haldimand	8	1,253,558
Norfolk	5	959,053
Waterloo	13	1,685,329
Wellington	8	1,171,716
Total	45	6,852,587

Livestock on Farms

1929

	Horses		Cattle		Sheep		Swine		Poultry	
	No.	Value $	No.	Value $	No.	Value $	No.	Value $	No.	Value $
Brant	8,240	884,186	29,184	1,812,010	10,251	123,488	21,885	294,213	291,236	176,713
Dufferin	11,001	1,168,080	44,098	2,443,488	37,335	417,795	38,846	498,252	258,375	173,453
Haldimand	9,657	1,035,021	32,239	1,912,512	17,390	176,589	22,526	269,072	438,420	258,151
Norfolk	12,293	1,273,076	35,173	2,212,151	10,441	112,322	24,342	268,688	537,974	310,476
Waterloo	13,043	1,332,257	43,745	2,550,003	6,832	61,081	51,008	630,496	383,964	219,529
Wellington	21,685	2,264,581	84,613	4,727,383	44,967	535,699	81,020	984,651	618,639	379,767
Total	75,919	7,947,201	269,002	13,845,537	128,216	1,426,969	239,627	2,940,372	2,528,608	1,518,089
1930 figures	85,842	....	268,966	....	133,042	....	215,604	....	2,546,088	....

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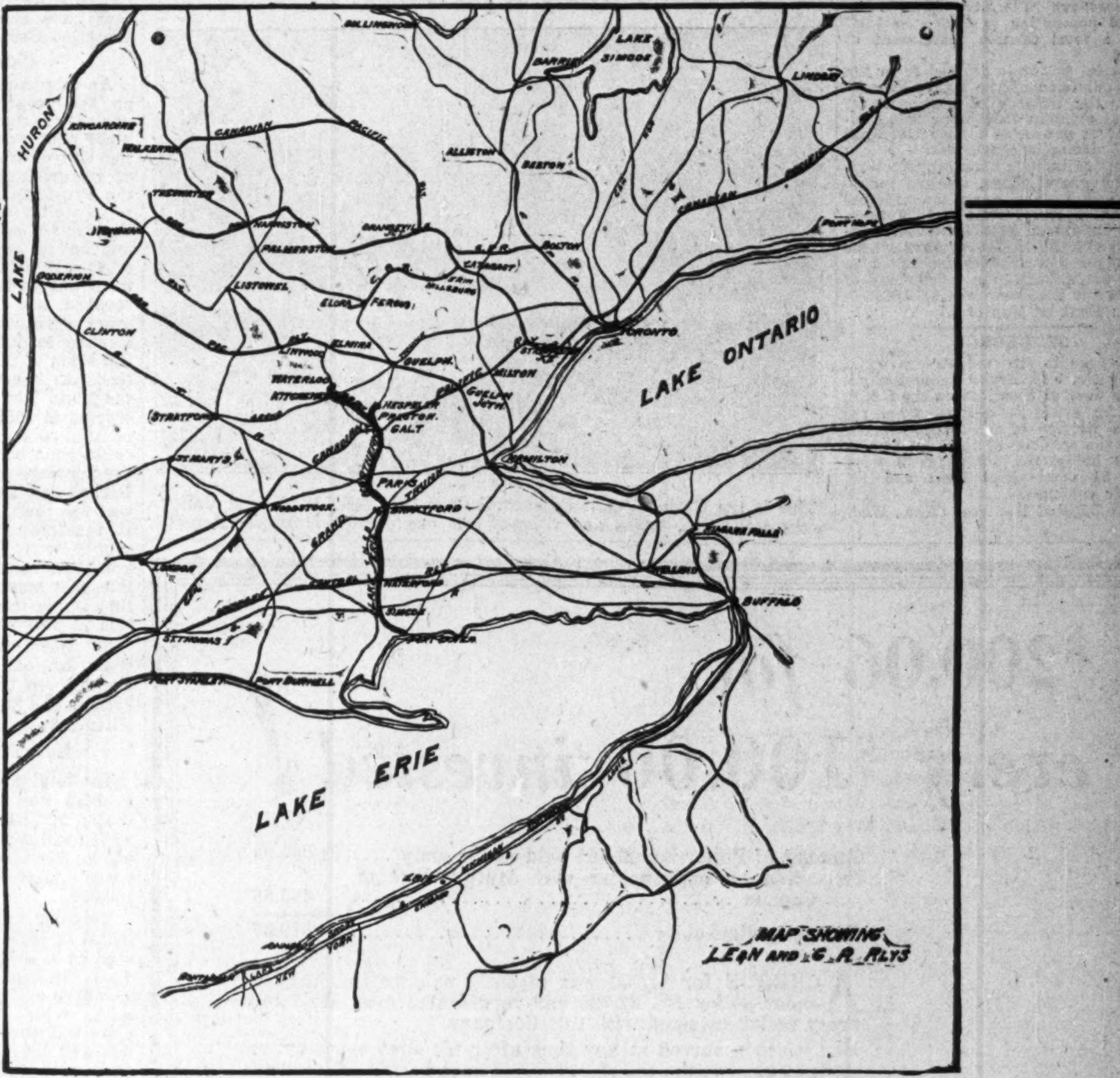

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SERVE the Grand River Valley with a fast dependable service for freight and passenger traffic, and have shared in the industrial expansion for many years.

Connections made with all railways with direct through traffic for all points in Canada and the United States.

Tracks and equipment well maintained, insuring a passenger service of the highest standard.

Low excursion fares are in force during the summer months to Port Dover, and special commuter rates between all points enable workers to travel at reduced fares.

The principal points served are Waterloo, Kitchener, Hespeler, Preston, Galt, Paris, Brantford, Waterford, Simcoe and Port Dover.

Many good industrial sites are available at these points and with good service, excellent climate, and a very industrious, prosperous class of people, the Grand River Valley is ideal in every respect for the location of new industries.

We Have Faith in the Grand River Valley and Serve It Well

CHAMPS GALORE ON SPORT RECORD OF GRAND VALLEY

In Many Branches of Sport Area Has Shown Leadership

In the line of sport there is in the Grand Valley a distinctly aggressive army of amateur athletes. They have organized well. Kitchener as early as 1880 became the headquarters of the Western Ontario Association (soccer) football clubs. The stimulus for inter-county baseball activities originated in Galt; today the executive body presiding over the strongest and most popular amateur baseball organization in Canada. Galt also ushered into the field the Western Ontario Cricket Association, the first of its class in this province, and the parent of all cricket leagues in Ontario, emulation having been general in districts favoring the old British game.

There are more than a score of bowling greens within this area. Galt has the largest in the province, located in Soper Park. The softball craze has gripped town and country; South Waterloo having added to the gaiety of rural life by launching a rural league composed of some 15 clubs with male and female opponents about equally divided as to membership. The Parks Boards scattered along the river generously provide tennis courts of a standard character, in addition to diamonds for both classes of baseball and sections for lacrosse and volley ball.

As to golf and country clubs, suffice it to say that a tourist is only, in time, from 5 to 15 minutes from a well equipped clubhouse and a course patterned after the best in the Old Land. The clubhouses of Brantford, Galt and the Twin City are most picturesquely, each on an elevation with the winding Grand River below and spreading farms in the distance. To add to the pioneer courses of the district the Twin City people have established a course off Union Boulevard.

In winter sports the valley excels; curling as the oldest showing the spirit of its devotees in spacious, solidly built well planned interiors with artificial ice surfaces. It is almost unnecessary to bring under review the many accomplishments of the amateur and professional hockey clubs. All of Canada paying tribute to the standard of excellence obtained here by strengthening their teams with recruits from this section; several United States cities also registering their faith in the high quality of the hockey player. Championships have come to the valley by the score, especially in field sports.

In marathons and semi-marathons Galt has seen such runners as Bricker, unbeatable before he retired, Billy Reynolds and Sargeant.

In Fergus lacrosse flourishes, that town always being well up in provincial contests. Hespeler is another town that has been worthily represented in lacrosse.

WATERFORD

In Norfolk County, the village of Waterford is about 8 miles north of Simcoe on provincial highway No. 24. It is the junction of the T. H. & B., Michigan Central, and the Lake Erie and Northern Electric Rlys. The assessed population in 1929 was 1,097 having a total taxable assessment of $829,309.

Electrical power is derived from the Niagara division of the Hydro-Electric System, the number of customers of the local plant in 1929 being 391, composed of 11 power, 65 commercial light and 315 domestic consumers.

Industries include a canning factory, sand and gravel plant, woollen industry, waxed flowers, pump manufacturing, glove factory, etc. In 1929 there were 8 industrial establishments, giving employment to 146 persons whose total wages and salaries amounted to $77,084 per annum. The total value of products for that year was $579,368.

Bank: Bank of Montreal.

ST. GEORGE

St. George is situated on provincial highway No. 5 in Brant County, about 22 miles west of Hamilton on the C.N.R.

Electric power is derived from the Niagara division of the Hydro-Electric system the number of local customers in 1929 being 165, of which 3 were power, 31 commercial light and 131 domestic consumers.

Bank: Bank of Montreal (Mon., Wed., Fri.).

Pursuing River's 175 Miles of Beauty, Voyagers Breathe Historical Romance

Grand River Trip Proves Inspiration—Milestones of Early History Dot Every Point on Beautiful Stream

By C. F. SANDERS

The rivers and streams of Old Ontario have inspired many a flight of poetic fancy and their rippling beauty has found a place on the canvases of many an artist. History, too, has been mirrored in their winding courses and, could their murmuring voices but tell of happenings enacted along their banks in days gone by, there would be records aplenty for the chronicler of events. Yet, in all the province, there is no stream that can outrival the Grand River, either for its wealth of scenery or for its numerous historic associations.

Rising in the Township of Melancthon, Dufferin County, within about 25 miles from Georgian Bay, and winding its way southward, sometimes placidly, sometimes in the swift commotion of rock-pointed rapids, past hamlets, and towns and cities, by wooded countryside and flourishing farmland, it empties, after traversing a distance of 175 miles, into Lake Erie, at Port Maitland.

River Length By Canoe

In the old days, the Grand was a canoeists' paradise, and even in more recent times, Nature-loving souls are not wanting who will duplicate the feats of their predecessors in negotiating the often tortuous passage of the stream from Elora to its mouth.

Of such calibre were the half-dozen young Brantford men who, not long ago, successfully navigated the length of the river. And, in their experience, they found substantial support for the description of it by Father La Roche Daillon, French Recollet missionary, who visited this part of the country in 1626, and who wrote of the Grand that it was "the most beautiful river I have seen in all my wanderings."

More picturesque views could scarcely be crowded into another trip of equal length. The source of the river is approximately 1,700 feet above sea level. Originally more than half the headwater area was, apparently, a dense swamp, forming a natural reservoir for the maintenance of the flow of many streams and the Grand River, at one time, supplied all the water used for power and navigation purposes on the Welland Canal. During the last 30 or 40 years, most of this swamp land has been cleared and drained, resulting in the present spring floods which at Galt, Paris, Brantford and other points frequently supply newspaper copy early in the year.

Elora's Grand Gorge

In topographical characteristics the Grand may be divided into two parts—upper and lower. The upper part extends well into Waterloo County and includes the Conestogo tributary. Here, on the flat headwater table lands the declivity is small; then for a distance it becomes steep. At Elora, founded in 1832 by Captain William Gilkison, a merchant marine officer who came to Brantford in the early days, there is a single drop of over 40 feet, where the river enters a beautiful limestone gorge. Because of this natural feature, Elora bids fair to become a mecca for tourists, for, on a small scale, this gorge with its wooded crests and slopes, sometimes perpendicular, rivals even that of great Niagara. Its precipitous walls, at first sight, inspire surprise not untinged with awe and its verdure-clad slopes, with winding pathways, make a fairy-land holiday-place for visitors.

It was here, then, that the Brantford voyageurs launched their frail craft one morning, shortly after 9 o'clock, following the stream for some miles to beach their three canoes and enjoy a campfire repast. A little later they reached Bridgeport, adjacent to Kitchener, rapidly-growing industrial city, founded by German immigrants and first named Berlin. By sundown they had not yet reached Preston and, with night closing, it was too dark to see clearly enough to safely navigate frequent little rapids. Camp was pitched, accordingly, just above Freeport, the evening meal enjoyed and a night's rest obtained on Nature's couches of hemlock and cedar boughs.

Up again at 5.30 next morning, they were on the river at 7 and reached the Scots' City, Galt, just after 10 o'clock. Here, again, they encountered rapids and experienced all the thrills of shooting the glistening white-topped waves. There was no more thrilling experience in the whole journey than this and two of the canoes shipped a good deal of water. By noon the party had reached Glenmorris, reputed site of a camp of early French missionaries. Then they continued to Paris, at the junction of the Grand and the Nith Rivers, and to which residents refer as "the prettiest town in Canada."

Telephones And Redskins

As evening was drawing in, they reached Wilkes' dam, on the outskirts of Brantford, the Telephone City, where Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone and which, many years before, had been the site of Kandoucho, village of the Attawandaron or Neutral Indians, who were later wiped out by the warlike Iroquois, whose descendants now live, peacefully enough, on a reserve near the city.

No fewer than 22 bridges span the river from Elora to Brantford and four dams—one at Galt, one at Paris and two at Brantford. Each meant a portage adding to several that had had to be made upstream to avoid rapids.

At dusk, the Grand above Lorne Bridge, in the Telephone City, presents a picture. With the trees along the right bank casting deep reflections and the bulk of Kerby Island in the centre of the river duplicated again, and the gorgeous colorings of a setting sun in the background also copied in the surface of the stream, there is material in abundance for palette and brush.

Past Bell's Homestead

Next morning the trip continued, under three railway bridges and past what is known as Brant's Ford, used by Thayendanegea, whose English name was Joseph Brant, and who gained for himself distinction and the rank of captain in his military exploits as an Indian ally of the British Crown in the days of the American War of Independence. It is after this warrior chieftain that Brantford is named and in the centre of the city, in Victoria Park, stands a fine monument to his memory.

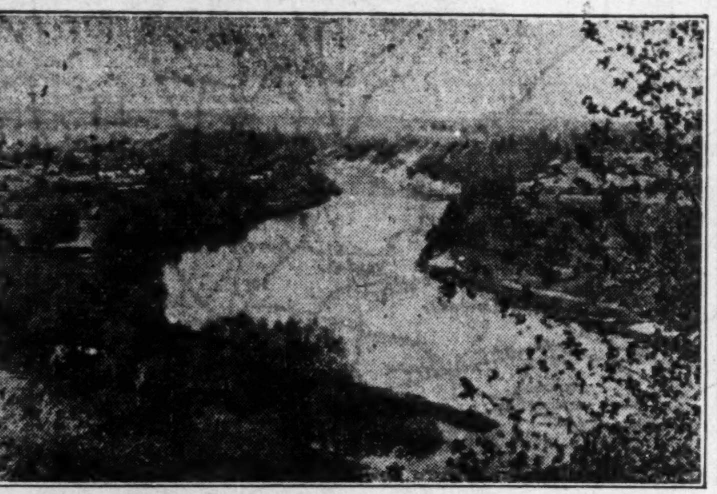
As the river turns, just south of the city, it runs through some of the most exquisite of its scenic surroundings and then cuts in close under the right bank on the top of which stands the Bell homestead, once the residence of the late Alexander Graham Bell and, according to the latter's own statement, actual birthplace of the telephone. This quaint old frame dwelling is now preserved as a museum, while, in the city is the Bell Memorial, designed by the noted Canadian sculptor, Walter S. Allward. One of the most beautiful monuments in the country, it was erected in Bell's lifetime as a tribute to his achievement.

A little further down, the adventurers passed Chiefswood, birthplace of the famous Canadian poetess, Emily Pauline Johnson. Through alternating stretches of shallows and deep water, past the village of Onondaga, on the left bank, they continued to Newport and then to Caledonia, where a portage was again necessary. Here the river changes again; there are rapids everywhere, with low, overhanging trees to provide welcome shade in the summer time. And so, with one over-night camp, the party completed the voyage to Dunnville where the river widens perceptibly, and so came to Port Maitland and the lake.

Small wonder that such a journey should have provided the inspiration for Pauline Johnson's lines:

We've raced the rapids; we're far ahead!
The river slips through its silent bed,
Sway, away,
As the bubbles spray
And fall in tinkling tunes away,
And up on the hills, against the sky,
A fir tree, rocking its lullaby,
Swings, swings,
Its emerald wings,
Swelling the song that my paddle sings.

Artery of the Valley



This is the Grand River, the natural stem that links the Grand Valley counties, cities, towns and villages into one economic and social unit.

Germans and Scotch Gave to Valley Areas Solidest of Foundations

During the first year of the 19th Century sturdy Pennsylvania Germans crossed the boundary line in search of lands upon which to settle. They were trained farmers; tillers of the soil; bushmen and builders of houses and barns, flour and woollen mills. The Grand River country appealed to them; it was topographically so like that of Pennsylvania. The farther inland they travelled the better they liked conditions, from the farming point of view. It was necessary for their compatriots at home to buy some 60,000 acres from an owner who had acquired the area from agents of the Six Nations Indians. The money was raised and the Township of Waterloo put on the map of Upper Canada.

These voluntary exiles from Pennsylvania had a settled policy in their calculations. Not only were flourishing farms to be developed, with men and women working together to that end, but also trading posts at suitable points; and in this pioneering water powers were to be sought and harnessed for flour and woollen mills, sawmills. Brick yards were started and blacksmith shops opened. Industrialism was thus early established in this part of what is now the County of Waterloo. Since those days the Ebys, Bowmans, Moyers, Schneiders, Sniders, Shantzes, Erbs and Brubachers have shared in the manufacturing honors that have come to the capital of Waterloo County.

Galt or Berlin

An interesting sidelight is thrown on the events connected with the choice of the county town. The place that was selected in 1830 as the site of a village had the fight of its existence in 1851-1852 when the Provincial Government abolished districts and formed counties. Galt was a contender for the honor and had it captured at one session of the Legislature. After adjournment the order for the same was revoked and after discussions in every corner of the county — one meeting at Centreville drawing over 250 loads of farmers in the winter—Galt was unhorsed and Berlin given the plum. The county buildings were erected in 1853 and the place incorporated as a town in 1854. The only consolation afforded Galtonians was the privilege of declaring that while Berlin was the county town, Galt was the town of the county, and so it remained until 1896 when the county town forged ahead, to stay there, its industrial spirit carrying into vast manufacturing enterprises that added thousands to its population in post war years.

So much for the Township of Waterloo, out of which there has been carved the towns of Waterloo, Preston and Hespeler and the City of Kitchener, formerly Berlin.

How Population Grew

The total population of the county in 1825 was less than a thousand souls; in 1841 it had increased to 13,782 and in 1861 to 38,750, exhibiting an increase of 25,000 during 20 years. At present its count is nearly 100,000.

Hespeler as a post office was established in 1848 and became incorporated as a village in 1858. It had in Jacob Hespeler a dominating personality, an industrialist from the start, who founded flour mills, cloth and woollen manufactory, sawmill and distillery, all built of stone. with power from the Speed. Today Hespeler is a town of mills, factories and foundries, with a population approaching 3,000.

Preston, named after the English Preston saw its first flour mill in 1814 built by A. A. Erb & Brothers, and continued as "Cambridge Mills" to this day. Preston is one of the handsomest towns in Canada and a health resort of note.

The Town of Waterloo excels any place of its size on this continent as one result of the creation of a colony of life assurance companies. It is also an industrial hive and lined up with Kitchener gives the Twin City a population exceeding 41,000. In every respect Waterloo is worthy of praise. No civic duty has been neglected, and all public utilities, in the hands of the people, display wise management in every particular.

At the lower end of the county rests Galt, the solidest of Canada's solid young cities. Founded by the Hon. Wm. Dickson in 1816 as Shade's Mills, rechristened Galt in 1827 in honor of the Scottish novelist, an old Glasgow friend of Dickson's. Pursuing the even tenor of its way all these years the present day city has a background that contains much romance. Its business streets present many stone buildings. The hills are crowded with such. Stone enters into the construction of churches, schools and public buildings. Here was born James P. Lee, the rifle inventor and the designer and builder of the first typewriter—the Remington.

Settle "Scotch Block"

The "Scotch Block," on the Elora Road, was settled in 1827 and the Queen's Bush in the fifties. The former drew immigrants a few months after John Galt, commissioner for the Canada Company, had opened the way from "Shade's Mills"—now Galt—to the big tree that was felled to mark the site for Guelph. The Scotsmen enjoyed roughing it in the bush and in founding Elora and Fergus they established industries of the character that had given them employment in the Old Land. The two places have since been noted for their church life, their love of sport, their perpetuation of the community spirit that made them look hopefully toward the setting sun as they saw things from the deck of a sailing vessel. The scenery in that section of the Grand River captivated them—the Elora Gorge particularly.

When this section was fairly well settled, when the Great Western Railway entered in, this picturesque spot during the summer months was the mecca for picnickers. The Gorge still retains its popularity as does the river in a wider sense, surveyed and photographed as it is by thousands of sightseers annually. Muskoka shows nothing more attractive than this delightful spot with its "River of Delight" as it has been called. The many improvements going on in the Elora-Fergus district—modern roadways, enlarged and artistic farm homes, playgrounds and parks—all typical of the Valley's ambitions make it possible to believe sincerely that this choice corner of a choice strip of landscape that extends from Dunnville to Luther Township will not lose any of its charms in the fashioning for betterments that are destined to be passed on to coming generations of Canadians.

PALMERSTON

In Wellington County, situated on provincial highway No. 23, a few miles south of Harriston, the town of Palmerston has an assessed population of 1,792, and a total taxable assessment of $711,388 (1928).

Electric power and light is supplied from the Niagara division of the Hydro-Electric System, the local company's customers numbering 508 in 1929, of which 9 were power, 109 commercial light, and 390 domestic consumers.

Palmerston is a divisional point of the C. N. R. by which it is connected with Guelph, Southampton, Kincardine, Durham, Stratford and Owen Sound.

Industries include a butter and cheese factory, grist mill, builders' factory and storage batteries. In 1929 there were 7 establishments, representing a total capital investment of $147,909, employing 22 persons with total annual wages amounting to $20,976. The total cost of materials used was $282,939, and the value of products for the year, $373,135.

Banks: Commerce and Royal.

$200.06 for every $100.00 invested!

Amount of Policy No. 22,765 paid at age sixty	$1,000.00
Deposited by policyholder with Mutual Life of Canada	489.63
Gain to policyholder	$ 510.37

A CHEQUE for $1,000 was recently paid to the insured under policy No. 22,765 and represented over $2.00 for every dollar invested with this Company.

Had death occurred at any time after the first deposit was made at age twenty, the $1,000 would have been paid immediately.

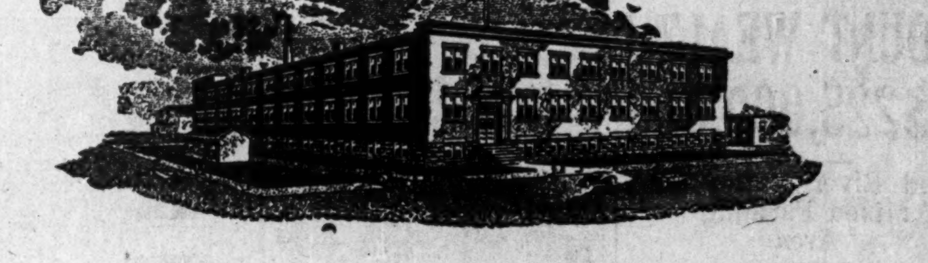
An endowment policy in the Mutual Life of Canada combines complete protection with a form of investment which absolutely secures the principal and yields a high interest return. If you would learn more about Mutual Life endowments, call in a representative of this Company, or send your name and address to our Head Office, direct, for booklets.

Name ____________

Address ____________

THE
MUTUAL LIFE
Assurance Company
OF CANADA
HEAD OFFICE—WATERLOO, ONT.
Established 1869

Toronto Offices:
Canada Permanent Bldg., Phone Elgin 4356
Rooms 601-8, Toronto Daily Star Bldg., Phone Elgin 8374



Sun-lit home of the famous
Smiles'n Chuckles
Candies
KITCHENER, ONT.,
where these wholesome confections are made under hygienic conditions in a plant situated in the heart of a clean residential district.

ST. JACOBS

In Waterloo County, the village of St. Jacobs is situated about 7½ miles northwest of Kitchener on the C. N. R. and has a population of around 500.

Electricity is derived from the Niagara division of the Hydro-Electric System, the local plant having, in 1929, a total of 133 customers, composed of 6 power, 25 commercial light and 102 domestic consumers.

The plant of Canada Felting Co. is here, other industries being boots and shoes, a wagon works, cement-block plant and flour mill.

Bank: Bank of Nova Scotia.

ROCKWOOD

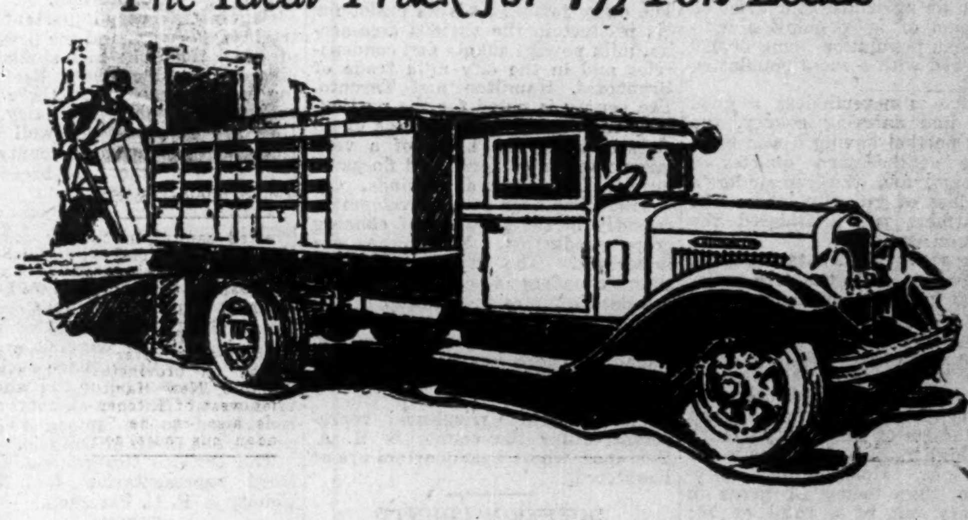
Rockwood is in Wellington County about 7½ miles northeast of Guelph on provincial highway No. 7, and served by the C. N. R. and a regular 'bus service between Toronto and London. Population approximately 800.

Electric power is derived from the Niagara division of the Hydro-Electric System the local plant's customers in 1929 numbering 168, of which 30 were commercial light and 138 domestic consumers.

The plant of Verner T. Smith Co., making automobile accessories, is located here, while other industries include flour, grist and sawmills.

Branch bank: Royal Bank of Canada.

Low » Handsome » Powerful
The Ideal Truck for 1½-Ton Loads



The NEW International
Model AL-3 Speed Truck

OFFERING new appearance, new flexibility, new ease of control, greater speed, and new bodies, the International AL-3 is the ideal 1½-ton truck. It has a powerful 6-cylinder engine; smooth, positive 4-wheel brakes; 4 speeds forward; and comes in 138, 152, and 164-inch wheelbase sizes.

The AL-3 unit power plant is mounted in rubber, and the single plate clutch is equipped with a vibration damper, reducing power vibration to a minimum. In size, capacity, and first cost, it offers you a happy medium between the ¾-ton International Special Delivery and the big 2- and 3-ton Speed Trucks.

We will gladly show you the new AL-3 and demonstrate its superiority any time you say.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
HAMILTON of Canada, Limited CANADA

WESTERN BRANCHES—Brandon, Winnipeg, Man.; Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Alta.; Weyburn, N. Battleford, Regina, Saskatoon, Swift Current, Yorkton, Saskatchewan; Vancouver, B.C.
EASTERN BRANCHES—Hamilton, London, Ottawa, Toronto, Ont.; Montreal, Quebec, Que.; St. John, N.B.

BEFORE LOCATING BE SURE TO INSPECT
SITES AT
ELMIRA, ONTARIO

LOCATION

70 miles west of Toronto and within 150 miles of the United States border. Is the centre of one of the most enterprising industrial and agricultural districts in Ontario.

TRANSPORTATION

Elmira is particularly well served in this connection; both the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways provide a complete and frequent service to all parts of Canada and the United States. Elmira is also connected with the provincial roads system by a paved highway upon which is operated passenger bus and trucking services.

ABUNDANCE OF CHEAP HYDRO ELECTRIC POWER

The efficiency and moderate cost of Elmira's public utilities are stressed by the Chamber of Commerce in its claim that no more attractive locations can be found in the Province of Ontario for industries.

The cost of power for manufacturing purposes is $1 per horsepower service charge and 1.9 cents, 1.3 cents and .33 cents, less a local discount of 10 per cent.

Elmira is also assured of a bountiful supply of pure water for domestic and manufacturing purposes from its artesian well system, at a minimum meter rate of $12.00 per year per four thousand cubic feet, and a lower rate for manufacturing purposes on a sliding scale.

INDUSTRIAL SITES

There are several excellent industrial sites available which can be obtained on most advantageous terms. Assessments are most moderate and taxation is comparatively light.

EXCELLENT LIVING CONDITIONS

Elmira is well taken care of in this connection; besides a live business district, there is a public library, up-to-date public and high school, two parks and numerous large and beautiful homes.

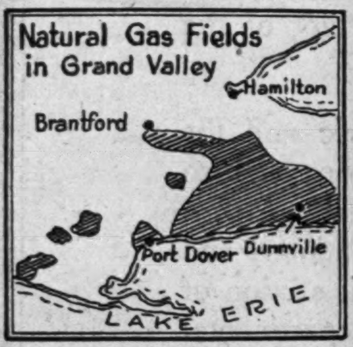
ELMIRA TOWN COUNCIL
ELMIRA PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION
ELMIRA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Grand Valley Able to Use Natural Gas

Dominion Natural Gas Company Gives Service

The southerly portion of the Grand River Valley is well served by natural gas. There are gas fields in Haldimand, Norfolk and Brant counties and 13,000 customers of the various gas companies consume a billion cubic feet of gas annually at prices that vary from 50c. to 80c. per 1,000 cubic feet.

Companies serving this field are Brantford Gas Co., serving Brantford and Dominion Natural Gas Co.,



covering a wide area including Dunnville, Galt, Paris, and Simcoe, and shortly to include Preston and Hespeler. The Brantford Gas Company is owned by Dominion Natural Gas, which is Ontario's largest natural gas company. It has served the area nearly 25 years.

The following table gives an indication of the areas served by natural gas in the Grand Valley:

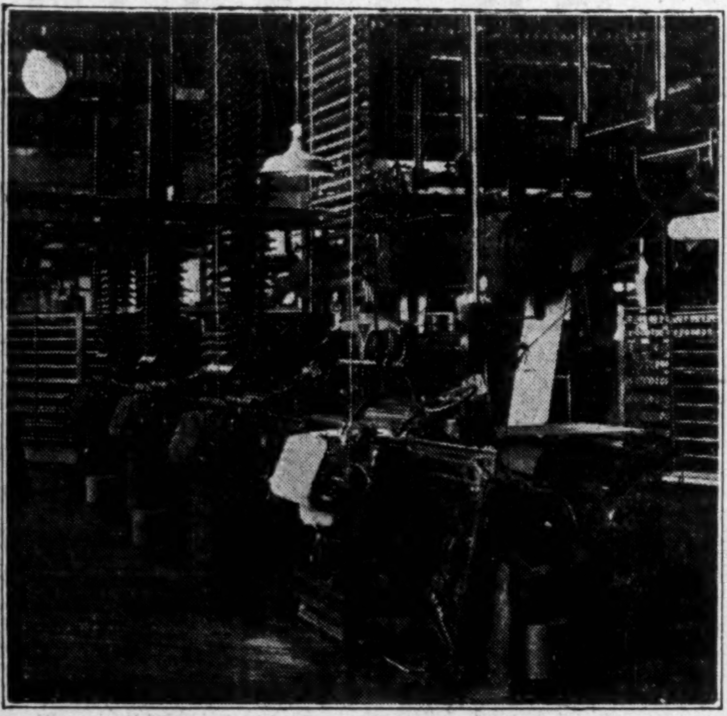
NATURAL GAS
1929

	No. of customers	Gas consumed in cu. ft.
Brantford	3,820	134,996,000
Caledonia	551	48,320,000
Cayuga	216	22,617,000
Delhi	275	25,090,000
Dunnville	991	117,793,000
Galt	1,396	61,191,000
Hagersville	415	35,854,000
Jarvis	198	20,452,000
Paris	605	24,562,000
Port Dover	575	53,067,000
Port Rowan	253	18,140,000
St. Williams	111	8,650,000
Simcoe	1,635	209,484,000
Brant county	85	7,913,000
Norfolk county	282	31,016,000
Haldimand county	1,383	145,246,000
	12,791	964,290,000

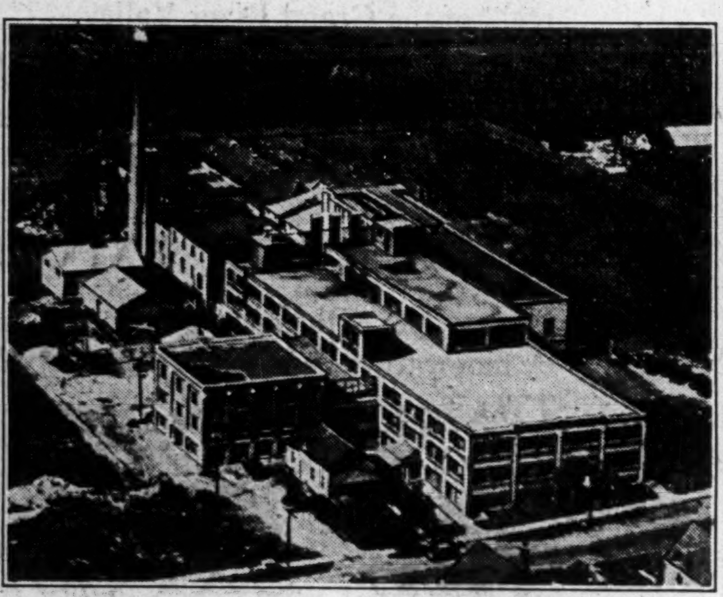
Kitchener, Waterloo and Guelph have gas service from manufactured gas.

DIVERSITY OF GRAND VALLEY INDUSTRY BULWARK OF STRENGTH TO CITIZENS

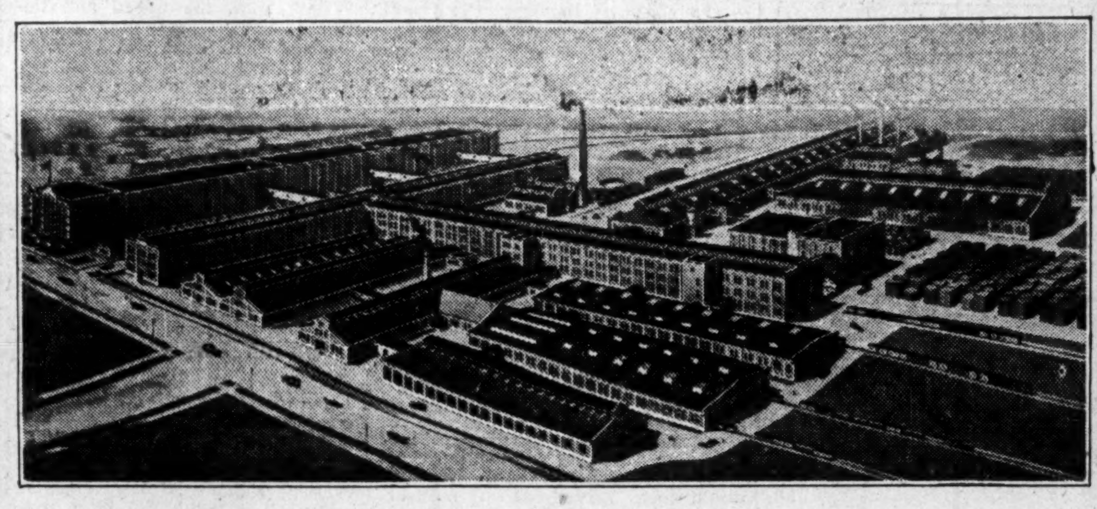
Some of the Grand Valley's 1,000 factories are pictured here, giving a cross section of the highly diversified manufacturing development in the area.



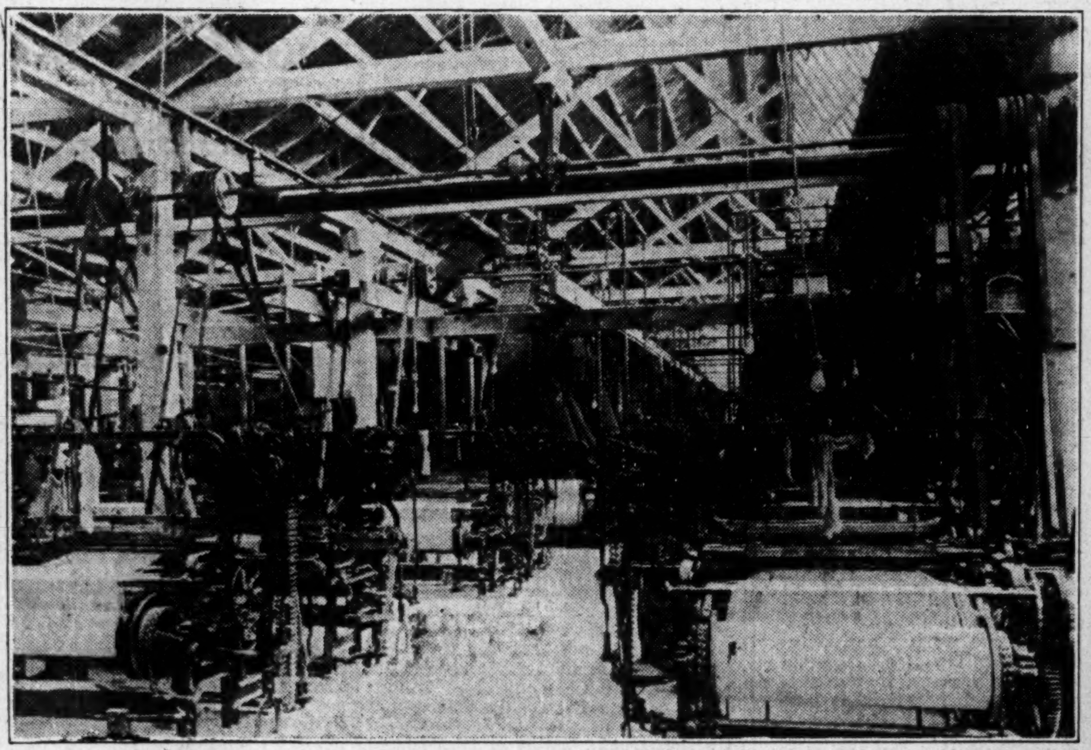
Carpet manufacture at Brantford—Harding Carpets.



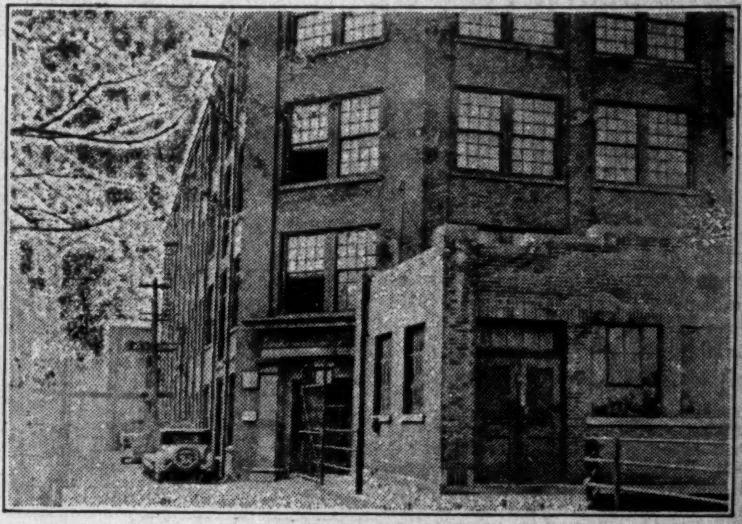
Food products nationally famous—J. M. Schneider & Sons, Kitchener.



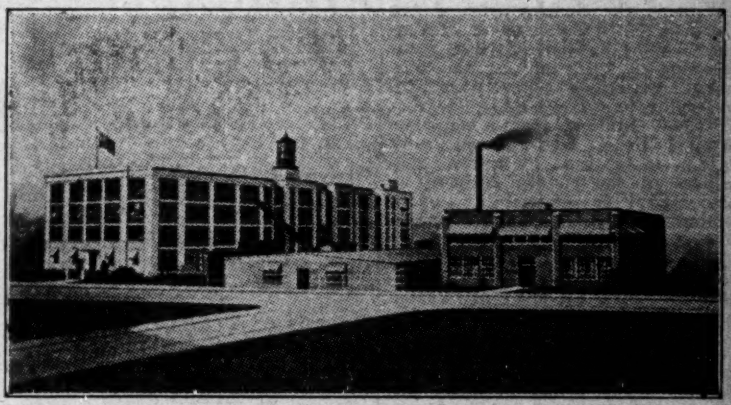
Farm implements—Cockshutt Plow Co.



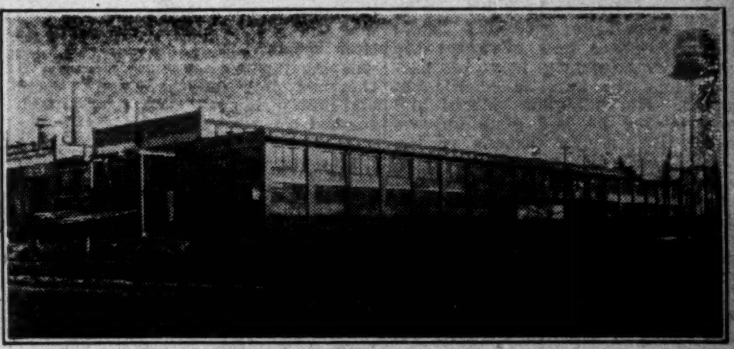
Weaving linens at Guelph—Dominion Linens.



A knitting mill at Brantford—Slingsby Manufacturing Co.



A rubber plant at Guelph—Northern Rubber Co.



One of many branch plants of American companies—Canadian Blower & Forge at the Twin Cities.

FERGUS

Fergus is situated on the Grand River in Wellington County, 13 miles northwest of Guelph. It is located on provincial highway No. 6, and served by the C.N.R., C.P.R., and the Owen Sound-Guelph 'bus line. The assessed population in 1929 was 2,286 with a total assessment of $1,153,489.

Electric power is derived from the Niagara division of the Hydro-Electric System, the total number of customers of the local system being 701, composed of 15 power, 114 commercial light and 572 domestic consumers. The town owns its water system.

Fergus is the home of several thriving industries, among the plants located here being that of Beatty Bros., manufacturers of electric washing machines, electric pumps, vacuum cleaners and blowers, stable and farm fittings, etc. This company was founded in 1874, becoming of public interest in 1929, in which year the plant was extended. Superior Barn Equipment Co. are also established in the town, while other industries include lime and building stone, marble works, cement tiles, furniture finishing, a cereal mill and creamery.

In 1929 a total of 13 establishments employed 746 persons with total salaries and wages of $821,819. The total invested capital in 1929 amounted to $1,599,616; the total cost of materials used in that year was $2,627,718 and the total value of products, $8,463,547.

Banks: Imperial and Royal.

NEW HAMBURG

Situated on River Nith in Waterloo County on provincial highways Nos. 7 and 8, New Hamburg is about 14 miles west of Kitchener on the C.N.R. It is also on the Toronto-Kitchener-London 'bus route, connecting at Stratford with another line to Goderich. The assessed population in 1929 was 1,454 and the total taxable assessment $802,695.

Power is derived from the Niagara division of the Hydro-Electric System, the local plants' customers in 1929 numbering 451, of which 11 were power, 87 commercial light, and 353 domestic consumers.

Industries include felt boots and slippers, brass works, furniture, leather products, farm implements, chemical works, flour mill, creamery and bricks. In 1929 a total of 11 industrial establishments, having combined capital of $808,459, employed 185 persons with annual wages amounting to $171,386. The total value of products in that year was $699,861. Among the plants are those of Hahn Brass Co., Hamburg Felt Boot Co., and Leather Products of Canada.

Banks: Commerce and Royal.

CLIFFORD

A village in Wellington County, Clifford is on provincial highway No. 9 about 5 miles north-west of Harriston, served by the C. N. R. The assessed population in 1929 was 461, and the total taxable assessment $222,866.

Electricity is derived from the Niagara division of the Hydro-Electric System the number of customers in 1929 being 127, of which 90 were domestic, 36 commercial light and 1 power consumers.

Industries include a creamery, chop mill and sawmill.

The Royal Bank of Canada maintains a branch in the village.

ELORA

In Wellington County at the confluence of the Grand and Irvine Rivers, about 3 miles west of Fergus, the village of Elora has an assessed population in 1929 of 1,244 with a total taxable assessment of $583,579.

It is connected with Guelph by a paved county road (13 miles) and served by the C. N. and C. P. railways.

Electric power is derived from the Niagara division of the Hydro-Electric System, the local system's customers in 1929 numbering 369, of which 3 were power, 76 commercial light, and 290 domestic consumers.

Industries include cabinet, sash and door, and farm implement factories, two furniture factories and a lime plant. In 1929 a total of 8 industrial establishments, representing a combined capitalization of $1,039,600, employed 317 persons with annual wages of $335,541. The total value of products in that year was $1,250,459.

Prominent among the companies operating plants at Elora are the T. E. Bissell Co., manufacturing agricultural implements, etc, which firm located in the town in 1901, and John Mundell & Co., furniture manufacturers.

Banks: Royal and Montreal.

AYR

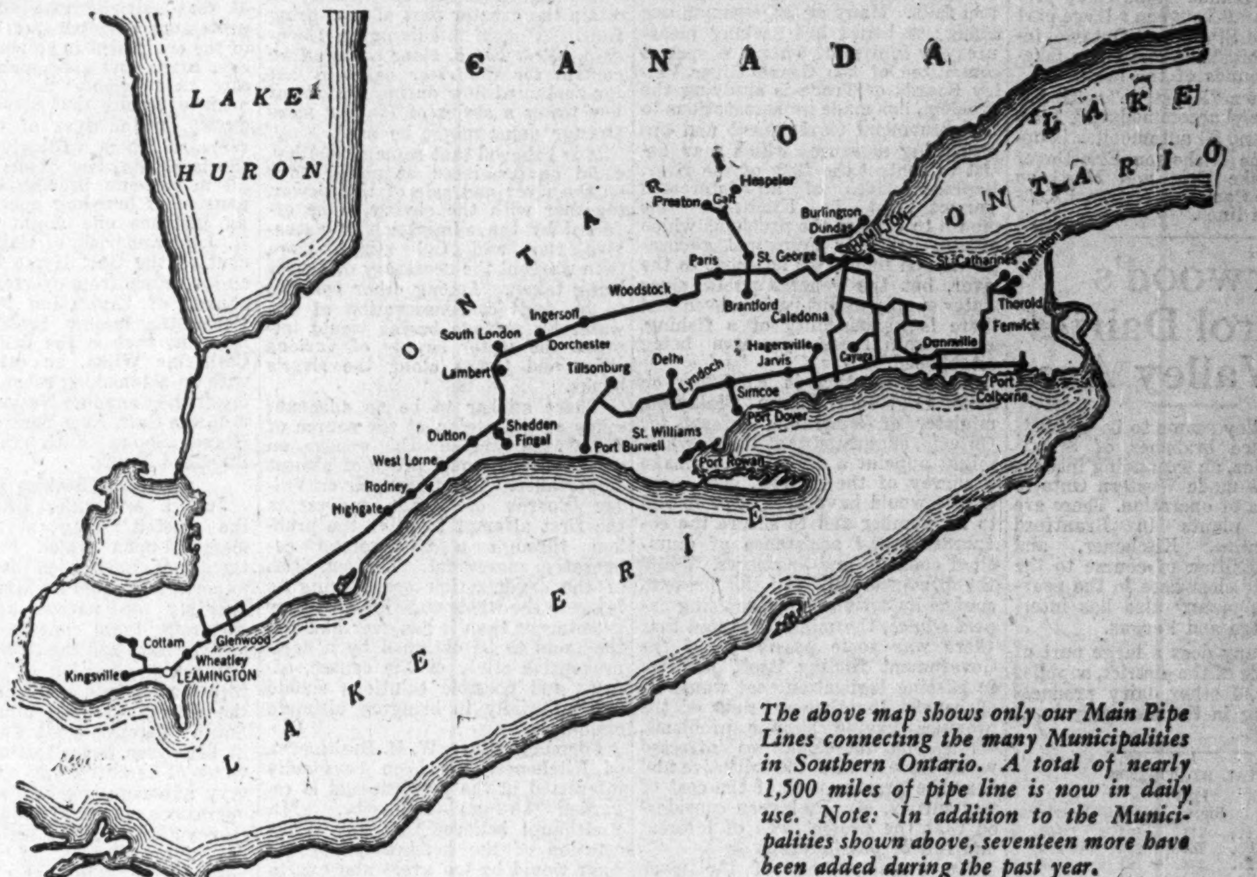
In Waterloo County, Ayr is a village on the county road about midway between Galt and Paris; served by C. P. R. Assessed population in 1929 was 781, total taxable assessment, $410,620. Power supplied from the Niagara division of the Hydro-Electric System; number of local consumers, 242.

Principal industries, agricultural implements, sporting goods and cereals. Good agricultural district. In 1929 a total of 7 industrial establishments, representing a total capitalization of $1,139,973, employed 112 persons with annual wages of $117,328. The total value of products for the year was $1,463,722.

Banks: Commerce and Montreal.

Since January, 1930
23 MUNICIPALITIES
in SOUTHERN ONTARIO HAVE *Accepted*
OUR GAS SERVICE

17 NEW FRANCHISES - 6 RENEWAL FRANCHISES. THE NEW FRANCHISES ARE IN ADDITION TO THOSE SHOWN ON THE MAP



The above map shows only our Main Pipe Lines connecting the many Municipalities in Southern Ontario. A total of nearly 1,500 miles of pipe line is now in daily use. Note: In addition to the Municipalities shown above, seventeen more have been added during the past year.

The Municipalities Who Have Granted us New or Renewal Franchises During the Past Year

17 New Franchises

Humberstone
Preston
Waterdown
Waterford
Beamsville
Hespeler
Glencoe
Ancaster Township
East Flanboro Township
West Flanboro Township
Sarnia Township
Yarmouth Township
Mosa Township
Waterloo Township
Waterloo County
Elgin County
Middlesex County

6 Renewal Franchises

Simcoe
Tillsonburg
Paris
Sherbrooke Township
East Tilbury Township
Wentworth County

THE true extent of the growth and popularity of the Gas Service as supplied by the Dominion Natural Gas Company, Ltd., in Southern Ontario is readily seen by three important facts: First, a glance at the above map will give you an idea of the extensive growth of the Main Pipe Lines connecting the many Municipalities throughout the Province. Second, Seventeen Municipalities (not shown on the map) since last January, 1930, have extended to the Dominion Natural Gas Company, Ltd., a franchise to supply their community with Gas. Also during this period six Municipalities have extended a renewal franchise to our Company to continue its Gas Service. Third, in no case has the Dominion Natural Gas Company, Ltd., been denied a franchise by the people in Southern Ontario.

The fact that each year a steady growth is shown in our Gas Distribution Systems and that more Municipalities are seeking the many advantages we have to offer, inspires us to make our Gas Service "second to none" in Ontario and to render as complete and satisfactory a service as possible.

Nearly a Quarter Century of Service

THE Dominion Natural Gas Company, Ltd., is by no means a new company in your midst. For nearly twenty-five years we have had the pleasure of serving you. During this time many millions of dollars have been spent to improve our service to the highest standard — hundreds of employees have been trained to serve you — many hundreds of miles of distribution mains have been laid to carry Gas into every home where it is desired.

We can readily boast that owing to the many years' experience in Gas Distribution our Company is fully equipped and our employees thoroughly trained to render a real home comfort and convenience.

Our Aim

It is the aim of the Dominion Natural Gas Company, Ltd., to continue to render a first-class Gas Service — to continue to improve our Service whenever and wherever possible — and to endeavor to fulfill our obligations to our customers. It is our desire to co-operate in every way and to be a real asset to the many communities in which we serve.

A Few Outstanding Facts About Our Company

. . . over 40,000 customers are now enjoying the benefits of our Natural Gas.

. . . Gas is supplied from four large Gas Fields in which each year many new wells are drilled.

. . . 1486 miles of distribution lines carry Natural Gas into the hundreds of communities served.

. . . 440 employees have been thoroughly trained and are ready to serve you at all times.

. . . many thousands of dollars are invested each year in Ontario in materials, supplies, wages, etc.

. . . we have more than 10,000 stockholders in Ontario, more than any other public service company.

. . . we have more than $25,000,000 worth of property in Ontario.

DOMINION NATURAL GAS CO. LTD.
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES
"Ontario's Largest Natural Gas Company"

PRESTON SPRINGS HAVE REPUTATION NOW WORLD-WIDE

Mineral Waters Attract Seekers After New Health

All of the Grand Valley is healthy; in truth it is a health resort from end to end. The sturdiness of its people bears testimony to the reasonableness of this assertion. All parts are well drained. Putrid accumulations are swept away by spring floods. Health officers are quick to see provincial laws obeyed. Efficient sewerage systems have been attached to urban municipalities. Governing bodies show sustained interest in hygiene. Institutions for the care of the distressed, the unfortunate and the physically disabled are not allowed to falter because of lack of funds.

Witness the development of the Freeport Sanitorium as a preventorium, the excellence of whose management is best told in the discharged patients who have gone back to employment freed of the terrors of "T.B." Built up from a war-time hospital to a well-planned sanitorium, maintained by the municipalities of the county assisted by local committees of women in every community, it stands for the philanthropic sentiment of a population deeply concerned as to its physical welfare throughout its many ramifications. Then we have in Preston hotels drawing from sulphur wells remedial waters. The story goes, and it is a true one, that while the salt and oil seeking craze was on in Upper Canada about 75 years ago one Cornell, proprietor of the North American Hotel, planned for himself a voyage of discovery in his own front yard. Into it he sank a pipe to tap a salt deposit, only to be astonished by a flow of water the odor of which nearly drove his patrons from the bar, 20 or 30 feet distant. His neighbors jeered him and declared he had gone up salt creek. But a few friends of the medical profession calmed his fears. They told him he had discovered something of more value than either oil or salt and that he should depend upon the springs for future patronage. Thus was established Preston's first health centre. The fame of its waters, following an analysis by Canadian, American and European experts, marked Preston out from the general run of Canadian towns.

The waters have retained their original strength notwithstanding that the underground reservoir has been tapped by at least three local resorts catering to a discriminating public.

Ferry Links Grand Valley To U.S. Points

Direct contact between American cities and Grand River Valley is provided by the ferry service across Lake Erie, linking Port Dover and Erie, Pennsylvania. This ferry provides a short cut between a large part of the United States and Ontario, including the Muskoka and other lakeland playgrounds of the north.

The steamer "Keystone" with 200 staterooms, and accommodating 1,000 passengers and 80 automobiles is operated by the Nicholson Erie-Dover with the Lake Erie and Northern Railway, the Canadian National Railway and bus lines.

Silverwood's Control Dairies In Valley Area

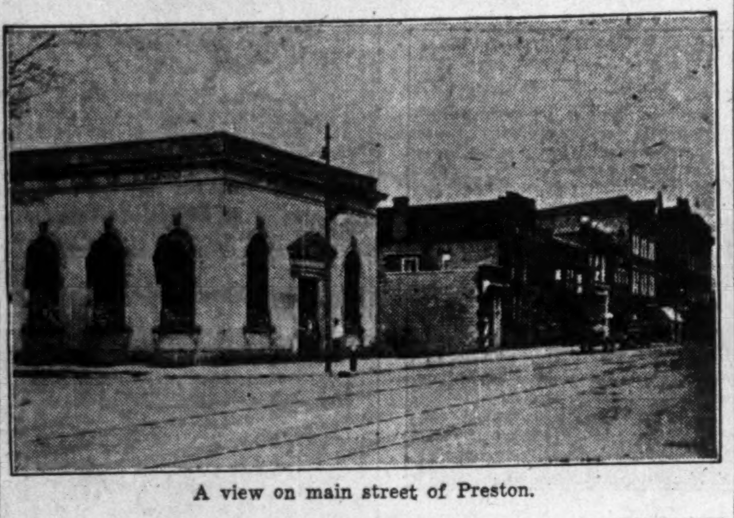
Grand Valley seems to be blanketed by service branches of Silverwood's Dairies, an expanding institution that has made Western Ontario its main area of operation. There are Silverwood plants in Brantford (two), Elmira, Kitchener, and Guelph in addition of course to the large number elsewhere in the province. The company also has interests at Cayuga and Fergus.

The company does a large part of the milk trade of the district, supplies ice cream and other dairy products and is strong in the creamery business.

VITAL STATISTICS

1928	Births	Deaths	Marriages
Brantford	711	403	309
Kitchener	751	298	319
Galt	266	181	104
Guelph	362	241	214
Total for six counties	6,075	3,091	1,917

One of Grand Valley's Pleasant Towns



A view on main street of Preston.

Municipalities Unite To Control Water Flow Along Valley of Grand

Storage Basins in Upper River Would Stabilize Flow Throughout Year

COULD GET POWER

Boards of Trade Seek Aid of Province in Solution of Problem—Want Aerial Survey of Headwaters

The Grand River has been a constructive force since glaciers covered the southwestern portion of what is now Ontario. Throughout eras of time it has molded the valley to its will leaving fertile acres which, in the past, have grown dense forests and now yield rich crops. Its waters formed the first highway for transportation in the area through which it flows and yielded power which the pioneer industries used to such advantage that along its banks today are located many of the most active industrial centres of Ontario. Scenically too, the valley is indebted to the river which has left few vistas along its reaches that do not please and rest the eye.

The Grand River, however, also presents a problem since the hand of the pioneer interfered with its works. Originally its entire drainage area was covered with a dense stand of white pine and hardwoods, beech and maple. Growing under optimum conditions this forest cover acted as a preventive, to too rapid surface drainage. This condition existed until about 100 years ago when the clearing of farms by the early settlers and logging operations began to radically change the type of vegetation. Characteristic of any pioneer development, little or no attempt was made at conservation and the headwaters of the river which are quite unsuited for agriculture are now denuded except for second growth timber and brush.

Seek to Control River

Periodically the Grand River rises and falls. Many of the communities along its banks are seeking measures for control of water. A special committee of the Grand River Valley Boards of Trade is studying the problem, has made representations to the Provincial Government and are promoting measures which may assist to control the flow of the river. Representatives of all interested parties met in Kitchener this month to discuss the problems which affects not only municipal governments and industries adjacent to the river, but the general public since water supply might be improved and there is a possibility of a fishing, game and forest preserve being established.

At the meeting in Kitchener on June 11 Hon. William Finlayson, minister of lands and forests for Ontario, suggested that the province might appoint a committee to make a survey of the district. The committee would have the power to add to its number and to secure the co-operation and assistance of municipal councils and engineers. While the province will, for the present, confine its activities to providing expert advice, the minister stated that there was some possibility of the Government finding itself justified in passing legislation that would be of benefit to other districts of the province having similar problems. While the municipalities affected would have to take the initiative and bear the greater part of the cost of any survey, Mr. Finlayson considered that the project was of interest and full of possibilities.

An aerial survey of the river and its headwaters may be made and there is a movement to restore the natural conditions which previously existed in the headwater drainage area. It is held that if this area were proclaimed a fish and game preserve it would aid in bringing tourists into the district as well as being a boon to local sportsmen. Difficulties of this plan are in the cost of acquiring the necessary land and the cost of reforesting even a small part of the area which comprises some 400 square miles.

Suggest Storage Basins

A more effective method of retaining the water flow by means of storage basins is regarded as being most practical. Various locations along the river, and on its main tributaries, would provide satisfactory basins which could be closed by dams and would afford sufficient capacity to retain the greater part of the spring flow. A basin in Pilkington Township, below Elora, alone could afford control for the river below it but for sustained flow during periods of low water a series of four or more storage dams might be used.

It is believed that some 25,000 h.p. could be generated at power sites on the river and sale of this power, together with the saving to be effected by the elimination of excessive rise and fall might more than warrant the necessary measures being taken. Among other benefits to be derived, conservation of the water by storage basins would improve the water supply of various cities and towns along the river's banks.

There appear to be no adequate maps of the region at the source of the Grand and for this reason an aerial survey would prove of utmost importance. The Grand River Valley Boards of Trade represents the first attempt to solve the problem through a wide-spread co-operative movement. The activities of the organization are serving to bring to the whole question a greater prominence than it has ever had and the facts to be obtained by a comprehensive study of the causes, effects and possible solutions should aid materially in bringing ultimate action.

For many years, W. H. Breithaupt, of Kitchener, has been personally interested in the problem and is regarded as an authority. Mr. Breithaupt believes that any reforestation of the headwaters of the river would be too great and expensive a task to be feasible but that storage basins would be the most feasible. He believes that development of power will be the key to the restraining of the Grand. Harnessed to the needs of industry, the river will continue throughout the year to carry on its constructive work.

Drains Large Area

The source of the Grand River is in the highlands of southwestern Ontario, an undulating plateau, some 1,100 square miles in area, at a height of some 1,400 ft. above sea level. The slope to the south and southwest is steep at first, becoming gradually less until, as Lake Erie is approached, the land becomes more flat. Originally the plateau was covered by a dense mixed forest which economically gave way to agricultural land. The swamp area at the source of the river was drained with Government aid and is now a flat plain used for grazing with few farms of much value. Retained as a public domain, this area would have given a continuing supply of cedar and tamarack poles and timber, provided a bird and game sanctuary and would have served as a natural reservoir.

The watershed of the Grand River occupies the central part of the peninsula of Southwestern Ontario and is approximately 2,600 square miles in area. This drainage area includes practically all of the counties of Waterloo, Wellington and Brant with parts of Grey, Dufferin, Perth, Halton, Oxford, Wentworth, Norfolk and Haldimand. Rising within 23 miles of Georgian Bay, the river has a length of over 160 miles before it empties into Lake Erie at Port Maitland. Its principal tributaries are the Conestoga, the Speed and the Nith.

Wide at the source and for some distance down, the watershed becomes narrower south of Waterloo County and may be divided into two main parts, the upper river, extending down to the outlet of the Conestoga tributary and the lower river, from there to the lake. On the headwater tableland about 400 square miles of the Grand River drainage basin was formerly a dense swamp. Since, 1870, chiefly between 1875 and 1895, this swamp was practically all drained and cleared.

While data on precipitation for the Grand River basin are lacking there are fairly good records for southwestern Ontario. The average annual precipitation has varied from 30 to 40 inches. Rainfall has varied in cycles but the general average of rainfall and snowfall remains about the same as at the beginning of observations which have been made in Toronto since 1840. Although precipitation has changed little, if at all, as a result of deforestation surface, drainage conditions have been greatly changed. Where forest cover formerly retarded the melting of snow and the swamps served as storage basins there are now no obstacles to the run-off and the warm days of spring can cause the river to rise in floods which form a menace along the length of the river.

Fannie Hurst Likes Valley Individuality

Here is what Fannie Hurst, the noted United States author said while in Preston and Galt on the 13th of this month: "You have such a magnificent, luscious, glamorous country that you should keep its individuality." This is what the Grand River country proposes to do.

One can say to the tourists who hail from various sections of the Republic that the Grand River Valley in beauty and fertility; in the matter of parks and playgrounds; comfortable homes and good roads, educational welfare and religious institutions; highways and other attractions, is not surpassed either by the lake county of Minnesota, the dells of Wisconsin, the Desplaines Valley of Illinois; the Genesee Valley of New York or the Delaware Gap area near Philadelphia.

Valley Breeders Win Fame for Livestock

Take Many Prizes at Big Stock Shows for Cattle, Swine and Horses

The Grand River Valley from Dunnville to Elora and Fergus has long been noted for its production of the choicest of livestock in every line—cattle, horses, sheep and swine.

One has only to mention Douglass of Caledonia to bring Shorthorns into the ensuing discussion. The Douglass herd has a reputation for excellence in every market of consequence on this side of the Atlantic. Competing at national and international shows against other renowned breeders, the Caledonia owner has swept the boards, seldom failing to show stock of the highest quality. Up the stream, Telfer of Paris, has on his farm sheep that are consistent prizetakers; his flock carrying his name across the continent into the homes of Uncle Sam's leading breeders. In Waterloo County there are to be found splendid herds of Holsteins, Shorthorns and Jerseys.

Breeds Improve

The improvement of breeds is constantly going on in this zone, the tendency around Galt largely favoring dairying, the animals suitable for that purpose dominating production. It is a very live spirit that animates the county's farmers with regard to this branch of their business. Organized effort is popular with them. They have their clubs in many localities and through them obtain provincial and federal lecturers in pursuit of campaigns of education which they deem necessary from year to year. With the Ontario Agricultural College distant only a few miles from Waterloo County advice and assistance are easily obtained at that splendid institution, whose professors have personal knowledge of the equipment in animals, machinery, barns and conveniences generally that enable the farmers to achieve results that elevate the industry in the eyes of city chaps, some of whom willingly, even enthusiastically, lend their support to all movements bearing on the expansion of breeding operations. As an instance one might name Dr. H. J. McKendrick, of Galt, ex-president of the Galt Horse Show, who on his return from overseas assumed charge of Cruickston Park Stock Farm, the famous breeding establishment that is the pride of Miss Catherine Wilks, an establishment with an astonishing record of victories at the Canadian National Exhibition, the Galt, New York and Boston Horse Shows with the stable's Standard Breds.

Seagram Stables Here

Just a few miles further north the noted Seagram Farm is located, upon which hundreds of thousands have been expended—in importations from Britain and in the breeding of native horse flesh. Naturally these renowned breeding centres have had the effect of stimulating the ambition of farmers to throw all possible intelligence into the raising of good animals. The South Waterloo Fall Fair, now in its 80th year, bears testimony to the value of incentives to excel in this very important part of agricultural operations in this province. The Horse Ring at this Exhibition gathers in the choicest of stock from noted stables, the countryside being well represented in all classes, and the spectators including well-known connoisseurs from Paris, Brantford, Guelph, Woodstock, Simcoe, Waterloo, Hamilton, London, Milton, Fergus, Elora and Elmira; with contingents from Toronto and other Canadian cities outside the province. So much for the horse breeders and the means taken to bring back the king of domestic animals to something like the position he occupied before the advent of the automobile.

This valley also shines in the raising of swine called for by pork packers, the ready market at Kitchener particularly encouraging production to the limit of possibilities. The improved Yorkshire is the animal most favored by breeders in this district.

Harking back to cattle: Authorities consulted place the Holstein first in numbers of pure bred. Shorthorns are raised for beef—with the dual purpose class such as breeders in the Caledonia and Waterloo Township areas adhere to receiving much attention on field days, one of which was held this month on the farm of J. Bingeman & Son, near Waterloo, where a leading herd came under the eyes of three hundred breeders and their friends, the interested spectators including the Dominion Minister of Agriculture, the Provincial Minister of Ontario and Alberta, and five other members of the Federal and Provincial Parliaments.

North of the Town of Waterloo are not a few breeders with more than a local reputation. Crossing into Wellington brings one to breeding centres of merit. As part of the valley the Wellington section is entitled to the distinction of a national footing in the industry. There are, as down the river, Jersey, Poled Angus and Ayrshire clubs, all active in promoting their several interests.

It would scarcely be fair to omit from reference the School Fair movement. This had its birth in Galt nearly 20 years ago, the man behind the gun being F. C. Hart, then district agricultural representative, now attached to the department in Toronto. Mr. Hart's vision and energy created the initial enterprise on a farm just below Galt. So successful was it, so enthusiastic were the boys and girls in following his instructions, so determined were they to show their elders that farming operations appealed to them that the fame of the venture spread over adjacent townships and counties, the resultant effect being to create a desire for emulation in other parts of the province. It is enough to say here that more than 600 school fairs are now energetically carrying on to justify the opinion held here that Mr. Hart has contributed something of a permanent and valuable character to the agricultural life of this province.

GRAND VALLEY

Grand Valley, a village in Dufferin County, is on a county road about a mile north of provincial highway No. 9, 8 miles west of Orangeville on the C.P.R. It had an assessed population in 1929 of 583 and a total taxable assessment of $279,899.

Electricity is derived from the Georgian Bay division of the Hydro-Electric System, the number of the local plant's customers in 1929 being 188, of which 2 were power, 58 commercial lighting and 133 domestic consumers.

Bank: Royal Bank of Canada.

ERIN

Erin village, in Wellington County, is situated about 3 miles west of the Forks of the Credit River on a county road. It is served by the C. P. R. (Toronto - Owen Sound line). The assessed population in 1929 was 427 and the total taxable assessment $187,616. Power and light is supplied by The Caledon Electric Co. power plant at Cataract, Ont.

Bank: Royal Bank of Canada.

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CASTINGS
SPECIAL MACHINERY
built to specifications
SAWMILL MACHINERY
PULPMILL MACHINERY
ROAD MAKING MACHINERY
famous for quality SINCE 1844

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BRANTFORD, ONTARIO, CANADA.
VANCOUVER EDMONTON WINNIPEG

BRANTFORD
the Metropolis of the
Grand River Valley

History tells us that all roads led to Rome, thus accounting for the greatness of that city of the classics.

Similarly, all roads—steam, electric and the motor highways—of every description lead to Brantford, which is the great trading centre of a rich, thickly populated district of both industry and agriculture. It is the metropolis of this section of Ontario, drawing business to its large departmental establishments, its specialty shops, its chain stores and its movies. It is the "Toronto" or the "Montreal" of the Grand River Valley.

The medium through which the residents of this great district keep in touch with what is going on in Brantford, and in the world as well, is

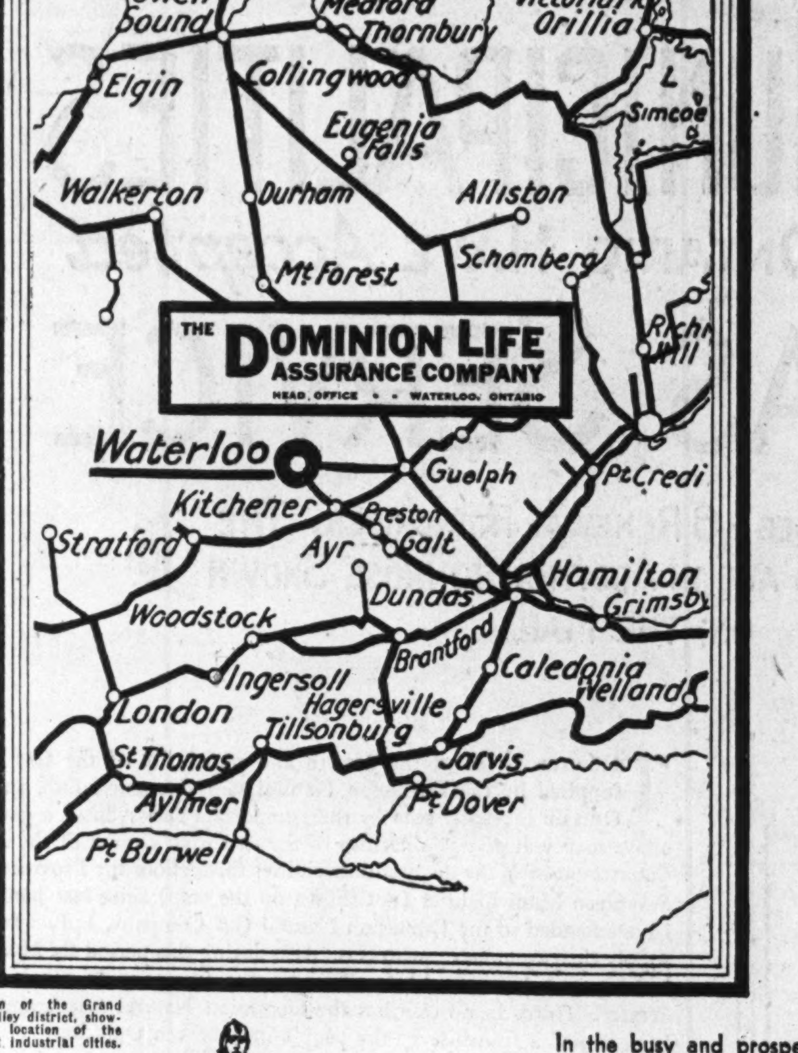
THE DAILY EXPOSITOR

a newspaper of the metropolitan class with deliveries by motor trucks and carriers in every direction.

There is business to be had in the Grand River Valley by advertising in

THE EXPOSITOR

Among the foremost Institutions in the
GRAND RIVER VALLEY—



A section of the Grand River Valley district, showing the location of the important industrial cities.

and Completely
DOMINION
in Financial Scope, Service and Activity!!

In the busy and prosperous heart of Western Ontario lies the Grand River Valley district. Now, a thriving region of commerce and finance, this important trade centre offers still greater promise of future development, as one of the richest and most favourably located centres of industry in all Canada.

Established in Waterloo in 1889, the Dominion Life Assurance Company is one of the foremost financial institutions in this district, and from its inception has grown and expanded, until today it stands a nationally known organization serving Canada from coast to coast.

42nd ANNUAL STATEMENT
Insurance in Force as at December 31st
1920 — $45,348,869 1925 — $81,677,030
1930 — $146,538,137
Premium Income
1920 — $1,480,411 1925 — $2,708,579
1930 — $4,603,680
Payments to Policyholders
1920 — $529,198 1925 — $1,043,950
1930 — $2,472,252
Assets as at December 31st
1920 — $6,167,936 1925 — $12,375,516
1930 — $25,237,678
Rate of interest earned on invested assets 6.66%

The DOMINION LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE: WATERLOO, ONTARIO
Branch and District Offices in Every Section of the Dominion.

Tourist Chiefs Cross Border To See Valley

The "Good Will" Tour under the auspices of the Ontario Motor League is now on and will conclude on Monday, June 29, with a party of prominent United States tourist bureau managers arriving in the Grand River Valley on Monday, June 29.

The tour party comprises some 80 persons. They are travelling by bus to hold that number, attended by private cars and a motor cycle.

Some of the visitors are ladies who, though well posted in the planning of tours and having a wide knowledge of their own country, feel that the Canadian experiences they are now seeking will result in understandings profitable to all concerned. The New England branch of the American Automobile Association last year entertained, in conjunction with hotelmen, automobile clubs and chambers of commerce, a large party from Ontario, who travelled over 2,200 miles of New England's highways. So impressed was Manager and Secretary-Treasurer H. K. Carruthers, of the Automobile Club of Ottawa, with this mode of publicity that he decided on a similar tour of Ontario to cover about 1,700 miles of our excellent highways, the itinerary to include the principal cities and summer resort sections of Ontario, feeling that the trip would result in a greatly increased flow of tourist traffic in Ontario, with correspondingly increased prosperity in the province in general.

The Grand River Valley will come under review during this tour—that is the Dunnville-Simcoe section will be touched on June 28. On the following day the tourists, after lunching in Hamilton, will trip along to Brantford, Paris, Galt, Preston, Kitchener and Guelph; ending the tour in Toronto later in the evening.

The Grand River Motorists, civic officials, Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade are preparing to receive the tourists on the last day of their outing. It is here recognized that at no time in the past has this valley come under the observation of so large a party of keen sightseers, who wish to return to their homes across the line fully primed as to the attractions of every part of the province covered.

Golf Courses Serve Valley and Visitors

There are several excellent golf courses in the Grand River Valley area. These meet the recreational needs of the citizens of the Valley and in addition are available for play by visiting golfers.

Chief courses are these:

Brantford: Brantford Golf and Country Club, 18 holes, 6,350 yards; Brantford Municipal Course, 9 houes; Ava Golf and Country Club 18 holes.

Dunnville: Dunnville Golf and Country Club, 9 holes.

Fergus: Fergus Golf Club.

Galt: River View Golf Club, 18 holes.

Guelph: Guelph Country Club, 9 holes, 2,550 yards. The new A. W. Cutten Course, 18 holes.

Kitchener: Grand River Country Club, 9 holes, 2,787 yards; Westmount Golf Club, 18 holes.

Simcoe: Norfolk Golf and Country Club, 9 holes, 2,985 yards.

Paris: Paris Golf Slub, 9 holes.

WELLESLEY

Wellesley is in Waterloo County, about 14 miles west of Kitchener via provincial highway No. 8 and good county road. About 4 miles from Toronto-London 'bus route.

Electrical power is derived from the Niagara division of the Hydro-Electric System the number of local customers in 1929 being 150, composed of 4 power, 28 commercial light and 118 domestic consumers.

Bank: Canadian Bank of Commerce.

COAL IMPORTS
1929

	Anthracite tons	Bituminous tons	Total tons
Brantford	39,131	52,615	91,746
Galt	27,017	48,624	75,641
Guelph	42,483	66,250	108,783
Kitchener	41,939	99,783	141,722
	150,570	267,272	417,842

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PRESTON
High Class Planing Mill Products
Doors Sash Interior Trim
Coal Wood Cement
YARD AND PLANT: 426 GUELPH ST.
Established 1894

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As Insurance Brokers accustomed to dealing with large industrial accounts we offer manufacturers of the Grand River Valley unequalled service, covering all branches of Fire & Casualty Insurance. We will be pleased to survey your Insurance requirements and costs without obligation.
INVESTMENTS
We specialize in Bonds of the Municipalities of the Grand River Valley, and the first mortgage bonds of established Industrial Corporations.
BUNNELL, HITCHON, HENDRY, LTD.
Accountants
Insurance and Investment Brokers
TEMPLE BUILDING BRANTFORD, ONT.

Dominion Stores Ltd.
Canada's Largest Retail Grocers
operating twelve stores in the Grand River Valley, extends its best wishes to the associated Boards of Trade in their work of conservation and further development of this beautiful and prosperous section of Ontario.

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TRUCKS
TWO WHEEL FOUR WHEEL
Any Style, Any Capacity
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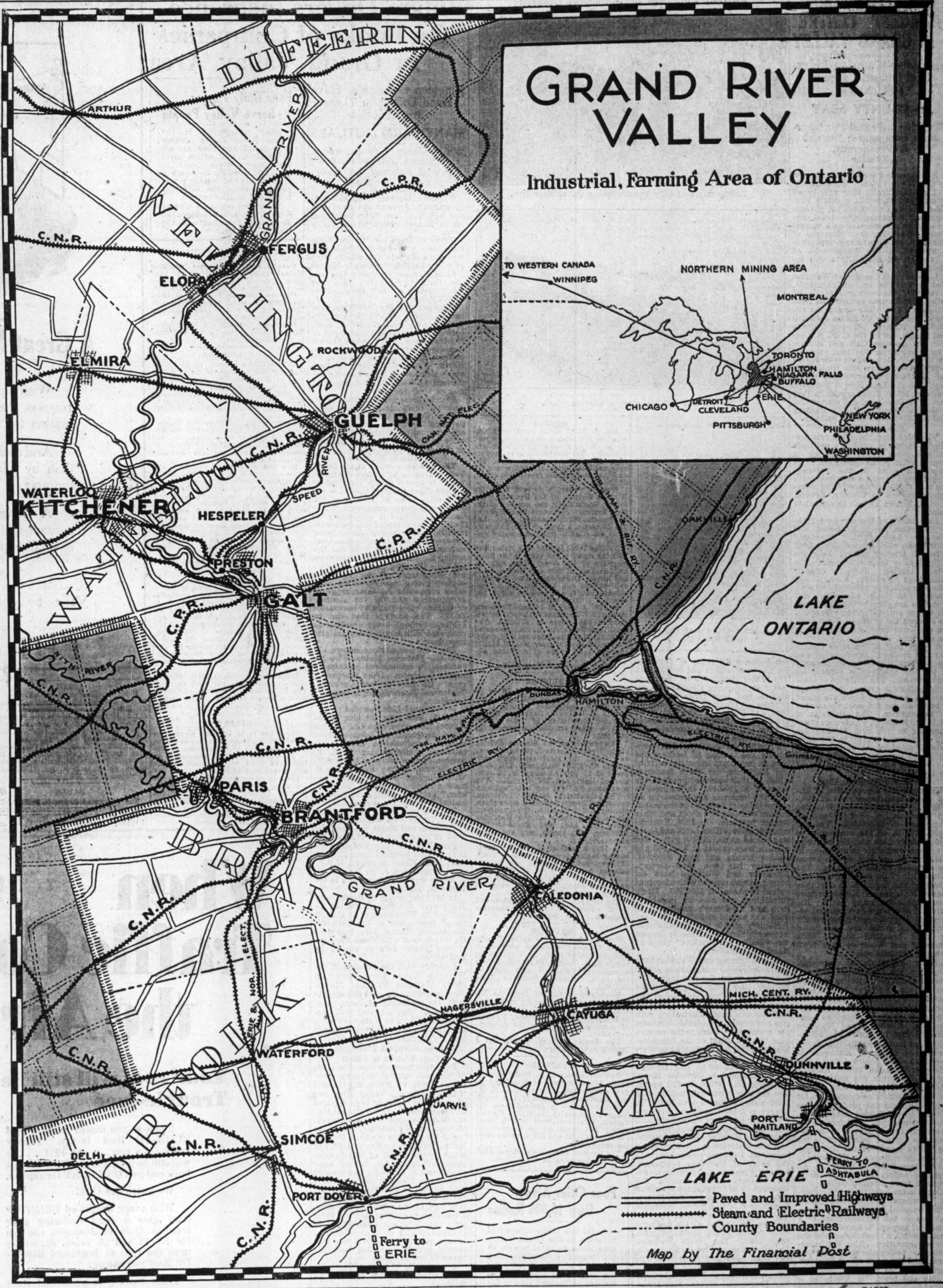
Trucks for Any Purpose Made to Specification including All Steel Construction for Foundries, Factories, Shops, etc. Submit your drawings to us.
Wheels and Casters of all sizes and capacities. Roller and ball bearings supplied, also rubber tired wheels. Trailers to any specification.
P. E. SHANTZ FOUNDRY
Preston, Ontario
ESTABLISHED 1875



Map by The Financial Post

PRESTON

Situated one mile north of Galt, in Waterloo County, at the confluence of the Speed and Grand Rivers, Preston is a flourishing industrial centre, and has also attained much prominence as a health resort on account of its mineral springs. Good hydropathic hotel accommodation is available, including Preston Springs Hotel (sulphur springs), Sulphur Springs Hotel, Kress, Central, and Braeside Sanitarium.

The town stands on provincial highway No. 8, and it enjoys excellent railway facilities being served by both the C. N. R. and C. P. R., connected by electric railway with Kitchener, Galt, Brantford and Port Dover, while daily 'bus and trucking services over a wide radius are available.

The assessed population in 1929 was 5,884 and the total taxable assessment (1928) $3,729,115. Electric energy is supplied from the Niagara division of the Hydro-Electric System, the local system's customers numbering (1929) 1,788, of which 50 are power, 232 commercial light and 1,506 domestic consumers. The town owns its lighting, water and sewerage systems. Natural gas is shortly to be piped into the district.

Several industrial plants of national importance are established at Preston, these including Preston Furniture Co., Canadian Buffalo Sled Co., coaster wagons, sleighs, etc.; Canadian Office and School Furniture Co.; Clare Bros. & Co., stoves, furnaces and gas ranges; Eastern Steel Products, sheet metal building material; Otto Homuth & Sons, wool-stock; Hurlbut Co., shoes; Kondu Mfg., Co., conduits and lighting fixtures; Parker-Steel Shoe Co., Geo. Pattinson & Co., cloth; Preston Woodworking Machinery Co., Shantz Foundry; H. W. Steel Shank and Specialty Co.; Werlich Mfg. Co., porch furniture and wooden novelties. In April, 1930, a new industry was established, Mason Beverages, Ltd., opening a corbonated and soft beverages plant.

In 1929 a total of 35 establishments, representing invested capital totalling $6,884,254, employed 1,775, persons with an annual wage-bill of $2,010,745. The total cost of materials was $3,122,408 and the value of products for the year $6,921,367.

Banks: Imperial, Montreal and Toronto.

HAGERSVILLE

Hagersville is in Haldimand County about 13 miles northeast of Port Dover on provincial highway No. 6. Served by C.N.R. and Michigan Central Rly. The assessed population in 1929 was 1,246 and the total taxable assessment $625,375.

Electrical power is derived from the Niagara division of the Hydro-Electric System, the local plant's customers in 1929 numbering 408, composed of 14 power, 106 commercial lighting, and 288 domestic consumers.

Banks: Commerce and Royal.

South of 43

The greater portion of the County of Haldimand lies south of the forty-third parallel of latitude. Lake Erie on the south has a modifying influence on the climate, and accounts to a large degree for the absence of extremes in temperature. The growing season extends for a period of about 200 days.

SIMCOE

Simcoe is the county town of Norfolk County, on the C.N.R. and the Lake Erie & Northern Electric Rly. It is on provincial highway No. 6, the Buffalo-Windsor 'bus route. The assessed population in 1929 was 4,675, and the total taxable assessment $3,280,053.

Electrical energy is supplied from the Niagara division of the Hydro-Electric System, the number of the local system's customers being 1,150, of which 35 are power, 267 commercial light and 848 domestic consumers (1929). The town has natural gas and owns its lighting, water and sewerage systems.

Principal industries are fruit canning, can manufacturing, jams, pickles, ketchups, canning machinery, and knitted wear. Plants located here include those of Canadian Canners, Canners Machinery, Ltd., American Can Co., Lealand Co., St. Williams Preservers, British Knitwear, and West, Peachey & Sons, can machinery and hoists. Tobacco growing is being stimulated in the district by the Imperial Tobacco Co. who are expending around $750,000 in this direction. The American Can Company are reported to be contemplating plant extensions to the value of approximately $1,000,000, while a new cold storage plant is also projected. In 1929 a total of 32 industrial establishments, representing a total capital investment of $4,134,092, employed 737 persons with annual wages and salaries amounting to $626,339. Total cost of materials used was $3,186,535, and the value of products for the year, $5,806,350.

PORT DOVER

The village of Port Dover is in Norfolk County, and is situated on the North shore of Lake Erie at the mouth of the Lynn River. It is mainly a summer resort and fishing port, served by C. N. R. and Lake Erie & Northern Electric Rly., and a motor ferry to Erie, Pa., the quickest route to Cleveland. The port is well protected and open longer than any other Canadian port on Lake Erie. It is the terminus of provincial highway No. 6, 9 miles from Jarvis and the Windsor-Buffalo 'bus route.

The assessed population in 1929 was 1,628, and the total taxable assessment $1,079,834.

Power and light is supplied from the Niagara division of the Hydro-Electric System the local system's customers in 1929 numbering 510, of which 13 are power, 133 commercial light, and 364 domestic consumers.

Industries include a silk manufacturing plant, flour mill, cannery and cereal mill. In 1929 a total of 11 establishments employed 95 persons with annual wages totalling $67,282. Total value of products, $394,801.

Banks: Commerce and Royal.

HESPELER

A busy little industrial centre, Hespeler is situated on River Speed in Waterloo County about mid-way between Guelph and Galt on provincial highway No. 24, and is served by the C.N.R. and connected with C.P.R. by Galt and Grand River Rly., also by regular bus service between Guelph and Galt. The town has an assessed population of 2,719 (1929) with a total taxable assessment of $1,856,648 (1928).

The Niagara division of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission supplies power and light to the local system the number of customers in 1929 being 798, composed of 20 power consumers, 104 commercial light and 674 domestic. The town owns its waterworks.

The industries include woollen and worsted mills, textile factory, machine tools, woodworking machinery, furniture, stoves, washing machines, enamelled iron, and lightning rods. Some of the plants located at Hespeler are Dominion Woollens & Worsteds, Ltd., formerly R. Forbes Co. which in 1928 merged with Canadian Woollens, Ltd. and subsidiaries; the Hespeler Furniture Co. Ltd., Hespeler Wood Specialty Co., Ltd., A. B. Jardine & Co., Ltd., W. A. Kribs Co., Ltd., Stamped & Enamelled Ware, Ltd.

In 1929 a total of 15 establishments, representing a total capital investment of $5,624,883, employed 1,089 persons with an annual wage bill amounting to $1,095,492. The total cost of materials used in that year was $1,594,308 and the value of products $3,415,475.

The Dominion Bank and the Bank of Montreal maintains branches in that town.

BRIDGEPORT

Bridgeport is a village in Waterloo County about 2 miles north of Kitchener, on the Grand River; served by the Kitchener and Waterloo Street Rly.

Electric power is supplied from the Niagara division of the Hydro-Electric System, local customers totalling 117, of which 3 are power, 16 commercial light and 98 domestic consumers.

Kitchener-Waterloo airport is about a mile west of the village.

PARIS

Paris is situated in Brant County on provincial highways Nos. 2, 5 and 24, and is served by C.N.R., (main line), the Lake Erie & Northern Electric Rly. between Brantford and Galt, and a regular bus service between Toronto and Detroit. The assessed population in 1929 was 4,156, with a total taxable assessment of $2,723,123.

Electric energy is derived from the Niagara division of the Hydro-Electric System, the number of customers served by the local system being (1929) 1,552, of which 23 were power, 175 commercial light, and 1,354 domestic consumers. The town owns its light, water and sewerage systems, and has a natural gas supply.

The principal plants located in Paris are those of Penman's Ltd., founded in 1870, where are manufactured all kinds of woollen, cotton and other goods, and Gypsum Lime and Alabastine, Canada, Ltd., manufacturing "Alabastine," a cold-water paint, and "Gyptex," a plastic paint. Other industries include refrigerators, screen-doors and window screens, needles, hydraulic forgings, iron and brass foundries, flour mills, etc. In 1929 a total of 20 establishments, representing a total capital investment of $5,552,897, employed 1,150 persons with total annual wages of $1,072,544. The total cost of materials used in that year was $1,861,389, and the value of products, $3,913,253.

Banks: Commerce, Montreal, Toronto.

TWIN CITIES FORM LARGEST CENTRE IN GRAND VALLEY

Kitchener-Waterloo Industrial Output Exceeds $60,000,000

IS COUNTY SEAT

Waterloo is Famed For Insurance Companies; District is Prosperous, Thrifty

Kitchener and Waterloo are known as the "Twin Cities." Economically and geographically they are, to all intents and purposes, a single unit. Each has its own municipal government but the municipally-owned public utilities are operated on a mutual basis. Waterloo, the "Hartford of Canada," with its many insurance companies, is the complement of Kitchener, an extremely active industrial city.

Located in the centre of Waterloo County, noted for its rich farm lands, Kitchener, the county seat, is 67 miles from Toronto and 86 miles from Niagara Falls. The city is on the main line of the Canadian National Railway running between Toronto and Sarnia and on the C. N. R. electric line between Galt and Elmira. The Grand River Railway, operated by the C. P. R., connects both Kitchener and Waterloo with Galt, Preston and other intermediate points and, with the Lake Erie & Northern Railway, offers direct service to Port Dover, on Lake Erie, and connections with the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Michigan Central Railway.

Has Good Roads

Nine highways, including two provincial highways, provide a net-work of well-paved roads extending to every section of the county and to all important cities in the province. These roads permit a comprehensive bus and truck service offering inter-urban services to Toronto, London, Guelph, Elmira and all intermediate points.

As a result of the excellent highway system, both Kitchener and Waterloo have further developed their trade, although both have been noted as trading centres since the early days of their settlement. The retail trading district extends throughout Waterloo County and into four adjoining counties and civic markets in both Kitchener and Waterloo are largely used by farmers as an outlet for their produce. As a result the prices of farm produce are lower than is the average in the province.

A large part of Waterloo County was first settled in the early days of the nineteenth century by pioneers of German origin who came from Pennsylvania. The influence of these early settlers is evident in well-kept farms of the county which are famed as being among the most prosperous in the province. The attributes of thrift and industry, which were characteristic of the first settlers are still dominant not only in the agricultural development of the county but in the industrial activity of the city and the financial institutions of the town.

Per Capita Wealth is High

Kitchener has a population of 31,114 and a total assessment of $26,530,907, or $853 per capita; Waterloo has a population of 8,389 and an assessment of $6,500,000. The per capita wealth of the community is exceptionally high and the majority of citizens own their own homes. In Waterloo, 85 per cent of the homes are occupied by their owners. The cultural life of the community is well developed and the musical organizations of Waterloo and Kitchener have been famous for many years. The activities of a large horticultural society are in evidence throughout the Twin Cities, which are also noted for their beautiful parks. Both Kitchener and Waterloo have town planning commissions.

Strong exponents of municipal ownership, the Twin Cities own and operate their own utilities through commissions. Each commission buys electric power directly from the provincial hydro-electric system and distributes it in their respective communities. Kitchener and Waterloo were the first to receive hydro-electric power from the provincial development at Niagara; Kitchener is known as the "Hydro City." The Kitchener-Waterloo Street Railway and the Kitchener gas works serve both communities, gas being sold to the Waterloo utilities commission for distribution and any profit from the railway being divided between the two municipalities. The fare on the street railway is stated to be the lowest in Canada, being 5 cents for the entire length of the line from the eastern entrance to Kitchener to the western limits of Waterloo. An excellent supply of pure water is obtained from artesian wells.

Other mutual activities are numerous. Kitchener and Waterloo operate a fine hospital jointly and have co-operated in the establishment of a municipal airport, 83 acres in extent, located within a short distance of the two communities. The Kitchener-Waterloo Collegiate Institute and Vocational School is also a joint enterprise located near the boundary of city and town. In Kitchener is located St. Jerome's College, a Roman Catholic institution of wide reputation, while in Waterloo, Waterloo College and the Evangelical Lutheran Seminary are affiliated with the University of Western Ontario.

Kitchener is noted for its widely diversified industrial output, while Waterloo is the location for the head offices of six insurance companies and has several industries that are widely known. The latest figures on industrial production, show that in 1929 the Twin Cities produced goods to the value of $60,123,946, of which $50,314,798 came from Kitchener. In that year the two municipalities had 172 firms, employing capital of $53,138,733. Employment was given to 11,061 persons, who received $12,257,120 in salaries and wages.

The chief industries of the two communities include the manufacture of furniture, rubber tires and rubber products, leather, boots and shoes, agricultural implements, machinery, clothing and beverages. This diversification, in combination with industrial activities of other cities and towns in the Grand River Valley, has resulted in a stable supply of skilled and unskilled labor.

The Twin Cities are regarded as the centre of the furniture industry of Canada, Kitchener has some 19 furniture factories and Waterloo has five; the products are marketed under widely known trade names. Output includes all types of furniture for the home, offices and institutions. The rubber industry is an important factor in Kitchener's industrial production and four large companies produce a variety of lines, including tires and footwear. The four firms are Kaufman Rubber Co., Merchants Rubber Co., Canadian Goodrich Co. and Dominion Tire Co.

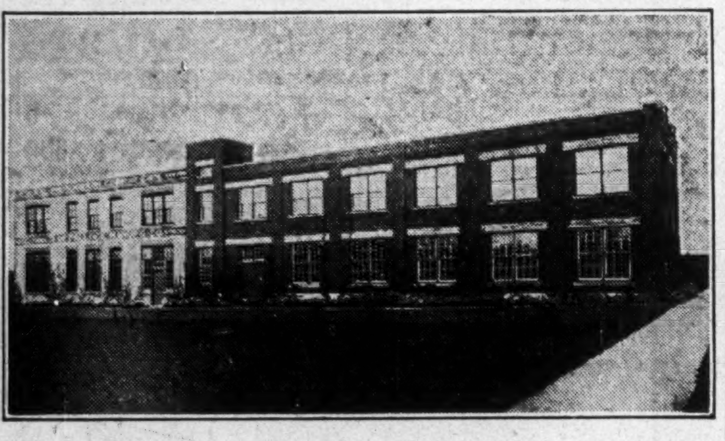
From the earliest days of the community the tanning of leathers has been an important industrial activity and Kitchener has three tanneries which in 1929 produced goods to the value of $3,780,548. In conjunction with the tanneries has grown up an active industry engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes and other leather products. In 1929, Kitchener's output of leather boots and shoes was valued at $2,522,000; gloves and mittens were valued at $314,966 and leather trunks and bags, $695,541. Waterloo has one shoe factory. Kitchener and Waterloo have six button manufacturers with an output valued in excess of $500,000. Men's furnishings are also an important item and Kitchener's production in 1929 was valued at $3,866,344. Confectionery also is making Kitchener nationally known. Here is located the "Smiles 'n Chuckles" plant of Hamblin-Metcalfe Ltd.

Both Kitchener and Waterloo have active industrial commissions which are on the watch for new industries. Factory sites with siding facilities are available at reasonable cost and since labor supply and transportation facilities are most satisfactory both city and town are desirable locations for industries. During the current year the new plant of the Sunshine-Waterloo Co. was completed in Waterloo for the manufacture of Sunshine combines to be sold through the old-established Waterloo Manufacturing Co. When in full operation the new plant will employ over 1,000 men. Waterloo also has J. E. Seagrams & Sons, distillers, now controlled by Distillers Corp.-Seagrams Ltd., and Kuntz Brewery, which is now part of Brewing Corp. of Canada.

While Waterloo is not without its industries it is most widely known as the home of insurance companies. Three life insurance companies transact business across Canada, the Mutual Life of Canada, the Dominion Life Assurance Co. and the Ontario Equitable Life & Accident Insurance Co. The Waterloo Mutual Fire Insurance Co. is the oldest company to be formed in the town and dates from 1863. The North Waterloo Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co. has been operating since 1873 and the Merchants Casualty Co. head office was moved to Waterloo in 1923. The Economical Mutual Fire Insurance Co., with head office in Kitchener, was formed in 1871. The Waterloo Trust & Savings Co. is another strong financial institution which serves the whole of Waterloo County.

Further Evidence of Industrial Diversity

Refrigerators—Ruddy Manufacturing Co. at Brantford.



Another Kitchener manufacturing plant.

A brass foundry at Galt—Galt Brass Co.

ELMIRA

Elmira is 12 miles north of Kitchener, in Waterloo County. It is served by the C. N. R. and the C. P. R. and a regular 'bus service along the county highway (concrete) to Kitchener. The assessed population in 1929 was 2,795 and the total taxable assessment (1928) $1,228,571.

Electric power is derived from the Niagara division of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, the number of the local system's customers in 1929 were: 20 power, 125 commercial light, and 513 domestic, a total of 658. The town owns its electric light and water systems.

Besides being located in a rich mixed farming district, the town is the headquarters of the Great West Felt Co. Ltd., makers of felt and leather boots and shoes. Other industries are wood split-pulleys and hangers, talking machines, foundry and machine shops, and saw and planing mills.

In 1929 a total of 14 establishments employed 775 persons with total annual salaries and wages of $773,474. The total invested capital in 1929 amounted to $2,315,353; the total cost of materials used in that year was $1,441,516 and the total value of products, $4,073,037.

Banks: Royal and Nova Scotia.

HARRISTON

Situated on the Maitland River, in Wellington County, on provincial highway No. 9, and served by both C. N. and C. P. Railways, Harriston has an assessed population of 1,274 (1929) with a total taxable assessment of $622,522.

The town is on the Niagara division of the Hydro-Electric System for power and light, the local company's customers in 1929 numbering 411, composed of 12 power consumers, 92 commercial light, and 307 domestic. The town owns its light and water systems.

The industries include furniture, casket and broom factories, stove plant, planing and grist mills, two important plants being those of the Harriston Stove Co., Ltd., and Royal-Sterling Products, Ltd., broom, mop and whisk manufacturers.

In 1929 a total of 11 establishments having capital invested totalling $662,535 employed 153 persons, with annual salaries and wages of $150,678. The total cost of materials used in that year was $430,342 and the value of products $724,686.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce and Royal Bank of Canada maintain branches in the town.

DRAYTON

Drayton is in Wellington County about 10 miles southeast of Palmerston on county road. It is served by the C. N. R. (Guelph-Palmerston). The assessed population in 1929 was 508, the total taxable assessment being $337,072.

Electricity is derived from the Niagara division of the Hydro-Electric System, the number of local customers in 1929 being 206, composed of 5 power, 51 commercial light and 150 domestic consumers.

The Royal Bank of Canada has a branch in the village.

BURFORD

Burford village is in Brant County, about 11 miles west of Brantford on good county road. Served by C. N. R., and Brantford-Tillsonburg bus route.

Electric power is derived from the Niagara division of the Hydro-Electric System, local customers in 1929 numbering 216, composed of 4 power, 35 commercial light and 177 domestic service consumers.

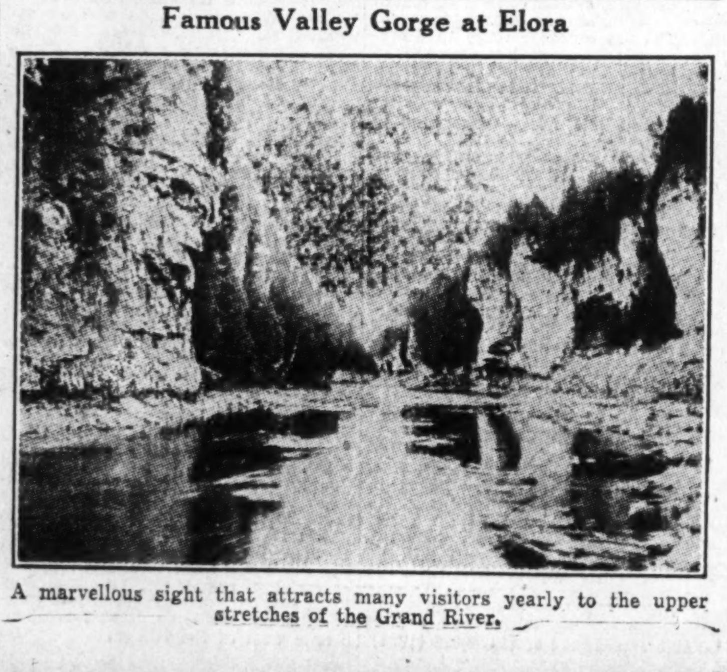
The Bank of Toronto and Royal Bank maintain branches in the village.

Four Cities Alone Own 10,000 Radios

Radio has made substantial advances in the Grand Valley area. Governmental records do not permit a comprehensive summary of radio licenses for the area to be made but the number of licensed sets in the four chief cities is as follows:

Brantford	3,713
Kitchener	3,009
Guelph	2,112
Galt	1,706

Famous Valley Gorge at Elora



A marvellous sight that attracts many visitors yearly to the upper stretches of the Grand River.

Billion Dollars Insurance On Books of Companies In Grand Valley Area

Nineteen Companies Have Head Offices in These Six Counties

MANY FARM MUTUALS

While Three Life Insurance Companies With $690,000,000 of Business Do Nation-Wide Work

Nineteen insurance companies with insurance in force or at risk of over one billion dollars, have their head offices located in the Grand Valley area.

Three of these are life insurance companies with dominion-wide connections and a total business in force of over $690,000,000, namely Mutual Life of Canada, Dominion Life and the Ontario Equitable Life and Accident Co., all with headquarters at Waterloo.

Fourteen are fire insurance companies, three of which are the famous cash mutuals which have, between them, some $185,000,000 of fire insurance at risk, while the remainder are farmers mutual organizations, the largest of which is the North Waterloo Farmers Mutual, and which among them have an additional $100,000,000 of business at risk on their books.

Finally there are two casualty insurance companies, namely Merchants Casualty and the Ontario Farmers' Mutual, a weather insurance mutual organization with head office at Grand Valley and business at risk of over $8,000,000.

Centre is Waterloo

The insurance centre of the Grand Valley area is of course Waterloo which is known as the Hartford of Canada from the fact that it is the head office home of several of the leading insurance companies in the Dominion. There is apparently no startling secret behind this rather interesting trend, the explanation being apparently that the companies just naturally grew there, with one following the other, so that at the present time the town has distinct obvious advantages as an insurance centre, giving ready contact with other companies for interchange of re-insurance and for the securing of trained office staffs at reasonable costs. The savings that can be achieved through lower overhead as compared with larger cities are also important.

The start was obvious enough. In 1863 the Waterloo Mutual Fire Insurance Co. commenced business to supply the needs of the prosperous area. Its founder was Cyrus M. Taylor and Moses Springer was first president.

Mutual Life Founded

Out of this grew the idea of the Mutual Life Assurance Co. In 1868 James McQueen, the town clerk of Fergus, suggested a mutual life company, while talking to J. B. Hughes, representative of the Waterloo Mutual, in the Fergus Hotel. "Mr. Hughes, your company has made a success in mutual fire insurance," said Mr. McQueen, "and if mutual fire, why not mutual life?"

Mr. Hughes carried the idea back to Mr. Taylor who interested Isaac E. Bowman and Moses Springer and work of organizing the Mutual Life began. The first officers of the company in 1869 included Isaac E. Bowman, M.P., Moses Springer, M.P.P., C. M. Taylor and J. W. Walden, all of whom were also interested in the Waterloo, Mutual Fire.

In 1871 the people of Berlin (now Kitchener) determined not to be outdone by Waterloo and at a meeting of freeholders of the town the Economical Mutual Fire Insurance Co. was formed with Moses Springer of the Mutual Life as one of its first officers.

Probably with the example of the Waterloo Mutual Fire's success of North Waterloo Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co. was founded in 1873 for insurance of farm property only. This company still confines its business to Waterloo county and has risen to be the second largest farmers' mutual in Ontario and is one of the strongest financially.

Gore District is Oldest

Particular mention should be made of the cash mutual insurance companies three of which are located within the Grand Valley area, two of which have already been referred to, namely the Waterloo Mutual Fire of Waterloo and the Economical Mutual Fire of Kitchener. The other one in the group is the Gore District Mutual with head office at Galt and which is the oldest of this famous group of companies, having been established in 1839—no less than 92 years ago. There is only one other cash mutual in Ontario, namely the Perth Mutual of Stratford, located just west of the Grand Valley area. These four companies between them have approximately $235,000,000 of business at risk on their books and have a phenomenal record for successful growth extending back between 60 and 90 years.

Brief details of some of the leading companies in this area are as follows:

Gore District Mutual Fire Insurance Co. established 1839 with head office at Galt. Net business at risk at the end of 1930, $54,730,000.

Dumfries & South Waterloo Farmers' Mutual established 1856, with head office at Galt. Net insurance at risk at the end of 1929—$14,774,000.

Nichol Mutual Fire Insurance Co. established 1860 with head office at Fergus. Net insurance at risk at the end of 1929—$6,387,000.

Brant Farmers Mutual Fire established 1861 with head office at Brantford. Net insurance at risk at the end of 1929—$7,949,000.

Waterloo Mutual Fire Insurance Co. which began business in 1863 and at the end of 1930 had business in force of $75,398,000.

Mutual Life Assurance Co. of Canada which began business in 1869 as the Mutual Life of Ontario and at the end of 1930 had business in force of $493,000,000.

Economical Mutual Fire Insurance Co. which began business in 1871 and at the end of 1930 had business in force of $54,033,000.

North Waterloo Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co. which began business in 1873 and at the end of 1930 had insurance in force of over $38,000,000.

Dominion Life Assurance Co. which began business in 1889 and at the end of 1930 had insurance in force of $146,500,000.

Ayr Farmers Mutual established in 1893 with head office at Ayr and with $9,384,000 of insurance at risk at the end of 1929.

Dufferin Farmers Mutual established in 1895 with head office at Shelburne and with $9,798,000 insurance in force at the end of 1929.

Ontario Farmers Weather Insurance Mutual established 1904 with head office at Grand Valley. Net insurance at risk at the end of 1929—$7,793,000.

Ontario Equitable Life and Accident Insurance Co. which began business in 1920 and at the end of 1930 had insurance in force of $53,600,000.

Merchants Casualty Co. which began business in Winnipeg in 1913 and came to Waterloo in 1923.

Four Daily Papers Serve Valley People

Daily newspapers in the Grand River Valley number four in all and they are all progressive, well edited journals known from coast to coast. In addition there are a large number of weekly newspapers serving the different towns and smaller centres.

The dailies are the Kitchener Record, the Galt Reporter, the Brantford Expositor and the Guelph Mercury.

CALEDONIA

In Haldimand County, on provincial highway No. 6, about 14 miles southwest of Hamilton, Ont., the village of Caledonia had an assessed population in 1929 of 1,475 with a total taxable assessment of $715,990. It is served by the C.N.R., Black Rock (N.Y.)-Goderich line.

Power is derived from the Niagara division of the Hydro-Electric System, the total number of customers in 1929 being 343, composed of 10 power, 85 commercial light and 241 domestic service consumers.

In a rich agricultural district, Caledonia also raises dairy and beef cattle. Industries include the gypsum manufacturing plant of Gypsum, Lime and Alabastine Co., the Caledonia Milling Co., and Hamilton Dairies. In 1929 a total of 11 establishments employed 249 people with salaries and wages of $290,771. The total invested capital in 1929 amounted to $1,353,901; the cost of materials used was $834,443, and the value of products for that year, $2,075,182.

Banks: Commerce and Imperial.

CAYUGA

Cayuga is the county town of Haldimand County, situated on provincial highway No. 3, and served by C. N. R. and Michigan Central Rly. The assessed population in 1929 was 671, and the total taxable assessment $459,277.

The Niagara division of the Hydro-Electric System supplies the town's power, the local system having 129 customers (1929) of which 80 were domestic, 46 commercial lighting, and 3 power consumers.

Industries include textile factory, cannery, and cattle and stock farming. The Union Natural Gas Co. of Canada have extensive interests in the district.

Bank: Canadian Bank of Commerce.

SHELBURNE

Shelburne is in Dufferin County on provincial highway No. 10 and about 8½ miles north of Orangeville on the C. P. R. The assessed population in 1929 was 1,135 with a total taxable assessment of $538,679.

Electric power is derived from the Georgian Bay division of the Hydro-Electric System, the number of the local plant's customers in 1929 being 397, composed of 8 power, 94 commercial light and 295 domestic consumers.

Banks: Toronto and Royal.

DELHI

Delhi, a village in Norfolk County, is on the provincial highway No. 3, about 11 miles east of Tillsonburg. It is served by the C. N. R. and the Windsor-Buffalo 'bus route. The assessed population in 1929 was 852, the total taxable assessment being $351,114.

A plant of Canadian Canners operates part of the year, while in 1930 the Imperial Tobacco Co. built a re-drying plant which last winter (1930-1931) employed about 500 persons.

BADEN

The village of Baden is in Waterloo County situated on provincial highways Nos. 7 and 8, about 10 miles west of Kitchener, served by the C.N.R. and the Toronto-London 'bus line. Electric power is derived from the Niagara division of the Hydro-Electric System, the total number of customers in 1929 being 154, of which 30 were commercial light, 121 domestic service, and 3 power consumers.

Banks: Bank of Commerce and Dominion.

ARTHUR

Arthur, village in Wellington County, at the intersection of provincial highways Nos. 6 and 9, is served by the C. P. R. and the Owen Sound-Guelph 'bus route. The assessed population in 1929 was 952, total taxable assessment being $512,870.

Power is derived from the Georgian Bay division of the Hydro-Electric System, local consumers numbering 242.

Branch banks: Commerce and Royal.

PORT ROWAN

Port Rowan, in Norfolk County, is on Long Point Bay, Lake Erie, and served by the C.N.R. Chiefly a summer, fishing resort. The village had an assessed population in 1929 of 681, the total taxable assessment being $416,502.

Power is derived from the Niagara division of the Hydro-Electric System, there being 107 local customers, composed of 1 power, 32 commercial light and 74 domestic users.

Bank: Canadian Bank of Commerce.

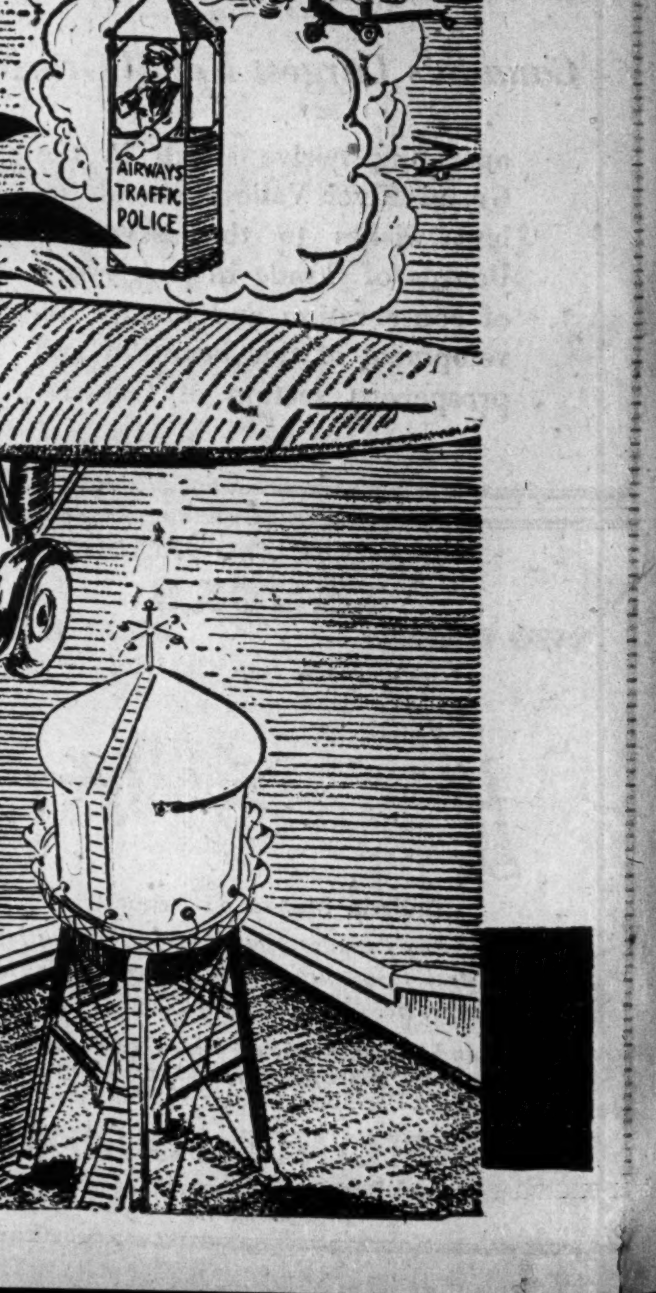
A Great Market Within Arm's Reach

With an urban and rural population of more than 160,000, the Grand River Valley offers a wonderful market for your product.

And there is no better way of reaching these people than by telephone. Nearly 40,000 telephones serve the area.

A Long Distance call gives you almost instant contact with any of these potential customers—and at small expense.

The Bell Telephone Company of Canada



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With every Brantford BUILT-UP Roof goes a bond declaring your freedom from maintenance charges for 10, 15 and 20 years, depending upon the type of Brantford BUILT-UP Roof you choose.

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Brantford Built-Up Roofs

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The difficult business period reveals the strength or weakness of any industrial area. Comparatively speaking **Galt — Preston — Hespeler** have maintained employment and volume of retail trade at a remarkably high level.

Investigate this for yourself and if you wish to reach all the buyers of this most staple part of the Grand River Valley area include

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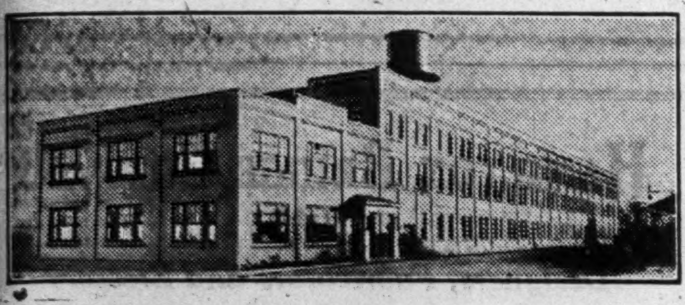

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Wages

Brief Views and Happenings From Week to Week

"All the King's Horses and all the king's men—cannot in opposition do more than delay the necessary readjustment," said Sir Joseph Flavelle, chairman of the board Canadian Bank of Commerce, before the Canadian Credit Men's Trust Association in Toronto last week, in answer to the question as to whether or not we are to have wage and salary reductions. "Commodities," he said "are 10 to 50 per cent lower in price and the aggregate volume of business in dollars is consequently lower.

Items entering into expense, he said, must therefore be relatively reduced if a rational balance between volume and expense is to be preserved. Similarly the standard of living can be maintained on a reduced salary or wages as the true value of salaries and wages is their buying power.

"All concerned should help in the inevitable readjustment which can be made possible through co-operative consent if the parties concerned willingly negotiate an understanding. If not, what should be accomplished in peaceful negotiation will ultimately be forced into effect in bitter struggle."

"All experience," continued Sir Joseph, "declares the inevitability of the obvious and natural, in a given set of circumstances. If a readjustment of salaries is obvious and natural then however delayed the opposition, it will come about. All the king's horses and all the king's men, all the organizations concerned, of whatever sort, however powerfully entrenched cannot in opposition do more than delay the necessary adjustment.

"If the executive heads of the labor unions over this continent voluntarily ask industrial, transportation and corporation chiefs to sit down with them, that together they may counsel in what can wisely be accomplished in readjustment of wages and salaries to re-establish industrial health, they will awaken an influence of momentous import which will re-echo round the world, and will profoundly affect the early re-establishment of more normal activities employing labor.

"Will organized labor in the United States and Canada give the needed leadership, that wages shall be readjusted to the lowered values of commodities? The need is not for limited employment at present rates but full employment at an equitable wage."

Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, replying to Sir Joseph Flavelle, said:

"While organized labor is always ready and willing to co-operate with the employers in an endeavor to reach stability in industry, little approval can be given to Sir Joseph Flavelle's suggestion for a readjustment of wages. Organized labor is convinced that wage reductions present no solution to the problem. This, as a matter of fact, is more likely to bring about an accentuation of unemployment by reason of the reduced purchasing power."

Engineering Employers in Britain have notified the negotiating committee representing forty unions that modified proposals for alterations in the rates of pay and working conditions are to be put into operation throughout the country on July 6—whether the unions agree or not.

Employers in the wool and textile industries are demanding that wages be cut by about 14 per cent.

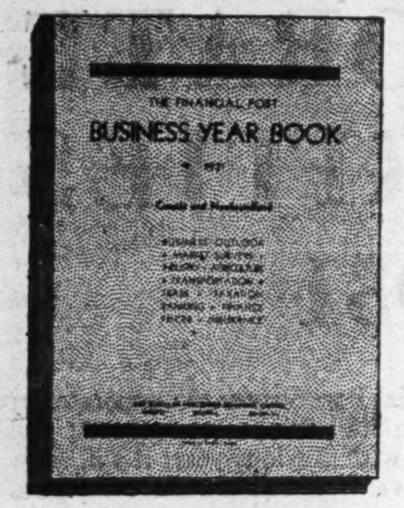
In the coal industry the outlook is said to be more hopeful. Miners and owners held their first joint conference since the national coal strike of 1926. Both sides are making every effort to reach a settlement in wages and hours conditions before the beginning of July, when the Coal Mines Act expires and the hours of work automatically revert to seven a day.

British Chemical industry has decided to cut wages, according to F. E. Hamer, editor of Chemical Age and London correspondent of the American Chemical Society. This step is the only alternative to closing down the plants, Mr. Hamer reports.

Decreases in Wages averaging 10.1 per cent and affecting 22,543 employees are reported as having taken place during April by Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington. Cuts were made by 195 establishments in 47 industries. In March, 175 establishments in 38 industries reported decreases averaging 10.3 per cent and affecting 22,502 employes.

Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, stated his views bluntly before the Annual Conference of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks at Washington, D.C.:

"American labor is probably in for the fight of its life. The demand for the cutting of wages is a part of a campaign which is now only beginning again and which has been planned as a part of the programme of the international control of capital, of manufacturers, of markets, of prices, and of labor by those who would master the world in the interests of a few."



THE FINANCIAL POST
BUSINESS YEAR BOOK
Canada and Newfoundland

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GUELPH IS CENTRE FOR MANUFACTURE OF MANY ARTICLES

One Hundred Plants Produce Goods Valued at $20,000,000

CENTRAL LOCATION

Is Exceptionally Served by Railroads and Highways—Is Cultural Centre

Guelph, which is known as "The Royal City of Canada" because its name was given to it by the Canada Co. in 1927 as a compliment to the royal family in England, has achieved an enviable position in Canada as the centre of one of the best diversified farming districts in the Dominion and as the location of about one hundred diversified industries with an annual average production of $20,000,000.

The population of Guelph is 21,000 within the municipal boundaries and 30,000 if suburbs are included. The growth of the city has been steady through 104 years, but chiefly since the beginning of the 20th century. Though the population is not as large as that of the largest Canadian cities, the growth of the industries which have established themselves in Guelph has been steady and the conditions stable.

Guelph has good transportation facilities and a central geographical location. As it is on the main lines of both the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian National Railways, it has easy access to domestic and foreign markets. The city owns as well the Guelph Junction Railway, which is operated by the C. P. R., and gives the city direct connection with many of the leading railways of the United States, and it is also served by two electric railway lines. As the city occupies a central position with reference to the provincial highways, it has become the operating centre of a number of motor trucking companies. From Guelph, therefore, manufacturers are able to get express service on less than carload shipments at freight costs in all directions from Guelph without cartage at either end.

As Guelph is a convenient overnight stopping point in travel from such centres as New York, Chicago, Montreal, Toronto, Detroit and Buffalo, it has become a convenient centre for locating Canadian branches of United States industries with which parent plant executives desire to keep in close touch. Its availability in that respect is a matter of considerable interest at present to United States companies which are considering the possibility and the advantages of establishing branch plants in Canada.

With the city well entrenched and founded on a contented and prosperous countryside, the labor population of Guelph has been unusually stable, steady and intelligent. As Guelph is in the best market gardening and agricultural county in Ontario and maintains its own producers' market where growers sell direct to consumers, the trend is to low living costs and, therefore, labor costs have been always reasonable. The city has been almost free from strikes and lockouts. Citizens have all the advantages of social, educational and recreational facilities usually enjoyed only by metropolitan communities. That makes for stability.

The city is supplied by the Ontario Hydro Power Commission with power and it is re-distributed through the city's own distributing system. Economical local management and equalized power load enable Guelph to sell power to manufacturers at very low rates.

Citizens take pride in the fine public buildings of the city and the beautiful parks and the many lovely homes. Its main street is a spacious business thoroughfare and in the residential district there are also wide, well-kept, shaded streets. Tourists from both city and country are continually visiting Guelph because of their interest in some of the important institutions and natural beauty spots in or near it. There is, for instance, the Ontario Agricultural College, which is one of the finest of its kind in the world, and the Ontario Reformatory, which has given a lead to other penal institutions in the methods followed, the famous Elora rocks a few miles distant, and the wonderful Rockwood caves.

Not only can the intending manufacturer find reasonably priced sites and cheap electric power, efficient and contented labor and reasonable costs for labor, heat, gas and water, but he can have also in Guelph moderate taxation and civic co-operation.

Guelph was created a city in 1879. It is located on the banks of the Speed River, in the county of Wellington.

The city has eleven public and three separate schools, a collegiate, a vocational institute, an academy, Macdonald Institute, Macdonald Hall (for young women), Ontario Veterinary College, Ontario Agricultural College, Ontario Reformatory, Homewood Sanitarium and three hospitals. All public utilities such as electricity, gas, water and street railways, are owned by the city.

Seven branch and main lines run into Guelph. There is an electric railway to Toronto. It is served by five trunk highways, three steam railways, two electric railways, six banks, fifteen schools, ten parks, seven hotels and two golf courses.

JARVIS

Jarvis, a village in Haldimand County, lies at the intersection of provincial highways Nos. 3 (Windsor-Buffalo) and 6 (Hamilton-Port Dover) and about 10 miles east of Simcoe on the C. N. R. The assessed population in 1929 was 471, and the total taxable assessment $210,119.

Power is derived from the Niagara division of the Hydro-Electric System, the number of local customers in 1929 being 121, composed of 4 power, 36 commercial light and 81 domestic consumers.

Bank: Canadian Bank of Commerce.

MOOREFIELD

In Wellington County, Moorefield village is 7 miles southeast of Palmerston on the C.N.R. and on a county road.

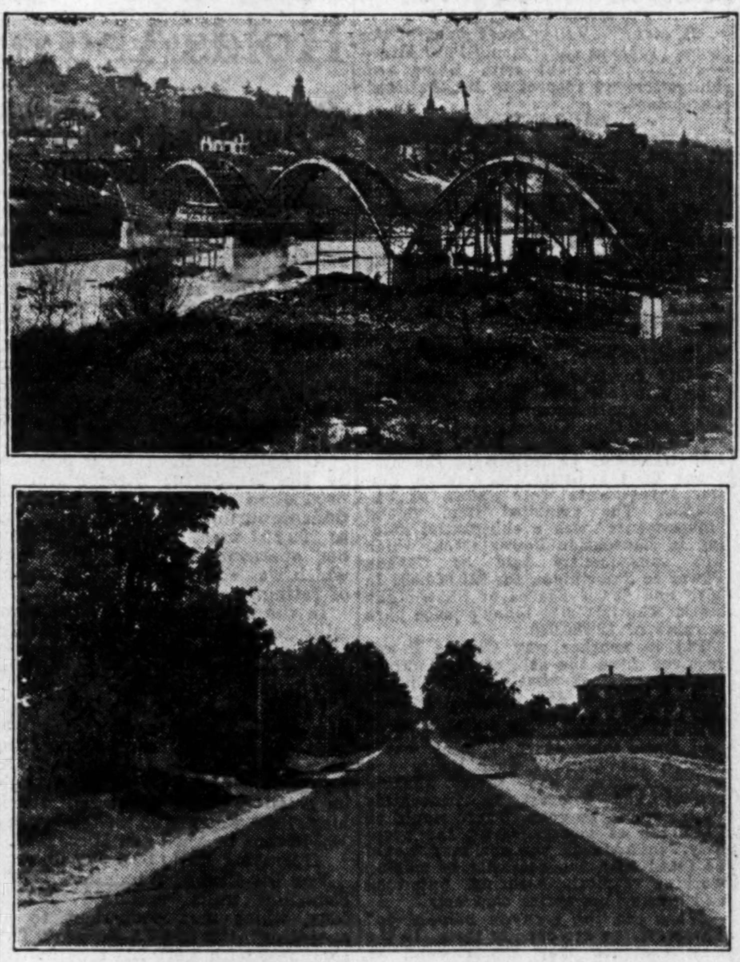
Electric power is derived from the Niagara division of the Hydro-Electric System the local plant's customers in 1929 numbering 78, of which 2 were power, 26 commercial light, and 50 domestic consumers.

TRADE
Year Ended March 31, 1930

	Imports	Exports*
Brantford	$7,906,625	$14,888
Galt	6,679,742	669
Guelph	4,916,837	.....
Kitchener	18,512,517	.....

*Most such exports cleared through final port of exit.

Highway Development is Large Scale



With many miles of paved and improved highways, Grand River Valley attracts tourists and carries on much business by highway transport. Upper photo shows bridge under construction over King's Highway No. 3 at Paris. Lower photo shows Highway No. 3, east of Simcoe.

TOURIST TRADE STILL REMAINS IMPORTANT ITEM

Canada Benefitted to Extent of $279,238,000 in Past Year

Expenditures made by tourists from other countries visiting Canada during 1930 declined for the first time in at least ten years, according to final figures published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The total in 1930 was $279,238,000 as compared with $309,379,000 in 1929. The previous record was in 1928 when the total was $275,230,000.

The chief decrease was in tourists entering Canada from the United States by rail and steamer. Expenditures of this class of tourist dropped to $63,874,000 from $80,008,000 in 1929. Tourists entering via ocean ports spent $12,955,000 as compared with $13,794,000 the previous year, while tourists coming from the United States by automobile spent $202,409,000 as compared with $215,577,000 in 1929.

Maritime Traffic Gains

Tourists entering by automobile spent more in the Maritimes in 1930 than in 1929, or $9,831,000 as compared with $8,270,000, but all other provinces sustained some loss in this source of revenue ranging from 4.5 per cent for Saskatchewan to 21.4 per cent for Alberta. Ontario's revenue from tourists was $125,129,000 as compared with $131,626,000 in 1929, a loss of 4.9 per cent. Quebec's revenue was $46,947,000 or 8.25 per cent under the $51,167,000 estimated for 1929. British Columbia benefitted to the extent of $16,103,000, a loss of 16.6 per cent from the 1929 total. Manitoba received $2,305,000, a drop of 17.2 per cent and Alberta a drop of 21.4 per cent to $1,023,000. Saskatchewan's tourist trade amounted to $1,071,000, only 4.5 per cent under the previous year. These figures apply only to tourists entering by automobile.

Tourists Spend Less

Tourists entering Canada by way of ocean ports were fewer in number than in the previous year in each of the three classes. The estimated rate of expenditure is given as $1,400 for saloon class passengers, $1,100 for cabin class and $700 for third class passengers.

Canadian hotels benefitted from the tourist trade to the extent of $23,426,000 in 1930 as compared with $24,499,000 in 1929 and $22,435,000 in 1927. Ontario and Prince Edward Island reported an increase in expenditure in 1930 but hotels in all other provinces reported a decrease. The figures do not include the amounts spent at private dwellings and tourist camps.

Canadian tourists spent $113,292,000 in foreign countries in 1930 as compared with $121,645,000 in 1929 according to estimates of the Bureau. Ocean travellers spent $25,537,000 against $27,214,000 in 1929. Tourist travelling by automobile to the United States spent $63,489,000 as against $65,055,000 in 1929 while those travelling by railway and boat spent $24,266,000 as compared with $29,376,000. The net balance of tourist trade has always been in favor of Canada and in 1930 tourists from other countries in Canada spent $165,946,000 more than did Canadian tourists in other countries. In 1929 the balance in Canada's favor was $187,734,000 and in 1928, $167,708,000.

Sault Ste. Marie Canals Had Light Traffic in May

Canal traffic in May showed substantial decrease in comparison with May, 1930, due to the small tonnage handled by the Sault Ste. Marie canals as compared with previous years. The Canadian and United States locks at Sault Ste. Marie handled 4,335,021 tons as against 11,319,757 tons in May, 1930, due to fewer shipments of iron and coal although flour and wheat shipments were larger than last year and other grains more than doubled the volume of May, 1930. Iron ores dropped to 1,704,747 tons from 6,777,911 tons in May, 1930, and soft coal to 934,242 tons from 2,866,604 tons.

The Welland Canal handled 1,165,853 tons in May, the largest amount for May in the past ten years. The St. Lawrence canals also had a new high record for the month with 1,165,791 tons as against 841,348 tons in May, 1930, and 1,094,346 tons in May, 1927, the previous record.

Issues Hosiery and Knit Goods Map

An industrial map of the hosiery and knit goods industry has just been issued by the Department of the Interior. The map shows the imports and exports, sheep raising areas, and the location of factories. It also lists the names, addresses, and products of the Canadian manufacturers of these two lines.

Ontario is the leading province in this industry, with 132 plants of which 35 are in Toronto; Quebec ranks second with 52.

Many Famous Men Came from Guelph

While maintaining a steady, though not spectacular growth in population, Guelph is proud of the fact that it has exported many citizens who have attained distinction elsewhere in Canada and the world at large.

Representative of the character of many famous men from Guelph, one may cite Hon. Hugh Guthrie, K.C., M.P., who has been a leading Canadian statesman for decades; Hon. Lincoln Goldie, M.L.A., Provincial Secretary in the Ontario Government; Edward Johnson, the world's most famous tenor; A. W. Cutten, the Chicago financier and "Wheat King," and Dr. McCrea, who by writing "In Flanders' Fields," achieved a lasting place in Canada's literary annals.

FOREST PRODUCTION VALUED $219,570,219

British Columbia Leads in Volume; Quebec in Value of Output

Canada's total primary forest production in 1929 had a value of $219,570,129 as compared with $212,950,799 in 1928 and there was an increase in value of production of every class of product except hewn railway ties, wood for distillation and miscellaneous products. Reduced to equivalent volume of standing timber, the cut in 1929 amounted to 3,090,614,6647 cu. ft. as against 2,988,038,430 cu. ft. in 1929.

The figures are contained in a summary of forest production, operations in the woods, during 1929, just issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

In point of volume of production British Columbia, Quebec and Ontario rank in the order named while in value of production the order is changed to Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. Quebec's production is valued at $65,537,957 as compared with $67,991,437 in 1928 while Ontario's production increased to $60,999,431 from $58,774,971 and British Columbia to $52,911,098 from $50,599,931. New Brunswick's production increased in value to $15,788,394 from $15,413,390. Substantial increases are reported for the prairie provinces while the value of production in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island declined.

Logs and bolts accounted for $79,278,543 of the total production value, pulpwood for $76,120,063 and firewood for $41,764,507. Poles are valued at $6,677,559 and hewn railway ties at $5,730,423. Quebec leads in the production of pulpwood and fencing materials and comes second in production of firewood, wood for distillation and miscellaneous products. Ontario comes first in production of firewood, wood for distillation and miscellaneous products and second in production of logs and bolts, pulpwood and poles. British Columbia leads in the production of logs and bolts, hewn ties, square timber and poles, and comes second in production of round mining timber.

While the timber depletion for use in 1929 is calculated at 3,090,614,617 cu. ft., it is estimated that the volume destroyed annually by fire exceeds 346,000,000 cu. ft. of merchantable timber and also the young growth on 1,300,000 acres. Insects and fungi destroy 700,000,000 cu. ft. annually, it is estimated and bring the annual drain on Canada's forest resources to 4,186,000,000 cu. ft. Latest available estimates place total forest resources at 224,304,000,000 cu. ft. of standing timber capable of yielding 424,637,000,000 bd. ft. of sawn lumber and 1,129,998,000 cords of pulpwood, ties, poles and other smaller products.

Output of Confectionery Over $60,000,000 Annually

Canada has 283 firms manufacturing candy, biscuits and chocolate, with a capitalization of $52,000,000, employing 13,000 people and paying $12,500,000 each year in wages and salaries, according to W. A. Patterson of Toronto, retiring president of the Confectionery, Biscuit and Chocolate Industries of Canada at the association's annual convention held in Toronto recently.

Other interesting information concerning the industry quoted by Mr. Patterson was that $25,000,000 worth of raw material was consumed each year, while the gross value of finished products amounted to $60,000,000.

Of the 40 leading industries in Canada, confectionery ranks twenty-first, though in the amount of wages paid out it takes eleventh place, and twelfth in the number of people employed.

James Wardropper of Rowntree Co., Toronto, was elected president of the association for 1931-32.

Alkali Lakes Output Higher

The alkali lakes of the Prairie Provinces have begun to add materially to the mineral production of Western Canada with an increase in 1930 of well over 500 per cent in the production of sodium sulphate.

CANNING INDUSTRY ATTAINS BIG VOLUME

Value of $54,012,683 is Placed on 1929 Output; $8,250,000 in 1900

Canned foods to the value of $54,012,683 were produced in Canada during 1929 according to a report just issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Three canning industries account for the major part of the total with canned fruits and vegetables valued at $19,050,700, canned fish second with a value of $16,996.478 and condensed and evaporated milk third in value at $14,686,802. Canned meats and syrups for the remaining two groups. In 1900 the total value of canned food produced was not in excess of $8,250,000. Canned foods exported in 1929 were valued at $19,280,455, while imports amounted to $9,946,183.

In 1929 there were 672 canning establishments with an invested capital of some $50,523,438. Persons employed numbered 21,004 and salaries and wages totalled some $7,479,891. Fish canning was carried on by 449 establishments with an invested capital of $17,869,625 and 12,442 employees received $3,037,126 in salaries and wages. Canning of fruits and vegetables was carried on by 173 establishments representing an invested capital of $22,138,060. Employes in this industry numbered 7,228 and received salaries and wages of $2,840,300.

Salmon is the chief item in the fish pack and 1,398,857 cases were produced in 1929 valued at $11,625,931. Volume was greater than in 1927 but was under that of other years since 1924. Lobster canning was second in importance and 127,516 cases, valued at $3,179,022, were the output for 1929 and exceeded that of any year since 1923. The sardine pack of 329,204 cases, valued at $1,319,584 was the largest on record.

Fruit and vegetable canning is chiefly carried on in Ontario, British Columbia and Quebec. Pears and apples were the leading canned fruits in 1929 while tomatoes, baked beans, peas and corn were the most important vegetables. Canned soups and other miscellaneous products totalled 665,613 cases valued at $2,365,222. Canned meats to the amount of 10,197,431 lbs. valued at $1,432,524 were produced and table syrup production was 13,662,240 lbs. valued at $1,846,179. Concentrated milk products consisted chiefly of evaporated milk valued at $5,060,229, condensed milk valued at $2,710,090 and skim milk powder valued at $1,242,837.

Concentrated Milk Plants Production Down in 1930

Reduction in number, in capital employed, in activity and in value of production is shown by a preliminary report on concentrated milk plants operated in Canada during 1930, just issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Total value of products is shown at $13,604,743 as compared with $14,686,802 in 1929 although the milk delivered to the factories increased to 431,194,666 lbs. from 429,106,790 lbs. and cream delivered contained 507,115 lbs. of butter fat as against 501,542 lbs. delivered in the previous year.

While production of many items exceeded in volume that of the previous year the value of the production in most cases shows a drop resulting from decline in prices. Evaporated milk, the largest single item, increased in volume to 57,471,249 lbs. from 58,784,525 lbs. in 1929 while the value dropped to $4,983,943 from $5,042,291. Cream sold, expressed in pounds of butter fat, and skim milk powder are among the largest items to show this trend but condensed milk production was off in volume as well as in value. The only gains in volume and value were in ice cream, cheese and whey butter relatively unimportant items.

The production figures as shown by the report while complete for concentrated milk plants are not the total production of the various products for Canada since similar items are also found as products of creameries.

The principal statistics of concentrated milk plants for 1930 and 1929 are as follows:

	1930	1929
Establishments	26	30
Capital employed ...	$8,086,430	$9,190,753
Employees	850	874
Salaries & wages ...	$1,066,392	$1,117,465
Milk delivered at factory, lbs.	431,194,666	429,106,790
Paid to patrons for milk	$6,661,195	$7,766,315
Cream delivered at factory, lbs. butter fat, lbs.	507,115	501,542
Paid to patrons for cream	$175,458	$206,730
Total value of prod..	$13,604,743	$14,686,802

Plant Established in Canada

International Resistance Co. Ltd., of Philadelphia, Pa., has established a manufacturing plant at 74 Wellington Street West, Toronto. The company manufactures a varied line of metallized resistors, used extensively in radios, and which, for some time, have been brought in from the States. E. W. Playford Ltd., is selling agent representing the company in Montreal and Toronto.

APPROVES CHOICE OF P. A. COOPER AS H. B. CO. HEAD

London Times Recites Record of Man Still in Early Forties

The London Times, in its financial columns, has the following to say regarding the appointment of Patrick Ashley Cooper as governor of the Hudson's Bay Co.:

"It will be recalled that in December last the special committee of investigation issued a report recommending reorganization on certain lines which included the segregation of the company's Canadian stores from the other business of the company. These recommendations, although accepted by other members of the board, were not acceptable to Charles Sale, the governor. He felt that he could not associate himself with such a change, and therefore tendered his resignation. In March last it was announced that Mr. Sale, L. D. Cunliffe, Lord Ebury, and the Hon. A. J. P. Howard had resigned their seats on the board, and that with the approval of Sir Robert Horne, the board had coopted as members Sir Edward Hilton Young, M.P., Lieutenant-Colonel John Karslake, and Captain V. A. Cazalet, M.P., the vacant office of governor being left to be filled later.

"The board has selected one of the younger men engaged in the direction of joint stock company enterprises who has already proved his worth. Although only in the early forties, Mr. Cooper has had considerable experience of company administration, and has been notably successful in restoring businesses which had fallen into decline. He was mainly responsible for the restoration of the fortunes of the Primitive Gas Co., of which he is chairman. At the instance of the Bank of England he was invited to assist in the reorganization of the British Italian Corporation when the difficulties of its Italian subsidiary, the Banca Italo-Britannica, came to light. Mr. Cooper became chairman of the B. I. Holding Co. From his own record it will be seen that the board of the Hudson's Bay Co. have made a sound choice."

Proposes to Develop Labrador Shell Deposits

Northern Products Co., which has been granted exclusive right to the export of marine shells from the coast of Labrador by the Newfoundland Government, effective July 31, 1931, is considering shipment of shell to Newfoundland during the coming season in steamers with a capacity of 3,500 to 5,000 tons. Shell will be processed, and sacked at St. John's for shipment to foreign markets.

Some $100,000 has been spent to date on exploitation of markets, it is reported, and the company is now in a position to operate the deposits on the Labrador coast on a large scale. The marine shell industry is one of the chief industries in Florida and there is an annual world demand of some 1,000,000 tons of which the United States takes 400,000 tons. Development work undertaken by Northern Products Co. has been done on local capital.

Cattle Exports Grow

Last year 5,400 cattle were shipped to Great Britain from Canada, according to Hon. Robert Weir, minister of agriculture. In 1929, none were shipped, while in 1928 the number was 405. In other years, from 1923, the totals were: 1923, 57,642; 1924, 79,435; 1925, 110,868; 1926, 79,985; and in 1927, 8,263. In 1931, to date a total of 2,587 cattle have been shipped to Great Britain.

Fort William Building

Building operations in Fort William this year continue on a more extended scale than last year, the record for the first five months being $198,750 as compared with $148,650 for the similar period of last year.

Put This Trouble-Proof Door On Your Garage!

The Majestic Verti-Fold Door folds up and down! A slight push raises it. A slight pull lowers it. Quiet. Effortless. It modernizes any Garage old or new. Because it folds inside and above the opening, the Verti-Fold Door cannot blow shut or become weather-bound by snow and ice. Think of a door that eliminates all Garage Door troubles and inconveniences! That is the Majestic Verti-Fold Door.

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and TORONTO
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MICHIGAN RESORTS

A DIRECT WATERWAY ROUTE TO THE SUMMER PLAYGROUND OF ONTARIO

MOTORISTS from the United States on their way to Hamilton, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal, Algonquin Park, Muskoka Lakes, Georgian Bay, Lake Huron and other Canadian Resorts will greatly enjoy the delightful short cut across Lake Erie on the large, comfortable steamer of the Nicholson Erie-Dover Ferry Line. From Erie, Pa., it is a pleasant 3½ hour ride across the shining waters of the lake to Port Dover.

Motorists from Pennsylvania, Western New York, Eastern Ohio, West Virginia and all Southeastern States will find this route to be a real short cut to Michigan. It is only 135 miles from Port Dover to Port Huron, Michigan.

The electric railway at Port Dover and busses connect with every boat.

Excellent paved roads lead to main highways. It is readily seen, therefore, that all parts of Canada can be easily reached from Port Dover.

NICHOLSON ERIE-DOVER FERRY LINE
P. O. Box 224, ERIE, PA.

Canadian Pulp and Paper Industry

NFLD. I. P. CUTS OPERATING COSTS BY CHEAP POWER

Island Newsprint Operator Getting Better Machine Results

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Improved operating efficiency and expansion of the Deer Lake hydro-electric plant to 156,000 h.p., are the features of the 1930 annual report of International Power & Paper Co. of Newfoundland, a division of International Paper & Power Co.

Output of paper from Corner Brook mill's four newsprint machines averaged 515 tons a day in 1930. This compares with 483 tons a day in 1929.

Output from these machines in February this year was further increased to an average of 546 tons a day.

Add to Capacity

In addition to these increases on the four newsprint machines, the wrapper machine at the mill has been adapted for the manufacture of newsprint when not in use for the manufacture of wrappers, with a consequent increase in the 1930 daily average output to 540 tons a day and the attainment in February last of an average output for the mill of 593 tons a day.

The steady increases in output have been accompanied by material reductions in operating costs.

Last year the 58,000 h.p. extension to the company's hydro-electric plant at Deer Lake was put in operation, bringing the total installed capacity up to 156,000 h.p. The installation of the additional unit was made at the exceptionally low capital cost of $28.15 a h.p. and has resulted in an increase in the company's earning power.

Lower Fuel Costs

The additional capacity has made possible the elimination of all but a small part of the fuel bill at Corner Brook, as the Deer Lake plant supplies the mill with sufficient energy not only for power but also for the generation, through the use of electric boilers, of practically all the steam requirements of the mill.

During the year the company required a few additional tracts of timber which were desirable in rounding out areas already controlled. Timber holdings now consist of over 1,500 square miles of freehold and over 5,600 square miles held under Crown licenses, a total of over 7,100 square miles, which have an estimated stand of over 13,400,000 cords of pulpwood.

The Crown timber licenses, with minor exceptions, are for a 99-year term, of which only a little more than three years have elapsed.

Fire Loss Negligible

Due to climatic and other local conditions the expense of fire prevention work is at a minimum and losses from fire are negligible. Pulpwood costs at the mill are low as a large portion of the timber is located on the watershed of the Humber River and wood on other holdings is easily accessible either by rail or water.

Even after allowing for the deductions in connection with the recently announced newsprint price cut, earnings for the first four months of 1931 will be but little below the figures for the corresponding period in 1930, as the decrease in selling price is approximately offset by the continuing improvement in operating efficiency and the benefits of the additional hydro-electric generating capacity installed last year.

Smelters Shareholders Approve Stock Bonus

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Shareholders of Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. of Canada, at a special general meeting, gave their approval to the payment by the company of the usual bonus in stock instead of cash.

Say Dunning Plan Offers Best Hopes For All Investors

Serious Problems Force Groups Who Would Attempt to Run Individual Companies

COMMITTEE'S EYES ON FUTURE

Break-up of Canada Power & Paper Organization Would Involve Loss of Contracts and Would Tie Up Many Inter-Company Obligations

By JOHN E. LANGDON,
Eastern Editor, The Financial Post

MONTREAL. — For better than two years security holders of Canada Power and Paper Corp. and its subsidiary companies have been faced with the realization that a cut in capital values was unavoidable if the enterprise was to be placed on a firmer basis considering the certainty of reorganization it must be said that the security holders faced the prospect with a certain degree of equanimity. Two weeks ago an independent committee placed before them a plan of reorganization, involving the anticipated cut in capital. As was to be expected, already agitation is under way opposing the plan. Many security holders now cannot understand why they should be asked to take a cut in the value of their security and forego dividends or interest, as the case may be.

Shareholders of Belgo-Canadian Paper Co., and to a lesser extent the other companies, have voiced their displeasure with the offer made under the plan. Some interests have been particularly strong in their opposition both to the plan and to the committee.

There has been widely circulated a suspicion that the Security Holders Protective Committee was not acting independently. It is important, however that the committee was sponsored by Kitcat and Aitken, Govett, Sons and Co., both of London, Eng., and A. Iselin and Co., of New York, as well as by the banks and insurance companies and other large holders of or sponsors of the securities. Knowing the men on the committee, one is inclined to feel that they were motivated in their actions solely by the consideration of how best to place the company on its feet

Headed for Bankruptcy

It was realized from the beginning that inter-company obligations, bank loans, and an excessive capital were too onerous and it was only a matter of time before the whole structure toppled over. The company was obviously headed for bankruptcy.

Over a hundred million dollars was invested in the enterprise. Its assets are of great potential value, yet the earning power was out of line with the capitalization. The committee had no alternative than but to cut the capital in order to bring it in line with earning power as at present constituted, knowing that relieved of the crushing burden of fixed charges, the company might in time build up for itself a strong financial position and prove a worth while investment medium.

There were various considerations to be taken under advisement. The agreement between St. Maurice and Belgo; the contracts between Wayagamack, Port Alfred, St. Maurice and Anticosti; the guarantee of principal and interest on the securities of Anglo-Canadian, etc. It was no small task.

After weeks and months of investigation, the committee arrived at its conclusions and drew up a scheme of reorganization. Whatever its faults it at least represents the work of capable and responsible men, guided and influenced by the thought that each security holder should receive a fair and equitable treatment and, above all, that the company should be placed in a stronger position.

Public reaction to the plan up to date has been adverse as a rule. Opinions of those interested in the scheme, whether as security holders or not, have been of critical nature. Flaws are alleged, unfair treatment claimed. Obviously if the security holders do not like the terms of the Dunning plan, then it is their privilege and prerogative to suggest another. The plan is before the security holders. It is theirs to study and, after giving careful consideration to all the circumstances surrounding the situation, to approve or disapprove.

To date the committee has not publicly given any details of the manner at which it arrived at the apportionment of the securities. In a case like Canada Power and Paper it is not possible to take a rule-of-thumb method. Assets, earnings, obligations (moral or otherwise) are only a few of the points to be considered. The problem was one of creating a new organization—simple in structure and financially sound. They apparently felt that after all, the most important thing was to build up out of the wreckage an enterprise which at some future date, would justify the confidence the security holders once had when they put their money into the different constituent companies.

Of the comments made on the Canada Power plan, the one most often heard is why do the security holders not take over their own property and operate independently of Canada Power? There is no reason why the boldholders could not take this step, but before doing so the bondholders would no doubt look at every angle of the situation before acting.

Let us look at the position of the individual companies going to make up Canada Power and Paper:

BELGO-CANADIAN

Belgo-Canadian property is rented to St. Maurice Valley for an annual sum equivalent to fixed charges, preferred and common dividends. It has a six-machine plant with a daily capacity of 414 tons; timber limits containing about 6,000,000 cords of pulpwood; and a very favorable power contract with Shawinigan. The company has outstanding $8,240,500 of bonds; $5,000,000 of preferred stock.

If security holders take back the property working capital would be needed. Some say it would be found in Belgium. It probably could not be found from Canadian banks who favor the Dunning plan. Then there is the question of pulpwood. Belgo has no pulpwood. The wood pile is owned by the banks for advances already made to Canada Power. Belgo would be faced with the prospect of having to buy its pulpwood. It would take about two years to get pulpwood out of its own limits. Another question would be: Where would orders for paper be secured? It has been mentioned that Belgium would be a buyer. But there are newsprint producers in Europe that can undersell the Canadian manufacturer in the Belgian market. There are no major contracts to be had in the United States market. The big publishers are all under contract for some years to come.

ANTICOSTI

Next in line is Anticosti Corp. This enterprise owns the Island of Anticosti, on which there is estimated to be about 15,000,000 cords of pulpwood. Capital consists of $5,192,500 of bonds and $3,000,000 of preferred stock. Under an agreement Wayagamack, Port Alfred and St. Maurice Valley agree to take sufficient pulpwood (or to pay even if the wood is not taken) to provide a revenue sufficient to cover all operating expenses, interest and sinking fund on the bonds, and sinking fund and dividends on the preferred stock.

Under the circumstances, it is apparent that the guarantors either jointly or severally, will not or cannot carry out the contract. The security holders have the alternative of accepting the Canada Power reorganization plan or taking back their property. In the event of the latter move, they would have on their hands 15,000,000 cords of pulpwood in the form of standing timber—a potentially valuable asset, but today of little or no value. Its value is negligible because of the fact that the cost of cutting, preparing and delivering the wood at the mill is far too high.

WAYAGAMACK

Bondholders of Wayagamack, if dissatisfied with the plan, would take back property having a productive capacity of 150 tons of groundwood pulp, 240 tons of sulphate pulp, 130 tons of kraft wrapping paper, and 170 tons of newsprint, and a small lumber mill. Primarily this concern is a kraft producer. The company has some 1,600 square miles of timber limits and a third interest in Anticosti.

Like Belgo and other concerns, Wayagamack would be in immediate need of working capital. At the same time it would have to assume the guarantee of $1,590,914 of Wayagamack News debenture stock and in the event of liquidation of St. Maurice and Port Alfred, the full guarantee on the Anticosti contract. While Wayagamack could be put into liquidation and thus eliminate the Anticosti guarantee, it could hardly escape its responsibility in connection with the Wayagamack News stock, which was issued under authority of the British Trade Facilities Act.

Wayagamack as an independent would most likely be able to secure sufficient business to run the kraft division, but the outlook for the newsprint end is not so hopeful.

PORT ALFRED

Port Alfred owns valuable timber limits and has a modern mill capable of turning out 500 tons of newsprint daily. Capital consists of $14,999,667 of bonds and $6,000,000 of preferred stock. The position of this company is much the same as that of Belgo, namely, in the event of breaking away from Canada Power and Paper, some means would have to be discovered of securing working capital, pulpwood and contracts. The company also has its obligation in respect to Anticosti, but that could be eliminated in the same way as would be done by Wayagamack.

The chances of Port Alfred securing working capital and pulpwood are not unlikely, but it would be a difficult undertaking. The matter of contracts is more important and in this connection, Port Alfred's outlook as an independent unit is less reassuring.

ST. MAURICE VALLEY

St. Maurice Valley faces many of the same problems confronting Port Alfred —rental agreement with Belgo and obligations in respect to the Anticosti agreement.

LAURENTIDE

Laurentide shareholders have more grounds for complaint than any of the other security holders. When Laurentide went into Canada Power and Paper, there were no securities outstanding ranking senior to the common stock. Of the latter there were 288,000 shares of $100 par value issued. Property consisted of a 400 ton newsprint plant, 18,000,000 cords of pulpwood and certain water powers. Under the agreement Canada Power took over the property, assumed current liabilities for current assets, for which the shareholders received one new share and $100 principal amount of debentures for each share transferred.

At that time Laurentide had a net working capital of $6,054,779 and certain liabilities in respect to the purchase of the Laurentide-Ottawa limits. Investments were shown at $4,654,836. The principal item among "investments" was a substantial holding in Laurentide Power stock, which was subsequently sold by Canada Power to Shawinigan for $10,800,000 in cash and 72,000 shares of Shawinigan stock. The latter at today's price have a value of $2,980,000.

Put in another way Canada Power received from the sale of the Laurentide Power stock what was the equivalent to almost $50 a share on the Laurentide Co. stock.

If the Laurentide debenture holders took back their property, they would receive the plant, timber limits and water powers, but their working capital and interest in Laurentide Power would be gone. There would be $7,110,120 of mortgages on the property. In addition the company would be faced with the necessity of raising working capital, securing pulpwood and getting newsprint contracts.

What can the security holders do? Three options are open to them. In the first instance they can demand an accounting of how their properties were managed over the past three years; take back their own properties; or accept the offer made by the reorganization committee.

If the properties are taken back and attempts made to operate them as individual units, the newsprint industry of Canada will be placed in a far more serious position than it is today. Canada Power holds all the contracts and the liquidation of that concern, would automatically cancel these orders. There would be a scramble for these contracts and the outcome would not be particularly helpful to the industry as a whole.

If the security holders content themselves with taking a loss, Canada Power stands an excellent chance of developing into one of the strongest newsprint operators on the continent. With the virtual elimination of fixed charges over the next five years, the company is placed in a position of being able to carry on through the present depression, build up financial reserves and generally place its house in order. By the end of the five year period, the company will be securing the benefits of the Hearst affiliation and the opinion is held by many that a substantial earning power can be developed on the common stock, even at today's prices for newsprint.

Cut in Newspaper Size Affects Paper Demand

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Reduction in the size of newspapers generally due to the depression has lowered the consumption of newsprint, according to R. S. Kellogg, secretary of the News Print Service Bureau, New York.

In speaking before a conference at the United States Department of Commerce on timber conservation plans, Mr. Kellogg mentioned the opinion that the "swollen Sunday newspaper" is a thing of the past. He looked for an increase again in the size of daily papers with recovery of business.

Bathurst Power Elect Executive at Meeting

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—At the annual meeting of Bathurst Power & Paper Co., the following directors were elected: Brig.-General J. B. White, H. J. Webb, P. A. Thomson, A. J. Nesbitt, J. B. Woodyatt, E. Rossiter and George M. McKee.

At the subsequent meeting of directors the following officers were elected: president, A. J. Nesbitt; vice-president and general manager, A. E. McLean; treasurer, H. J. Webb; assistant treasurer, G. A. Schryer; secretary, S. B. Bond; comptroller, Smith Morse.

Cits Declare Dividend of 30 Cents on Common

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Holders of Canadian International Trustee Shares will receive on July 1 next 30 cents per share. This second distribution brings the total for the year to $1.92½ per share, holders having received $1.62½ per share on January 1 last.

Though present economic conditions have had an effect upon nearly all companies, E. R. Decary, president of Depositor Co. of Canada, is quoted as stating that the corporations whose common stock constitute the investment portfolio of Canadian International Trustee Shares have not been affected to any appreciable extent. The 25 corporations represented in the portfolio distributed to their shareholders in 1930, cash dividends totalling $738,257,194, an increase of $57,613,277 over the preceding year.

May Newsprint Output Holds Above 200,000 Tons

Returns Fail to Show Seasonal Advance But Showing Considered Satisfactory—Consumption Follows Along Steady Lines

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Production of newsprint in Canada during May, 1931, was lower than that reported for the same months in 1930 and 1929, but was approximately on the same level as that reported for 1928. While this showing is encouraging in some respects, it is to be noted that this is the first time in the past decade that production has not shown a seasonal increase from April to May.

According to the returns prepared by the Newsprint Service Bureau, production of newsprint paper in Canada during May, 1931, amounted to 202,607 tons, or an actual output per operating day of 10,499 tons, which was equivalent to 63 per cent of rating.

In the preceding month the name mills reported an output of 205,838 tons, or 10,328 tons per operating day, making an operating ratio of 64 per cent.

For May, 1930, Canadian mills produced 237,681 tons, which was equal to 10,318 tons per operating day, or a ratio of 75.2 per cent. As regards the operating ratio, it should be noted that the rated capacity in May, 1930, was 11,700 tons as against 12,376 tons in April and May, 1931.

Operating Ratio 59.5 Per Cent

For the first five months of 1931 Canadian mills produced 942,725 tons, which was equivalent to an operating ratio of 59.5 per cent. This compares with 1,070,848 tons for the corresponding period of 1930, and an operating ratio of 72.0 per cent. Production is still behind 1930, 1929 and 1928, but well ahead of any other corresponding five months' period on record.

United States mills reported an output in May last of 101,202 tons, which compares with 102,450 tons in the preceding month and with 118,093 tons in May, 1930.

For the five months ended May, 1931, United States mills produced 494,350 tons, which is the lowest recorded for any corresponding five months' period in the past decade. The operation ratio of American plants this year to date is 67.7 per cent compared to 81.8 per cent last year.

Shipments of Canadian newsprint in May totalled 202,280 tons, bringing the total for the year to date up to 939,540 tons.

Demand Above Average

The close relationship between production and shipments is evidenced by the fact that cumulative shipments to date are less than in the same period of 1930, 1929, and 1928, but well ahead of all other years.

The American mills on the other hand continue to record declining shipments, the total for the first five months of 1931 being 496,002 tons. This compares with 568,082 tons for the corresponding period of 1930 and with the high mark of 697,147 tons in the first five months of 1926.

Newfoundland Active

Despite the restricted production in Canada and the United States, the Newfoundland newsprint mills continue to operate at a high ratio of capacity. Production in May totalled 24,396 tons, or an operating ratio of 96.3 per cent. The output for the first five months of 1931 totalled 119,714 tons, which is the greatest ever recorded by the Island's mills.

A close check is being kept on mill stocks, which at the end of May last totalled 72,918 tons. This is only roughly 600 tons more than on the same date a year ago. In comparison with the average for the past ten years, however, present stocks are high. Put in another way, stocks at United States and Canadian mills at the end of May last were equivalent to 4 days' average production, which compares with 4.1 days' average production at the end of the preceding month.

BELGO HOLDERS SEEKING MORE PREFERRED STOCK

Opinion at Meeting is Belgo Should Remain in Group

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Expressing their willingness that Belgo should remain in the Canada Power & Paper group, but that the shareholders were entitled to a larger proportion of the new securities, preferred shareholders of Belgo-Canadian Paper Co. met in Montreal last week and formed a committee to interview the security holders' protective committee of Canada Power and Paper Corp. with a view to settling differences.

A suggestion that Belgo preferred holders should receive a new preferred stock failed to receive much support, but it is understood an effort will be made to secure a certain proportion of the new bonds for the preferred holders in addition to the new common offered them in the plan.

Values Preferred Stock

John Stadler, a prominent pulp and paper engineer and former general manager for Belgo, was chairman of the meeting. He pointed out that Belgo has the smallest capitalization per unit and in order to establish a value on the preferred stock it was necessary to consider the standing timber and to make an allowance for power contracts, etc., after deducting the total funded debt. On this basis he valued each share of Belgo preferred at $325; after deducting the value of the two new machines installed by St. Maurice, he placed the value behind each share of this stock at $266.

Dealing with the question of having Belgo withdraw from Canada Power and Paper, Mr. Stadler said that the preferred shareholders could not do anything unless the bondholders were satisfied. Such a step would require a vote of two-thirds the outstanding bonds.

Want to Remain

H. Biermans former president of the company, addressed the meeting in this connection and the conclusion reached was that he was not in favor of segregation but what he did want was better terms. If Belgo was out it was feared that price cutting would follow. For the industry as a whole, it was the opinion of Mr. Stadler that Belgo should remain in, notwithstanding the fact that shareholders would suffer a great loss.

After a great deal of discussion the following committee was appointed to take what steps they deemed necessary in order to protect the interests of the Belgo preferred shareholders: John Stadler, L. H. Boyd, K.C., L. M. St. B. Collins, and Aimé Rolland. Other names will be added to the list.

Dominion Iron and Steel Close Down Wabana Mines

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Dominion Iron & Steel Co. announced that all underground workers in the extensive mines on Bell Island were laid off this week. The only men now employed are surface workers and safety men at the pumping stations.

This decision throws 1,500 men out of employment. The management gives the reason for the shutting down of the pits, that production up to date has been far above requirements and considerably above what foreign orders call for. Furthermore there are no new orders in sight.

The management is reported as saying that they have more ore in their stock piles than they could hope to dispose in a year under present conditions. Consequently the mines will be closed down for an indefinite period.

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ACTUARIES TALK FEWER BENEFITS FOR DISABILITY

New York Figures Reveal Loss $46,000,000 Through Too Liberal Contracts

DISCUSSED AT LONDON

But Actuaries Club Reticent on Position of Canadian Companies in Present Situation

Disability benefits as applied to life insurance contracts were discussed in camera by the Actuaries Club of Toronto at a meeting held in London last week. Little or no information is forthcoming as to the nature of the discussion but it is understood that it followed the lines of a similar discussion held in New York at the end of last month at the annual meeting of the Actuarial Society of America.

At New York keen dissatisfaction was evidenced at the present status of total disability benefits and promise was made of drastic changes in the near future, in the way in which this business is being written.

Losses $46,000,000 in 1930

The problem seems to be that under the leadership of one or two leading United States companies, disability benefits have been on far too liberal a scale and have introduced into life insurance, elements of friction such as adjusting of claims, lawsuits and so forth which are highly distasteful to many concerns. Losses of life companies operating in the United States, as given out by the New York insurance department last month, reveal the startling fact that nearly $46,500,000 was lost by 47 companies in 1930 on disability business, one company alone, namely the New York Life, showing a loss of $13,500,000 for the year in this branch of its business. Next in line came the Mutual of New York which lost nearly over $7,000,000, while Travellers followed with a loss just under $7,000,000 and Equitable of New York showed a $5,000,000 loss.

Of the four Canadian companies writing in New York, three showed losses on their U. S. disability business as follows: Canada Life, $128,000; Confederation Life, $84,000; and Imperial Life, $1,640. No figures are given for the Mutual Life of Canada. Only nine or ten companies out of the entire list showed a profit the total of which came to only a few hundred thousand dollars as against losses of nearly $50,000,000 by the other companies.

Many Suggested Reforms

According to the National Underwriter an informal poll of delegates to the New York Actuarial Society meeting brought forward no less than six or seven suggested methods of curing the evil. Some favored eliminating disability benefits entirely, others restoration of the simple waiver clause adopted in 1911 which provides that payment premiums merely be waived when disability exists. Still others favored return to a $5 monthly payment per thousand of insurance as against $10 now generally given. Another suggested change was that the life income feature be modified and no payment made after either age 60 or 65 is reached. Others think that rate no claims occurring after 55 should be admitted as compared with 60 which is now the outside limit. Another plan was to extend the period of waiting (after disability has been incurred by the insured) to six months or longer instead of the four month period which now exists for most companies.

Still others were of the opinion that rates should be still farther advanced. It will be remembered that only last July a standard contract was put into effect in the United States which was very similar to the provisions already adhered to by most Canadian companies. Previous to that time there had been no standard practice in the United States, every company having its own rules and regulations for the writing of this additional coverage on a life policy. Also on July 1, the majority of Canadian companies put into effect a 25 per cent increase in disability rates and also increased the period of waiting from three to four months.

That the regulations put into force in the United States last year are inadequate to cope with the present situation and that more drastic measures were necessary is apparently the opinion of U. S. companies and from the interest taken in the matter by the Canadian actuaries, it seems highly probable that further revisions and changes may be undertaken here also.

Urges Every Precaution Against Forest Fire Toll

Coming Season Likely to be Extremely Dangerous —Total Loss from 1930 Forest Fires Placed at $7,000,000—Area Burned Almost Equals Annual Cut

By ROLAND D. CRAIG,
Forest Service, Department of the Interior, Ottawa

In Canada, as a whole, the loss from forest fires in 1930 was below the average. Though British Columbia experienced a very bad fire season, the weather throughout the Prairie Provinces and in the east did not produce such hazardous conditions during the more critical periods in the spring and fall as frequently occur. Improved fire protective organization and increasing public support in fire prevention are evidenced in the decreasing proportion of preventable fires and in the reduction of the resultant damage.

Nevertheless, the reports indicate that about 2,667,000 acres were burned over, including 746,000 acres of merchantable timber, 1,003,000 acres of young growth or cut-over land and 918,000 acres of non-forested land. The total loss of merchantable timber is estimated to amount to 389,000,000 cubic feet consisting of 542,000,000 feet board measure of saw material and 2,300,000 cords of pulpwood, cordwood and other wood. The monetary loss is placed at $4,607,000 for timber; $1,879,000 for young growth and $507,000 for other property, a total of $6,993,000.

Average Cut 24,000,000 Cords

The average annual cut of standing timber now amounts to about 2,800 million cubic feet, or the equivalent of about 24 million cords. The loss from insects and decay, though very difficult to estimate, is expected to bring the total annual depletion to 4,000 million cubic feet. In addition to this depletion of the merchantable timber resources, the potential forests on over 1,000,000 acres are being destroyed by fire.

It is estimated that, under present conditions, about 3,800 square miles are cut-over and 3,500 square miles burned over annually. If it were necessary to reforest this area artificially, it would involve the planting of over 7 billion seedlings, but fortunately natural reproduction of some kind is usually secured except in the case of repeated fires. Frequently, however, the character of the forest is altered by cutting and to greater extent by fire and the more valuable species are replaced by poplar, white birch or other less desirable trees.

In the forests which are being operated the reproduction can be controlled by following silvicultural methods, such as leaving seed trees, protecting advanced growth and removing the less valuable species, but no rule-of-thumb method is applicable to the various conditions found in Canadian forests, and intensive research over a long period of years is required to determine the most efficient and at the same time the most practicable measures to ensure the reproduction of the kinds of timber required to perpetuate the forest industries.

Half Billion Dollar Industry

During recent years, over $500,000,000 has been added annually to the wealth of Canada by the woods operations and the manufacture of lumber, pulp, paper and other products of which wood is the primary raw material. A large proportion of this wealth is distributed among the 200,000 Canadians employed in the conversion of the standing timber into commercial products and most of the balance is used for the purchase of equipment and supplies from other Canadian industries.

During the last five years, the value of exports of forest products (exclusive of books and printed matter) has averaged $278,482,721 and the value of the imports $37,628,282, providing a favorable trade balance of $240,854,439, of which $199,152,558 occurred in our trade with the United States where, in spite of this large surplus in forest products there was an average adverse balance of trade in all products of $261,640,647. Even during 1930, when there has been a general shrinkage in values, the exports of forest products were valued at $248,403,852 and the balance of trade was $215,257,800.

Every Precaution Needed

There is practically no industry in the Dominion which is not to some extent dependent on wood or which is not affected by the condition of the forest industries. It is therefore incumbent upon the people of Canada to take every precaution against fire in or near the woods in order to reduce this annual drain on, not only the timber of immediate value, but on the supplies for the future. The serious aspect of forest fires is that no matter how much money is available, the forest, unlike a building, cannot be replaced in a life time and then it is usually inferior to the original stand.

The coming season promises to be one of extreme danger. There was little snow during the winter and the spring has been exceptionally dry and warm so that the forests are in a very inflammable condition. At best, the fire protection organizations are thinly spread out over the vast forested area and with all the equipment and men that can be mobilized, they will be unable to cope with the situation unless they are given the greatest possible measure of co-operation by the public.

SEES POSSIBILITIES IN FIRE CO. SHARES

Long-Term Outlook for Group Thought Good by Standard

That shares of leading fire insurance companies which are currently selling close to or below liquidating values, are in the long term buying range, is the opinion of the Standard Statistic Company as shown in an exhaustive report on fire insurance stock issued recently. This organization believes that gradual accumulation of these holding over a period of from three to five years is entirely warranted. It points out, of course, that there is a varying degree of attractiveness to the respective issues, so that careful discrimination is advisable in making commitments.

It also indicates that the majority of fire insurance stocks, having rather thin over-the-counter market are absolutely unsuitable as trading vehicles and should never be regarded as such. It says they must always be considered as semi-permanent commitments which should constitute a portion of every sound and well diversified investment portfolio. Purchasers in addition should realize that if the general security market continues unsound trends, the fire insurance stocks are likely to move in sympathy and thus over the near term, these issues may display further reactionary tendencies. Holdings, therefore, should be acquired with the intent to ignore price changes over the immediate future and with vision concentrated to the possible extension of appreciation in values over the longer term.

"The average yield of fire insurance stocks, based on recent prices is better than 5 per cent. At this time last year, these same shares were selling on about a 3.50 per cent basis. Purchases made now, consequently, will be on an eminently satisfactory yield basis, presuming present rates are maintained, which is entirely likely in the majority of instances as income has been in excess of dividend requirements."

Credit Men Consider Insurance Problems

The tendency of some retail merchants, especially in the Prairie provinces, to cancel or reduce their fire insurance in order to reduce expenses was again brought before the Canadian Credit Men's Trust Association at their recent meeting at Toronto. In several cases fire has occurred in establishments with a resultant loss to members of the association. The suggestion was made last year that co-operation be secured between the association and insurance companies or their agents with a view to the association receiving reports of cases where fire insurance was cancelled. Action on this recommendation had not been taken.

Attention was also drawn by John Cowan, national chairman of the insurance committee, to the ignorance displayed toward the insurance policy containing a co-insurance clause. Presence of this feature may create difficulties in adjustment and the actual effect of its inclusion should be ascertained beforehand. It was also pointed out that recent earthquakes in foreign countries should bring this class of insurance into greater prominence. Low rates are assessed in most areas.

Saskatchewan Life Appoints Committee on Mortgages

At the annual meeting of Saskatchewan Life Insurance Co. held in May, Charles Willoughby, president of the company stated that on bond and debenture investments 96.9 per cent of the repayments on principal maturing in 1930 was paid and 97.26 per cent of total interest falling due was met.

For the first time in the company's history, according to Mr. Willoughby, interest payments on mortgages were not all that could be desired but a special committee has been set up to deal with each case on its merits and to take every reasonable precaution to safeguard the company's interests.

Heads Insurance Brokers

D. A. HANSON,
manager and member of the Montreal insurance brokerage firm of Lewis, Apedaile and Hanson, who has been elected chairman of the executive committee of the Insurance Brokers' Association.

INSURANCE BROKERS HOLD ANNUAL MEET

Montrealers Head Quebec Association for Coming Year

Representatives of many insurance organizations addressed the annual convention of Insurance Brokers Association of Quebec province held recently at Montreal. B. A. Dugal, superintendent of insurance for Quebec, urged the necessity of bringing a larger proportion of the insurance men of the province into membership in the association and the consideration of means to meet the steadily increasing competition between insurance companies which he felt is bound to express itself in rate revisions. Competition among insurance companies had become so keen that there was a stiff fight for all business and attention was to be paid to acquisition cost this year at the conventions of both the Association of American Insurance Commissioners and the Association of Superintendents of Insurance of Canada.

Officers were elected as follows: President, C. H. Hanson, Montreal; chairman of executive committee, D. A. Hanson, Montreal; vice-presidents, P. A. Boutin, Quebec; H. Raymond, St. Hyacinthe; M. A. J. Gauthier, Montreal; Arthur McBean, Montreal. Honorary treasurer, G. D. Laviolette, Montreal; secretary, J. C. d'Auteuil, Montreal.

Consolidated Fire Takes Over Business

Business of the Merchants & Employers Guarantee & Accident Co. will be conducted after June 15, by Consolidated Fire & Casualty Insurance Co. which recently received a Dominion license to transact fire, automobile, accident, guarantee, plate glass and sickness insurance. The Merchants & Employers having ceased to transact business in its own name has applied to the Minister of Finance at Ottawa for release of its securities on deposit. It is also reported that a provisional agreement has been made whereby Consolidated Fire & Casualty assumes all liabilities of Canadian Union Insurance Co. as from June 1. Canadian Union shareholders will meet on June 25 to ratify the agreement.

Established in Montreal in 1913, the Merchants & Employers operated mainly in Quebec for some years and re-organization was started in 1930 when W. B. Coatts was appointed managing director. Head office was transferred to Toronto and Premier Guarantee & Accident Insurance Co. was absorbed. The two companies have now been merged into the new Dominion company.

U.S. Deposit of Sun Life Increased By $4,000,000

Sun Life Assurance Co.'s security deposits in the United States as at the end of May last totalled $178,585,753, against reserve requirements in connection with business in force in that country of $173,096,000, giving the company an excess of $5,489,753.

This figure was reached with the deposit with Banker's Trust Co. of New York of $4,000,000 Dominion of Canada 4½ per cent bonds on May 28, 1931.

The company will file weekly with the Massachusetts Insurance Commissioner a list showing any deductions from or additions to its security deposits in the U.S. Monthly estimates of reserve requirements will also be furnished.

Insurance Inklings

COL. ARTHUR L. BISHOP, St. Catharines, Ont., has been appointed a director of the Manufacturers Life Insurance Co. succeeding the late C. C. Dalton.

A. G. ETHERINGTON has returned to Hamilton, Ont., to become associated with the Canada Life Assurance Co.

H. C. MILLS, general manager for Canada of the Insurance Company of North America Group has announced the extension of the lake marine department in Canada. This department will be under the management of R. V. Robinson who will be located in Winnipeg during the shipping season.

L. K. FILE, associate actuary of the Canada Life Assurance Co. has been appointed to be a member of the council of the Actuarial Society of America. He was one of four new members appointed to take the place of retiring members.

T. H. BELL, M.P.P., secretary-treasurer of the Grand Orange Lodge of British America was elected president of the Canadian Fraternal Association at the annual meeting held recently. Other officers elected for the forthcoming year included J. L. ARCHER, vice-president; C. JARVIS, secretary-treasurer; LYMAN LEE, K.C., counsel; past president, T. BRASSARD, M.P.; executive, L. I. NIGHTINGALE.

H. J. BENOIT has joined the North American Life and has been appointed manager of the newly created branch office at Sherbrooke, Que.

S. V. FREEMAN has been appointed city manager in connection with the Halifax agency of the Excelsior Life. Mr. Freeman has been engaged in life underwriting for some 25 years. While Mr. Freeman will maintain headquarters in Halifax his work will take him along the south shore as far as Yarmouth.

JAMES J. DOLAN, formerly with Nesbitt, Thomson & Co., has become associated with the Continental Life Insurance Co. in Toronto.

C. P. GREEN has been appointed district manager for Hamilton and the Niagara Peninsula for the Empire Life Insurance Co. Mr. Green was connected with the Commonwealth Life & Accident Insurance Co. until its merger with the Empire Life in 1929 and for the past year has been at head office.

Insurance Problems

Insurance questions of general interest submitted by subscribers of The Financial Post will be answered in this column. Other enquiries will be answered by mail. A two-cent stamp should be enclosed to cover a direct reply.

Beneficiaries vs Policyholders

The Uniform Life Insurance Laws of the provinces of Canada, provide under Section 44, that "where the person whose life is insured and any one or more of the beneficiaries perish in the same disaster, it shall be prima facie presumed that the beneficiary or beneficiaries died first."

(1) Why should the beneficiary—and not the policyholder be presumed to have died first?

(2) An insurance agent argued that in a disaster where wife and husband both perished, the husband is presumed to have died first. I argue that the law presumes the wife died first and that the law in general presumes that the weaker party died first, in all such cases. Which view is right?

(3) If in the case of Section 44 the beneficiary is a man and the policyholder is a woman and both perish in the same disaster, does not Section 44 conflict with the legal presumption that the weaker dies first?

(4) Is the presumption in Section 44 conclusive or is it subject to rebuttal?

Perhaps the best answer that can be given by insurance authorities to your question as to why the law should presume that if a policyholder and beneficiary die in the same accident, that the beneficiary died first is simply that in the last analysis this is the proper and logical thing to do.

Because a policyholder names a beneficiary in his estate, it does not necessarily mean that the estate of the beneficiary should benefit from the policy in the case of the beneficiary dying simultaneously with the policyholder. The more reasonable attitude is that the estate of the policyholder who has paid the premiums and has made the contract should receive the benefit.

We understand that this has worked out to be a sound and reasonable proposition in scores of cases. Here is one which occurred a few days ago. A policyholder had an imbecile brother who was unable to care for himself and therefore a $10,000 policy was taken out in the imbecile's name. Both of them have died in the same accident and after all attempts to ascertain which had died first had failed, it was presumed that the imbecile had been killed first and accordingly the policy reverted to the policyholder's estate. There seems to be no question in this particular case but this was the best plan, and so it would seem to be in the majority of cases.

You must note, however, that although the law says: "It shall be prima facie presumed that the beneficiary died first," this is only used as a very last resort after every possible means has been exhausted of finding out what actually did occur. It must not be considered that this automatically holds immediately an accident of this sort occurs.

In answer to your second question, the insurance agent was wrong. The law does presume that the weaker party died first.

In the case you quote, namely, where the policyholder was a woman, there possibly would be a conflict. However, since insurance is a special form of contract, the law regarding it would take precedence over common law.

You ask: is the presumption in Section 44 conclusive or is it subject to rebuttal? This is answered in a preceding paragraph which explains that Section 44 only comes into force in the final analysis after all other avenues of approach have been abandoned and then only because it would seem to be the proper thing to do.

Western Underwriters Hold Annual Meeting

The Western Canada Insurance Underwriters' Association annual meeting was held recently at Minaki and L. T. Chadwick, secretary of the fire insurance branch, was appointed manager of the association to succeed A. H. S. Stead who has resigned. R. O. Taylor, Northern Assurance Co. was elected president of the association and H. H. Smith, National of Hartford, was elected vice-president.

The executive of the fire and automobile insurance branches of the association were elected as follows:

Fire branch: P. A. Codere, St. Paul Fire & Marine, chairman; J. V. Nutter, Fireman's Fund, vice-chairman, and the following executive: N. J. Black, Commercial Union; W. E. Meikle, Alliance Assurance Co.; C. E. Chandler, British America and T. D. Harris, Employers' Liability.

Automobile branch: John Pickering, Royal, chairman; A. Leslie Ham, Canadian Surety, vice-chairman, and the following executive: C. W. Bolton, Home of New York; W. B. Lowry, Insurance Co. of North America; J. J. Milne, Motor Union; H. Scott, Ocean Accident; T. Hornibrook of Calgary, Alta.; E. M. Whitely, Norwich Union and N. Matheson, Canadian General.

Canada Life Producers Convene at Toronto

Three hundred leading producers of the Canada Life Assurance Company arrived in Toronto this week from Great Britain, Ireland, and all parts of the United States and Canada for a business convention which began on Tuesday, June 16. The conference is a three-day affair planned to discuss modern developments in life insurance and subjects of interest to Canada Life policyholders and representatives.

Daniel M. Brigham of Minneapolis, will preside at the business meeting. The Great Britain branch of the company will be represented by J. R. Wandless, F.I.A., who will have with him S. J. Bradford and H. B. Williams of London, and J. J. McConnell of Dublin, Irish Free State.

NOVA SCOTIA FIRES INCREASE IN QUARTER

Damage is Less But Insurance Loss Grows—Stores Suffer

Fire losses in Nova Scotia in the first quarter of the present year were 279 in number against 287 in the same period last year. Total loss was of $402,613 against $444,264, showing a slight improvement, although the experience from an underwriting standpoint was not so satisfactory, for the insured loss in the first quarter of 1931 was $283,112 against $269,978.

There were 225 fires in dwellings, out of the entire 279, and the total loss in these 225 fires amounted to $155,310. Mercantile stores suffered rather badly, for although there were only 21 such fires, the total loss involved was $143,044. There were 3 fires in office buildings, with a total loss of $56,135 and 7 in manufacturing establishments with a total loss of $10,668.

Fires originating from chimneys and flues, hot ashes, open fires, stoves, furnaces, and other sources in connection with heating, accounted for 114 out of the entire number, and sparks showed up strongly with 59 to their credit—no less than 47 were caused by sparks on shingle roofs. Fires caused by carelessness in connection with smoking numbered 17, and in 8 cases fires were caused by children playing with matches. An unusually large number, namely 22, were caused by defective electric wiring. Fatalities in connection with fires were: 1 man and 3 women killed and 3 men and 1 woman injured.

New York Insurers Report Big Increase in Losses

According to the National Bureau of Casualty & Surety Underwriters, 62 of the largest stock casualty and surety insurance companies licensed in New York State had a nation-wide loss of $41,548,348 on an aggregate income of $642,631,243 in 1930. Losses exceed those of the previous five years combined and compare with a loss of $13,618,240 on an income of $623,287,736 reported in 1929.

Workmen's compensation resulted in a loss of $18,269,748 on a premium income of $143,196,030; automobile liability showed a loss of $13,917,057 on premium income of $166,026,690. Surety insurance resulted in a loss of $11,981,965 on an earned premium volume of $51,243,293 or 23.4 per cent as compared with 3.7 per cent in 1929. Fidelity insurance loss amounted to $3,495,657 on premium income of $41,905,446 or 9.4 per cent. In 1929 the loss was 3.5 per cent.

Alliance Insurance Had Good Loss Ratio

Total income of Alliance Assurance Co. in the year ended December 31, 1930, is reported at $33,274,670 including $6,920,965 interest on investments. The net premium income of the company in Canada was $1,065,231 from fire, hail and casualty insurance written. Net fire premium income in Canada was $464,582 with a loss ratio of 55.88 per cent. In 1929 the ratio was 46.15 per cent and in 1928, 38.63 per cent.

The total net fire premium income of the company in 1930 was $10,230,855, somewhat under that in 1929. The loss ratio was 39.5 per cent. An underwriting profit of $1,623,990 is reported which with interest of $615,415 made a total of $2,239,405 transferred to profit and loss. The fire insurance fund now totals $14,092,345. The casualty department showed net premiums of nearly $6,000,000 with $1,010,800 transferred to profit and loss account including interest. During 1930 the assets of the company were increased by $4,291,175 to $170,441,032.

Sun Life to Retire From Mexican Field

The Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada is not retiring from the Mexican field. Reports that the company had decided to retire from this field were published in New York papers this week. A year ago the company ceased, for the time being, to write new business in Mexico, but continued to maintain an office and staff for the collection of premiums, payment of claims and other service to policyholders.

Difficulties between the Mexican government and Sun Life and the Confederation Life Insurance Co. of Canada arose when the government cancelled the operating permits of the companies, claiming that to continue in business, assets of the Mexican branches would have to be guaranteed by Mexican securities.

Both the Sun and the Confederation Life Insurance Co. are still negotiating with the government, and it is expected a satisfactory basis of agreement will be reached. Of the two companies the Sun Life has underwritten the larger number of Mexican risks.

Superintendents to Meet in West

The annual conference of the Association of Superintendents of Insurance of the Provinces of Canada will be held in Winnipeg on September 9, 10 and 11. Deliberations of the conference will be confined to unfinished business and matters arising directly out of the proceedings of past conferences and an advance programme will not be printed on this account.

NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL FIRE ASSOCIATION
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON
HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA: HAMILTON, ONTARIO
Writing Fire and Automobile Insurance at Cost
Assets $5,010,673.96
ALL POLICIES NON-ASSESSABLE
Paying Dividends ranging from 25% to 40%
BRANCH OFFICES:
Toronto, Ottawa, Vancouver, Victoria, Edmonton, Calgary, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, Montreal, Quebec City, Saint John, Halifax and Charlottetown

Strength-Stability-Service
Assurances In Force (Dec. 31, 1930)..$492,833,318
Assets $116,662,059
Surplus Funds and Contingency Reserves $12,468,009
THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
Head Office: WATERLOO, ONT.
The Mutual Life of Canada
Established 1869
A Purely Mutual Company
Every dollar of surplus earnings belongs to policy holders and is either actually paid or allotted as cash dividends or held in trust for future distribution.
F1

THE PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED OF LONDON ENGLAND
LIFE FIRE CASUALTY
HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA DOMINION SQUARE BUILDING MONTREAL
The Largest Insurance Institution in the British Empire

The GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE -- WINNIPEG
Assets Over $120,000,000
Insurance in force Over $600,000,000

A Strong Canadian Company
PILOT INSURANCE COMPANY
offers
International Claim Service on Automobile Policies
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WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY
FIRE · MARINE · AUTOMOBILE · ACCIDENT · SICKNESS · BURGLARY · GUARANTEE
ESTABLISHED A·D·1851

What is Your Answer?
Would you make a contract with your business partner whereby following his death your income from the business would be reduced 85%?
Obviously you would not.
But isn't it true that you now have that agreement with your partner at home—your wife and children?
In other words, assuming that 85% of your income is earning power, and 15% of your income is from investments, is not your financial plan at home exactly the same as under such an agreement with your business partner?
Your wife must carry on the business at home and assume your responsibilities with a relatively small income. Does not your family need more life insurance indemnity against the inevitable destruction of your earning power?
Consult a representative of the
SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
HEAD OFFICE-MONTREAL

Operating in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia
FIRE AUTOMOBILE WINDSTORM
Insurance in force over $200,000,000.00
Total Assets over 3,000,000.00
Agents required in Ontario
Write 410 Manning Chambers, Toronto.
THE WAWANESA MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
Head Office—Wawanesa, Man.

THE CANADA NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Head Office: WINNIPEG
Toronto Office: 205 Brock Building
Walter J. Steer, Branch Manager
President, J. B. Coyne, K.C., Winnipeg, Man.
1st Vice-President, T. S. McPherson, Victoria, B.C.
2nd Vice-President, Allan S. Bond, Winnipeg, Man.
Applications for Agencies Invited

The Portage la Prairie Mutual Insurance Company
ESTABLISHED 1884
Head Office: Portage la Prairie, STRATTON WHITAKER, Manager
Branches
ONTARIO: Dominion Bank Bldg., Toronto
BRITISH COLUMBIA: Commerce Bldg., Vancouver
Assets Exceed $1,500,000.00
This Company now extends the benefits of its lower rates to Ontario. We invite your application for the Agency in your District.
FIRE AUTOMOBILE PLATE GLASS
BURGLARY CYCLONE
Western Canada's Oldest Mutual Insurance Company

Could Your Wife Do This? Could she invest the insurance money to obtain 12% income without any risk? That, plus dividends, is what she will receive from a Crown Life Income Policy during the period when the money is most needed—until the children are grown and educated.
Talk it over with a Crown Life Man
CROWN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
HOME OFFICE: TORONTO, CANADA

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In NIAGARA FALLS CANADA The CLIFTON HOTEL

SIX YEAR OLD turns $300,000 KITCHEN upside down

IT was Betty's sixth birthday—the first she had spent away from home. And Betty wanted a birthday cake. "No," said mother, "you're in a big hotel now. They don't have birthday cakes." But the headwaiter heard Betty's complaint. He asked just one question. Then he went into the big $300,000 kitchen and high-priced chefs began to do things—and the first thing you knew, Betty had her cake—yes, with every candle on it!

Don't you agree with us, that sometimes the smaller happenings in one's stay at a hotel look even bigger than your cozy room... your piping hot dinner. We think we're right. So we're striving to make United Hotel service mean *extra service* to you. And we'll admit we like it... because we find you like it, too!

This year revisit Niagara Falls... see the gigantic rock slide of January, 1931. Enjoy the world famous hospitality of The Clifton Hotel. The Clifton is the only hotel with an unobstructed view of both The Falls and Gorge... and the spectacular illumination at night. You can dine on its veranda, or in its dining room... and look out on this world wonder. Splendid golf privileges and riding facilities are available! Plan now to vacation at The Clifton this year.

REDUCED RATES AT THE CLIFTON

	1 Person	2 Persons
30 Rooms without bath	$3.00	$5.00
60 Rooms with bath	3.50	5.50
50 Rooms with bath	4.00	6.00
90 Twin-Bed Rooms	$7, 8, 9, 10, 12.	

Extra service at these 25

UNITED HOTELS

NEW YORK CITY'S *only United*	The Roosevelt
PHILADELPHIA, PA.	The Benjamin Franklin
SEATTLE, WASH.	The Olympic
WORCESTER, MASS.	The Bancroft
NEWARK, N. J.	The Robert Treat
PATERSON, N. J.	The Alexander Hamilton
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HARRISBURG, PA.	The Penn-Harris
ALBANY, N. Y.	The Ten Eyck
SYRACUSE, N. Y.	The Onondaga
ROCHESTER, N. Y.	The Seneca
NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.	The Niagara
ERIE, PA.	The Lawrence
AKRON, OHIO	The Portage
FLINT, MICH.	The Durant
KANSAS CITY, MO.	The President
TUCSON, ARIZ.	El Conquistador
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.	The St. Francis
SHREVEPORT, LA.	The Washington-Youree
NEW ORLEANS, LA.	The Roosevelt
NEW ORLEANS, LA.	The Bienville
TORONTO, ONT.	The King Edward
NIAGARA FALLS, ONT.	The Clifton
WINDSOR, ONT.	The Prince Edward
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, B.W.I.	The Constant Spring

UNITED HOTELS

Current Events in the Banking World

CREDIT MEETING FINDS NO ANSWER TO N. S. F. CHEQUE

Toronto Convention Fails to Agree on Cure

Members of the Canadian Credit Men's Trust Association side-stepped the N. S. F. cheque problem at the annual convention in Toronto last week, although most members of the association are apparently of the opinion that something should soon be done to curb offenders.

Difficulty in handling the problem arises from lack of unanimity as to whether or not the criminal code of Canada should be brought into use against N. S. F. offenders and although in 1930 this solution was proposed by the association in conjunction with the Retail Merchants' Association and a suggested bill was submitted to the Federal Government, the house adjourned before the bill could be drafted, and the matter was dropped.

Subsequently the Canadian Credit Men's Trust Association during 1930 took a return from its membership (The Financial Post, Feb. 26, 1931) and found that average returns of 549 members during the 12-month period, showed no less than 64,817 cheques returned N. S. F. with an aggregate value of $5,106,741.

Draft Bill Submitted

At the Toronto convention last week, the association's legislative and bankruptcy committee, of which J. A. Acheson, of the Sherwin-Williams Co. of Canada, Winnipeg, is chairman, submitted the bill drafted last year, but failed to reach any definite action on the matter. The proposed bill was as follows:

"Everyone is guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to one year's imprisonment or to a fine of $1,000 or both who, with intent to defraud makes and delivers any cheque for the payment of money knowing at the time of such making and delivery that he has not sufficient money or funds or credit for paying in full of such cheque.

"There shall be prima facie evidence of the intent to defraud and of the knowledge of insufficient money, funds or credit, if payment is refused by the drawee because of insufficient money, funds or credit, provided that the maker or drawer shall not have paid the holder of the cheque, the amount stated thereon, together with the amount of protest fees, if any, within five days after receiving notice in person or in writing that such cheque has not been paid.

"Credit, as used herein, means any arrangements made by the drawer with the drawee for the payment of such cheque.

"Cheque, as used herein, means any cheque, draft or order drawn by any person, firm or corporation, on a bank or depository of money or funds for payment of the amount stated in the cheque."

Federal Bill Pending

Attention was also directed to the bill now before the Federal House at Ottawa sponsored by A. W. Neill, member for Comox-Alberni which would also make the issuing of N. S. F. cheques criminal offence but would put a penalty of $100 or three months' imprisonment on the offence as against the $1,000 fine suggested in the Credit Men's resolution.

That this is not the ideal way to solve this problem is the opinion expressed by bank men and many of those who have been studying this question from the merchants' point of view. One solution suggested in The Financial Post on various occasions is that chronic offenders should be dropped from the bank, while others would preface any action by considerably more educational work than has been done up to the present.

The text of the amendment now before the House of Commons and which is endorsed by the Retail Merchants' Association, is as follows:

"The Criminal Code, chapter thirty-six of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, is amended by inserting the following section therein immediately after section four hundred and five:

"405a—Every one who draws and issues a cheque on a chartered bank in Canada for the payment of money and at the time he draws and issues the cheque has no funds or insufficient funds on deposit in that bank to meet the cheque and has no reasonable grounds to believe that the cheque will be paid by the bank, and to whom no credit has been extended by the bank at the time of the presentation of the cheque, and who, upon the refusal of the bank to honor the cheque does not, within a reasonable time, deposit in the bank to his credit a sufficient amount to meet the cheque or pay the amount of such cheque to the holder thereof, is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction, for a first offence to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars or to three months' imprisonment, and for a subsequent offence a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars or to six months' imprisonment."

Urges Postage Stamps For New Cheque Tax

Why not use postage stamps on bank cheques, asks the Niagara Falls Review in a pithy editorial on the new cheque stamp impost. It says:

"Excise stamps, valued at two cents, must be affixed to all cheques on and after July first and it is to be hoped the government will return to the old system of permitting the use of ordinary postage stamps. Many a man finds it a nuisance to keep on hand or on his person excise as well as postage stamps. The excise stamp idea is a nuisance; but, if returns from that source are desired, it should not be difficult for banks to give returns showing the number of cheques and credit could be given by the Post Office department."

H. F. Skey is Appointed Manager in Toronto

H. F. Skey, of the New York office of the Bank of Montreal has been appointed manager at King and Yonge St. branch, Toronto, succeeding A. B. Patterson who, after a banking service of over 50 years is going on leave prior to retiring on pension.

Mr. Skey was for several years manager of the King and Dufferin, Toronto, branch of the former Bank of British North America. Going to London as manager, he remained in charge of the combined business after the bank was amalgamated with the Bank of Montreal. In 1923 he went to Winnipeg as associate manager and in 1925 was appointed an agent of the bank in New York. He relinquishes this position to take over his new duties.

What Editors Say of Banks

Canadian and United States Banks

Ottawa Journal. — Parliament has been hearing a lot of grumbling about Canadian banks. According to some of our Western M. P.'s, indeed all that Canadian banks do is to use other people's money to make money for themselves, without a care for the poor farmer or for industry.

Over in New York, however, the Wall Street Journal has been looking over our banking system, comparing it with the United States system, saying this:

"It is interesting to compare the recent epidemic of bank failures in this country with the experience of the banks of Canada, where failures since the beginning of this century can be counted on the fingers of one hand. From the year 1900 to the end of the war failures of three small chartered banks occurred in Canada in which the depositors did not recover the full amount of their deposits. From the end of the war to date there has been only one failure of a chartered bank, the Home Bank, on August 17, 1923, with deposits of $15,000,000. Last year 1,345 banks in this country suspended payment, with total deposits of $865,000,000. Since 1914 about 7,000 banks went out of business, with liabilities close to $3,000,000,000. The heaviest mortality has occurred since 1921."

Security, in banking, is important. Perhaps if our banks and bankers loaned all the money that a lot of people want them to loan, they wouldn't be so safe. That wouldn't bring much good to either our industries or farmers.

Weekly Bank Clearings

Eastern Cities

	June 12, 1930	June 11, 1931
Halifax	$ 3,326,430	$ 3,368,632
Saint John	2,536,392	2,607,091
Moncton	1,292,031	927,104
Sherbrooke	1,055,651	863,904
Quebec	7,260,257	5,826,090
Ottawa	7,743,789	7,158,261
Kingston	1,061,627	716,837
Peterboro'	867,129	775,782
Toronto	123,952,583	106,193,710
Hamilton	5,971,491	5,662,826
Kitchener	1,535,443	1,513,193
Brantford	1,272,693	1,102,167
London	3,398,499	3,213,956
Chatham	616,076	553,323
Windsor	5,459,415	3,537,934
Sarnia	816,167	576,712
Sudbury	1,325,425	897,607
Montreal	135,114,830	122,528,537

Western Cities

	June 12, 1930	June 11, 1931
Fort William	$ 834,915	$ 856,248
Winnipeg	42,607,158	41,793,480
Brandon	540,797	452,087
Regina	4,478,112	3,812,701
Moose Jaw	1,029,041	778,932
Prince Albert	459,807	389,189
Edmonton	6,944,417	6,348,582
Calgary	9,644,402	6,432,197
Medicine Hat	317,903	236,284
Lethbridge	571,835	448,570
Vancouver	17,672,365	20,167,927
New Westminster	960,923	640,028
Victoria	2,829,923	2,060,686

Occupy New Building at Ottawa

The new building of the Bank of Montreal at Sparks and O'Connor Sts., Ottawa, has been opened for business. Formal opening of the building, however, will be deferred until the old building is demolished and the new building is extended through to Wellington St. W. R. Creighton, manager, states that the building is expected to be completed by early in 1932 when the formal opening will take place.

Travelling abroad?

A Letter-of-Credit from the bank will be honoured by our Banking correspondents in all parts of the World, and will obtain for you many little courtesies that a visitor to a strange land so much appreciates.

399

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA
HEAD OFFICE · TORONTO
Capital and Reserve $15,000,000

TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES
AND LETTERS-OF-CREDIT
FOR SALE AT ALL BRANCHES

LEAGUE DIRECTOR DOUBTS EFFICACY SILVER PANACEAS

Sir James Salter Sees No Merit in Various Proposals

Doubt as to the efficacy of any of the proposals thus far advanced for the solution of the silver problem or for the permanent stabilization of the price of the metal were expressed by Sir James A. Salter, general secretary of the Reparations Commission from 1920 to 1922, and now director of the economic and finance section of the League of Nations, speaking recently.

Sir James does not consider the decline in silver a chief cause of world depression, because although 50 per cent of the world's population use silver, only 10 per cent of the world's exports are bought with silver. Furthermore, imports by silver countries have fallen off 25 per cent from last year, about the equivalent of leading gold-using countries. In the first three months of this year, American exports to China have fallen less than those to other parts of the world.

Many Schemes Advanced

"There have been several individual schemes, carefully prepared and widely circulated," he said, "of which the general object is to improve the position of silver by agreements as to a conditional restriction of sales of silver by governments, or an extension of its use for currency purposes. The general characteristic of such schemes is that they aim at an increase in the value of silver, not merely at stability; and at securing a price for silver which is high enough to enable silver mines to work at a profit or without a loss. If successful, therefore, the process of silver mine closing which has begun, would be reduced, arrested or reversed.

"Silver production, therefore, would be greater than it would otherwise be. Surely the effect would be to raise prices for the period of the stoppage of sales on the market; to make production greater than it would otherwise have been; consequently to cause an increase in stocks, which would again, as it became visible, depress the price; and which would then lead to the termination of the agreement, which in its turn, in view of the increased stocks, might cause a serious break, unless the normal and permanent demand had risen substantially in the meantime.

"Secondly, it has sometimes been suggested that a silver loan should be made to China. If the silver lent were drawn from a reserve which is not at present being used, and if this silver were used by China in order to buy from abroad requiring payment in a gold standard currency, would the normal effect of such an operation be to increase or even to maintain the present level of silver prices?

Bi-Metallism Again

"In the third place it has sometimes been urged that the adoption of bi-metallism by the world would be a solution. Bi-metallism would doubtless indeed reinstate silver, but would, or should, the world change its monetary system for this purpose; Would it not even prejudice such case as there may be for a bi-metallist system if the proposal for it emanated from a conference called, not for the purpose of examining the world's currency system, but for the avowed purpose of improving the value of silver?

"A conference that fails is much more than a merely negative result. It diverts the limited forces available for international agreement from objects which might be more useful; and in particular in a matter where the value of a commodity or a currency metal is concerned, it might well, by raising hopes and then disappointing them, increase fluctuations in value without an improvement in the value itself.

"Silver might hold its value if its industrial uses could be extended; if the world as a whole, or particular countries, should decide that it is worth their while to use more silver for currency purposes, but for the sake of the currency, not of silver; or if the general recovery of world trade increased the exports of silver-using and silver importing countries."

Bank Chat

The Dominion Bank announces the following staff appointments:

J. R. N. SPITTAL has been appointed acting manager at Wingham, Ont.

G. K. BRYSON has been appointed manager at Rectory St. branch, London, Ont. He was accountant at main office, Toronto, for four years.

W. W. HEANEY has been appointed accountant at London, Ont.

JAMES C. BACKUS, manager at Rectory St. branch, London, has been transferred to head office, Toronto.

The **Canadian Bank of Commerce** announces that:

E. C. PRINGLE, manager at College and Dovercourt, Toronto, has been appointed assistant secretary at head office.

E. S. BEERWORTH is acting manager at Mount Royal Ave. and Sherbrooke St. branch, Montreal.

The branch at Swan River, Man., will be closed on June 30.

Bank of Montreal announces the following staff changes:

J. S. DAVIDSON, assistant general manager's department, Winnipeg, transferred to Acton, as Manager.

C. H. ROWE, manager, Tofield, transferred to Iroquois, as manager.

R. H. SEAMAN, manager, Iroquois, transferred to Royce Ave., Toronto, as manager.

L. B. SHOREY, manager, Acton, transferred to Bobcaygeon, as manager.

H. E. L. ALDRICH, manager, Bobcaygeon, transferred to Delaware and Bloor Sts., Toronto, as manager.

W. C. MITCHELL, manager, Royce Ave., Toronto, transferred to Queen St. and O'Hara Ave., Toronto, as manager.

J. C. C. ALMON, registrar of stock, Montreal, has gone on leave of absence prior to retiring on pension.

F. A. PARKER, manager, Queen St. and O'Hara Ave., Toronto, has gone on leave of absence prior to retiring on pension.

G. T. EATON, accountant and secretary Bank of Montreal (San Fransisco) San Francisco, appointed vice-president and assistant cashier.

E. D. McPHAIL, acting manager, St. Gregor, transferred to Fife Lake, as manager.

A. E. GARDINER, manager, Provost, transferred to Nobleford, as manager.

E. A. THOMPSON, manager, Nobleford, transferred to Tisdale, as manager.

W. B. PIERS, manager, Salmon Arm, transferred to Port Haney, as manager.

Los Angeles Branch Opened

The new branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce (California) in Los Angeles was opened on June 17 at 649 South Spring St. T. B. Weatherbee, formerly in charge of the foreign exchange department of the bank in Toronto is the manager of the new branch and, as previously announced, has been appointed vice-president of the California bank. Other officers have been appointed as follows: W. H. Miller, assistant vice-president; W. H. Kent, and G. H. Dawson, assistant cashiers.

Is the C. N. R. a Success?

Railway Has Invested Half Billion on Capital Account Under Government Ownership—Where Money Has Gone

By FLOYD S. CHALMERS

ARTICLE THREE: Where the Capital Has Been Spent

Canada has been in the public ownership of railways in a big way since 1919 and has operated the Canadian National Railways as a unified system under the management of Sir Henry Thornton since 1923. During the period between 1919 and the present time the people of Canada have invested directly or have assumed responsibility for more than one billion dollars on account of the Canadian National Railways, in addition to the debts of the railways taken over. A large portion of this sum represents deficits that have been incurred, including interest charges. Of the billion odd dollars of new burden assumed, deficits have taken over half. Such deficits exceed the actual cash investment made in new properties and improvements since the road became public property. Nevertheless, some $500,000,000 has been added to capital account. Of this about $400,000,000 has been invested in new properties and improvements since unification in 1923. Prime Minister Bennett said in his budget speech:

"The situation is that since 1923 an additional capital liability of 400 millions of dollars has been assumed in respect of the railways, involving an increase in the annual interest charge of 20 millions of dollars."

How Money Has Been Spent

How has the money been spent? We may turn to a reliable C. N. R. source for our data. S. W. Fairweather, director of the C. N. R. Bureau of Economics, recently made a study of ten years of expansion and development in the Canadian National Railways. Mr. Fairweather stated that:

"The history of the Canadian National is a history of improvement and is a record of the welding of disjointed lines into a coherent system, the completion and improvement of the permanent way and the replacing of obsolete with modern and adequate equipment."

"Capital charges since 1920," said Mr. Fairweather, "have totalled $437,967,226 of which amount $370,429,953 has been expended since the consolidation of the properties under the present management."

Need for Improvement

Explaining the need for these large expenditures the C. N. R. economist stated that a large part of the system was barely out of the construction stage in 1920. Of all mileage, 41 per cent was less than ten years old and 53 per cent less than fifteen years old. There was a plethora of main lines and a lack of feeders. This has been remedied by co-ordination and by branch line construction. In 1920 there were only two miles of feeders per mile of main line, while at the close of 1930 the figure, has risen to three and a quarter. This was accomplished by the construction of 1,214 miles of branches and by co-ordination, including the abandonment of duplicating main lines to the extent of 225 miles, and the reduction of other main lines to feeders. The branch line programme required the expenditure of $65,197,611 of capital.

Expense of Co-ordination

Co-ordination has played no small part in effecting improvements in operating results but has cost money. The full expenditures which fall under this classification cannot be stated, as they are obscured by overlaps into other classifications. Limiting the definition to complete abandonment of duplicating lines and to the construction of new connections and of co-ordinating facilities, it appears that 496 miles of line have been abandoned, involving a capital write-off of $17,230,682, and new construction has been undertaken to a capital cost of $6,351,258.

The permanent way and structures too, required large expenditures. In 1920 much deferred maintenance existed. Many lines had barely emerged from the construction stage. Slides, sun kinks and sink holes were of common occurrence. Rails were in many cases too light and needed replacement with a heavier type, ballast was scanty and ties were mostly of soft wood. Many bridges were of light steel construction and more were simply temporary timber trestles. Automatic track signals were practically non-existent. Roundhouses, turn-tables and shops were of antiquated design. Modern heavy equipment could not be utilized without a thorough renovation of the property.

Since 1922, $106,105,380 of net capital has been expended on improvements to the permanent way and structures.

Better Freight Cars

The freight car equipment, as it existed in 1922, presented a very special problem. Nearly all freight cars were of wooden construction, a type unfitted for movement in long trains, and considered so obsolete as to be denied interchange privileges subsequent to January 1, 1931. The problem was solved partly by equipping the better wooden cars with metal draft arms and partly by a vigorous policy of scrapping the older types. Since 1922, a total of 49,255 cars were equipped with improved draught gear, and 28,035 cars were scrapped. Placed end to end, the scrapped freight car equipment would make a train 240 miles long. New freight cars were purchased of a type suitable for heavy train movement, and of much greater usefulness than the scrapped equipment. The peak freight business of 1928—37 per cent above that of 1920—was handled without a car shortage and with 3 per cent fewer cars. Capital expended in this programme in the period 1923 to 1930 has totalled $71,224,498 of which $64,077,187 was expended on new freight car equipment and $7,167,311 on improvements to existing equipment. The charge to operation in connection with the programme of scrapping useless cars amounted to $18,009,387. In addition there were heavy but indefinite abnormal maintenance charges for the continuing repair of obsolescent equipment.

Revise Passenger Equipment

Passenger car equipment has likewise required revision. In 1920 the system possessed 621 all steel coaches but most of the passenger equipment consisted of wooden coaches. These, Mr. Fairweather declares, cannot safely be used jointly with steel cars in modern heavy passenger trains. Since 1922, 559 of the least adaptable units were scrapped; others were rebuilt and new steel equipment was purchased. At the present time the system owns 1,199 steel coaches, sufficient to equip all the main line trains. The capital cost since 1922 has been $29,251,539. The charge to operation for scrapped equipment has amounted to $1,995,481.

Locomotive too, required a thorough programme of renovation. Perhaps in no other field of railway operation have such great technical improvements taken place as with regard to this type of equipment, Mr. Fairweather points out. The modern steam locomotive differs so vastly from the locomotive of twenty years ago that there is very little common to them except the name. The older type was extremely wasteful of fuel, it was inefficient and it could not run more than 150 miles without engine house attention. The modern locomotive equipped with brick arch, superheater, thermic-syphone and feed water heater, and built to a higher standard of construction, is saving of fuel, is efficient and can be run continuously up to 1,000 miles before requiring attention. The older type of freight engine puffed a slow and laborious progress up every grade. Its modern counterpart takes them in its stride; speed is linked with efficiency to give improved service. The locomotive equipment of the system in 1920 consisted of 3,316 engines; the average locomotive could exert a pull of 32,250 pounds. In 1930 the equipment consisted of 3,096 engines, the average unit could exert a pull of 38,500 pounds. Since 1922, 551 locomotives, 10 miles of them were scrapped at a cost chargeable to operation of $7,288,886. 406 new locomotives were purchased at a capital cost of $31,714,537 and $4,948,276 was expended upon improvements to existing locomotives.

Telegraphs and Radio

A nation wide telegraph system has been evolved. As in the case of the railway, the properties required rehabilitation and extension. In the period of 1922-1930, $7,439,547 has been expended on capital account of which $1,364,755 has been for the acquisition of lines and $6,074,792 represents improvements and additions to existing facilities, among which may be mentioned the installation of the carrier current system, substitution of copper, for iron telegraph wires and the reconstruction of pole lines.

Canadian National Railways is now in possession of three radio stations. Principal main line trains have been equipped with radio receiving apparatus. The railway train telephone is an outcome of the radio. It was developed by Canadian National engineers, and enables passengers on Canadian National trains to hold telephone conversation with any point on the North American Continent or by Trans-Atlantic telephone to Europe. The radio and rail telephone development has not involved large capital expenditures, the total invested capital to date amounting to $252,131.

Three of the prior existing companies now comprised in the Canadian National System had the nuclei of hotel systems. Grand Trunk Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern all possessed both hotels and summer resorts. Taken together, there were five hotels and four summer resorts, representing an investment of $9,533,762. In addition, the system inherited contractual obligations to construct hotels in several cities, obligations which could not lightly be disregarded. The system has been rounded out by hotels located at strategic points and by summer camps so located as to exploit Canada's summer attractions. To date, additional capital expenditure has totalled $16,680,368.

Expenditures Classified

It has already been stated that net capital expenditures have totalled $437,967,226 in the decade. They are grouped by Mr. Fairweather in two periods—pre-consolidation and post-consolidation, as follows:

	Pre-consolidation	Post-consolidation
Branch lines	......	$ 65,197,611
Lines acquired	......	19,136,404
Co ordination	......	6,351,258
Permanent Way and Structures including large terminals	......	121,994,015
Rolling stock	$28,198,794	127,831,181
Telegraphs	......	8,628,443
Hotels	......	16,680,368
Miscellaneous	......	4,610,674
All other items 1921-22*	46,338,478	......
Total	$74,537,272	$370,429,954
Total for decade		$437,967,226

*It is impossible to give a distribution of the pre-consolidation expenditures except between equipment and other.

Mr. Fairweather indicates that the programme of rehabilitation and rounding out, while not complete, is drawing to a close.

Mr. Bennett said:

"The period has been one in which a large sum of money has been made available to the system for capital investment, and there has been a corresponding increase in the debt of the company. In eight years some 400 millions of dollars have been added to the Canadian National Railway investment account for the construction and acquisition of lines, for terminals, hotels new equipment, etc. This increase in debt has resulted in an addition to the annual interest charges on the system of almost 20 millions of dollars or about 55 per cent., so that when we consider the result of operations over the period, we must have in mind, on the one hand, the advantages expected to accrue from the assumption of a heavy additional obligation and, as an offsetting factor, the annual carrying charges resulting therefrom."

That is the test. Without anticipating what may be stated in further articles in this series we may again quote Mr. Bennett.

"To realize that in 1930 the gross revenues of the system were less than in the year 1923, notwithstanding the addition of 400 million dollars to the investment in the property, serves only to impress the seriousness of the problem."

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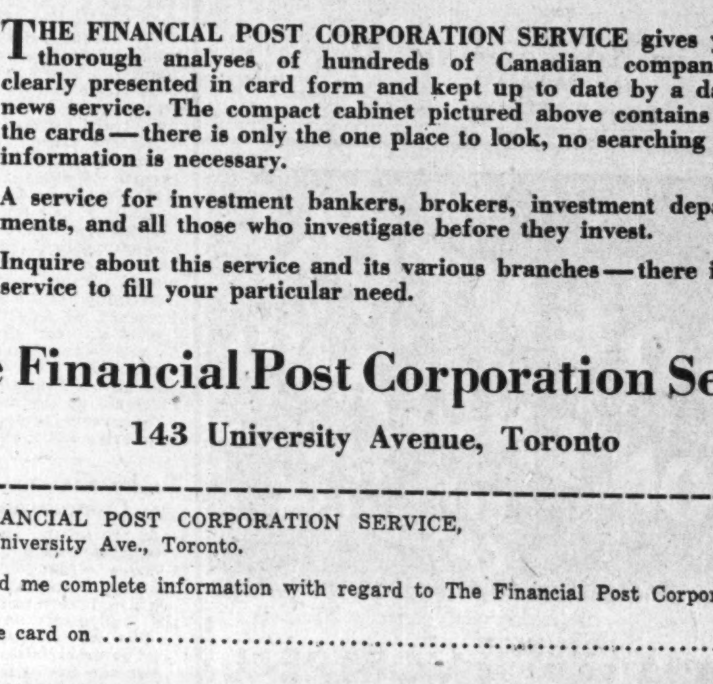

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Canadian Mining News

W.-HARGREAVES DEEPER WORK RESULTS WELL

Programme to Continue Next Month on Five Levels

NEW HOIST PREPARED

Production to Be Increased in Next Few Months; Some Problems Now Simpler

From Our Own Correspondent

KIRKLAND LAKE.—The deep development programme at the Wright-Hargreaves is moving steadily forward and next month will find the work proceeding on five new levels—the 2,400, 2,550, 2,700, 2,850 and 3,000-ft. horizons. The downward continuation of the south vein has already been cut at the 2,400-ft. level and a small amount of drifting has been carried out. The drifting so far completed at the latter level has shown that the high values encountered at the 2,250-ft. level continue to the 2,400-ft. level, at least, with indications that they will persist to depth.

At the 2,250-ft. level, a section of ore carrying around $30 to the ton across a width of 20 ft. was encountered. Drifting was started westward on this toward the Lake Shore boundary, in the hope that it would be found to be continuous and in the hope that a new Lake Shore condition had at last been found. However, the drift passed out of the good ore after being in it for approximately 200 ft. The vein is still in evidence but the values have disappeared. The drift is being continued westward and there are believed to be good prospects of encountering the good values again before reaching the Lake Shore's easterly boundary.

Costs to be Lower

The fact that values disappeared after holding up for 200 ft. in length does not represent an unusual condition in the Kirkland Lake area. Similar conditions have been disclosed in other mines, particularly in the Teck-Hughes. Parts of the Teck-Hughes deposit carry values of little or no importance while other sections of the veins carry very rich ore.

Meantime, it is important to note that the faults which have caused so many difficulties and so much trouble on the Wright-Hargreaves have merged appreciably at around 2,000 ft. in depth. This will make the exploration and development work below the 2,250-ft. level less costly and less difficult.

In order to speed up the exploration and development work planned for the five new levels, and lower horizons, a new and larger hoist is being installed in the No. 3 shaft. Installation of this new hoist will probably be completed next month so that it can be brought into service immediately following the commencement of the work on the five new levels.

Production continues at the rate of between $2,800,000 and $3,000,000 annually. Another two or three months and this rate will be increased. There is likelihood of a number of increases in the annual rate of production during the next two or three years. Parts of the equipment being installed are capable of handling around 1,500 tons of ore daily, whereas the increase to take place during the next two or three months will bring production to around 800 tons daily.

The average grade of the ore being sent to the mill is holding up well and there appears to be no likelihood of a decline in the average recovery per ton when the output is increased to 800 tons daily.

Minto Gold Mines Ships First Brick

Minto Gold Mines, operating the Cooper Gold property under lease, has just shipped its first brick, valued at $3,000, to the mint at Ottawa.

The property, located approximately five miles from Wa Wa on the Algoma Central railway, Michipicoten area, Ontario, was developed by the Cooper Gold Mines, a subsidiary of the Huronian Mining & Finance Co. The quantity of ore developed did not indicate commercial possibilities for the company, and last July it leased the property to John Knox, Jr., who formed the Minto Gold Mines, and added to the 20-ton test mill on the property, by purchasing part of the old Argonaut mill.

This shipment of gold from Michipicoten marks a revival of production after a period of approximately 25 years, and again places this area on the map as a gold producer.

It is expected that clean-ups will be made at regular intervals of about twice a month.

ONTARIO GOLDS' MAY PRODUCTION NEARLY AT PEAK

Lake Shore is Leader, Followed By Hollinger and Teck-Hughes

Value of gold production from Ontario mines, for May, totalled $3,346,147 as compared with $3,539,563 in April, when the all-time record was established.

Individual mines in order of value of production were, Lake Shore, Hollinger, Teck-Hughes, McIntyre, Wright-Hargreaves, Sylvanite, Howey, Coniaurum, Vipond, Kirkland Lake Gold, March, and Barry-Hollinger.

The total tonnage mined was the greatest in the history of Ontario gold mining, being 419,368 tons as compared with 397,958 tons in April.

The average recovery for the Porcupine camp was $5.53 per ton, and that of the Kirkland Lake camp $12.68 per ton, while the average of all the mines in the province was $8 per ton.

The following is a tabulation by months of production from the two principal camps.

Source and Period	1931 Ore milled tons	Total Value $
Porcupine:		
January	252,324	1,572,678
February	230,733	1,608,239
March	253,553	1,580,468
April	244,588	1,681,805
May	256,007	1,415,905
Kirkland Lake:		
January	128,477	1,649,436
February	116,556	1,664,538
March	133,110	1,760,088
April	137,838	1,791,144
May	146,899	1,865,241
January	*394,233	3,289,032
February	*360,398	3,228,222
March	*402,055	3,402,238
April	*397,958	3,539,563
May	*419,368	3,346,147

*Includes Northwestern Ontario.

Metal content of crude bullion received from Ontario gold mines by the Royal Mint, Ottawa.

1931	Gold oz.	Silver oz.
January	89304.19	8597.41
February	98173.48	10548.48
March	111406.34	15488.12
April	131856.07	16393.64
May	113322.59	16392.03

Metal Prices

New York—June 16—
Copper: Electrolytic spot, 8¼c. lb.
London—June 16—
Copper: Electrolytic spot, £38; future, £38 10s.
(Long ton)—
Standard spot, £34 7s 6d.; future, £35 2s 6d.
Tin: Spot, £102 5s; future £103 15s.
Lead: Spot, £11 5s; future, £11 12s 6d.
Zinc: Spot, £11; future, £10 10s.
Silver: 12⅜d. per ounce.

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ARNTFIELD GOLD QUIETLY CARRIES ON DEVELOPMENT

Long and Wide Shear Zone Indicates Low Grade Producer

Arntfield Gold Mines has unostentatiously been carrying out its development programme in Boischatel township, Quebec, and is now nearing the production stage.

The property was staked in 1923 and development work has been continuously carried out since that date. Progress made can be measured in terms of stock sold and funds made available. Financing has been done entirely by executives of the company and the financial statement reveals the gratifying information that 96 per cent of the money raised by sale of shares has been expended on the property.

The holdings of the company consist of fifteen and a fraction claims, approximately 1,867 acres, known as the West Arntfield group in the Boischatel township, Quebec, about 14 miles east of the Noranda Mines. Two main highways and the Nipissing Central Railway cross the company's property.

The principal development expenditure has been on surface work which has proven a mineralized shear zone approximately 9,000 ft. in length across the company's property and from 100 to 200 ft. wide. Cross trenching and diamond drilling has indicated a series of lenses of gold ore from 7 to 30 feet wide. Four zones have been explored on the surface—No. 1 for a length of 210 ft. of an average width of vein of 10.6 ft. and indicated average assay value of $6.85 in gold. No. 2 zone has been proven for a length of 400 ft., with an average width of 14.3 feet and indicated average assay of $7.54 in gold. No. 3 zone has been proven for a length of 420 ft., average width of 8 ft. and an indicated average assay of $5.82 in gold. No. 4 zone has been proven for a length of 530 ft., width of 17½ ft., and an indicated average assay of $5.11 in gold.

Shaft Down 240 Feet

An inclined shaft has been sunk to a vertical depth of 240 feet and a level established at the 210 ft. horizon. To date 450 ft. of drifting and 250 ft. of cross cutting has been completed, proving up the extension at depth of the ore encountered on the surface. Drifting in the No. 2 zone has indicated an average value estimated at $8.40 per ton as compared with $7.54 on the surface. Drifting is proceeding eastward under the higher surface assays, and it is expected that by autumn drifting will be completed to the eastern extremity of the No. 3 zone.

When this drifting programme on the 210 ft. level has been completed steps will be taken to start mining operations if this underground development proves up the surface indications. Owing to the shaft being but a short distance from the railway and about 14 miles from the Noranda smelter the ore, which is of a siliceous nature could be shipped and treated at a minimum expense.

Officials of the company are gratified at the way the property is responding to development and believe that owing to its extremely long mineralized showing that a low grade property of importance is in the making.

The company has an authorized capitalization of $3,000,000 in $1 par value shares, of which 1,580,000 is outstanding. Arntfield Mining Syndicate owns 1,210,000 shares received as vendors of the property after doing approximately $250,000 work.

Finances are provided principally by existing shareholders as development work demands.

TO SHOW PROFIT NEAR 90 CENTS AT TECK-HUGHES

Average May Be $18 Per Ton For Some Periods

From Our Own Correspondent

KIRKLAND LAKE.—Teck-Hughes management now proposes to "take the ore as it comes." This means that, while average recovery may be close to $18 to the ton during some months, other months will find the average substantially below that rate.

It still appears likely that the company will be able to secure profits at a rate close to 90 cents per share per year. It will be seen, therefore, that, while recovery has been falling short of some forecasts, the mine is in a particularly sound position.

Meantime, the work in connection with the sinking of the winze from the 3,600-ft. level to 6,000 ft. in depth is proceeding satisfactorily Actual sinking will probably be under way by the beginning of next month. It is understood that stations are to be cut and crosscuts driven to the vein at intervals of 125 ft. in depth, according as the winze is driven downward. In about two months the work of continuing the extension of the south shaft will also be started Connections between the south shaft and the winze will be made at regular intervals.

Say Rhodesia No Menace to Other Copper Areas

New York "Annalist" Points to High Costs and Fact Large Production is Some Years in Future

A review of the Rhodesian copper situation made recently by The Annalist, New York, does not regard the potential production from this area as a great menace to current world production.

An impression prevails, it is said, that these Rhodesian mines are on the verge of an immense production, which will completely obliterate the producing mines of this continent and will keep the price of copper below the average production cost.

The situation is not viewed with great alarm as, if the Rhodesian mines were to be a disturbing factor, they must start to produce at once, otherwise by the time they are in full production copper consumption is likely to be decidedly on the mend, and the world calling for more copper.

One Producer So Far

Only one copper property is now in production—Roan Antelope—which started initial mining operations last month. By the end of this year it will be operating at about one-half capacity, treating approximately 2,500 tons of ore daily and producing at an annual rate of approximately 26,000 tons of copper.

By the end of 1932 three plants are expected to be producing, having a combined annual rate of production at the end of 1932 of close to 108,000 tons. By the end of 1933 the combined annual rate of production will probably be increased to approximately 168,000 tons. This production, compared with the current curtailed rate of the world production, is approximately 1.5, 6.9, and 10.8 per cent of the current world production for the three respective years. An increase of 1½ per cent over the current world production this year is not regarded as a serious factor and a probable production increase of 10.8 per cent over the present production by 1933 is likely to be changed by that time, as it is highly probable that consumption demands will increase the production for the rest of the world, to reduce this percentage which is now attributable to Northern Rhodesia.

If world consumption has not increased by 1933 present producers will not be greatly concerned about the Rhodesian production nor will the Rhodesian producers be so greatly interested in copper's possibilities.

The following is a tabulation of the probable production for various Northern Rhodesian mines in the next few years:

Probable Production of Rhodesian Mines

Company	1933 Output (Tons of Ore)	Content. (Pound of Copper Per Ton of Ore)	Yield.	1933 Copper Output, Tons	1936 Output (Tons of Ore)	1936 Copper Output, Tons
Roan	1,800,000	70	55	52,000	4,000,000	110,000
Rhokana	2,500,000	90	70	87,500	5,000,000	175,000
Mufulira	500,000	90	75	18,250	2,000,000	75,000
Kansanshi	....	100	80	....	1,250,000	50,000
Totals	4,800,000			157,750	12,250,000	410,000

Various estimates have been made as to the probable cost of the Rhodesian producers. The most reliable estimates range from 9 to 10 cents per pound, and at these costs it is highly probable that they would not launch into maximum production unless there was a substantial increase over current copper prices.

Problems are Serious

Many other problems face the Rhodesian producers before they will be a factor in the copper market. Already Rhodesia has had an unfortunate experience in its only copper mine, the Bwana M'Kubwa. Here metallurgical problems and high operating costs precluded a profit being shown and operations were suspended last autumn, to be concentrated on the company's higher grade sulphide ore showings.

While it is not expected that the same metallurgical difficulties will be encountered in the new sulphide ore deposits developed, certain difficulties are expected to present themselves, and the high grade deposits that have been broadcast throughout the world are expected in well informed circles to present somewhat lesser grade when actual mining problems are encountered.

Labor too, is a problem to be contended with. Already, during the construction period, labor difficulties have been experienced, and when the ultimate mining operations of all the companies have been reached, the shortage of efficient native labor will manifest itself.

The potential tonnage of the various lines are regarded as huge as compared with most of the United States and Canadian producers. The following table is of interest as it shows the ore potentialities of the respective companies now developing:

Ore Reserves of Rhodesian Mines

Company	Mine	Tons of Ore (Short Tons)	Copper %	Copper Content Mine	(Short Tons) Company
Roan Antelope	Roan Antelope	108,000,000	3.4	3,672,000	3,672,000
Mufulira	Mufulira	102,000,000	4.4	4,448,000	....
	Chambishi	24,000,000	3.7	888,000	....
	Baluba	21,000,000	3.5	735,000	6,111,000
Rhokana	N'Kana	100,000,000	3.9	3,900,000	....
	N'Changa	64,600,000	3.8	2,450,000	....
	N'Changa Ext'n.	30,000,000	6.6	1,980,000	....
	Bwana	7,000,000	3.5	245,000	8,575,000
Rhodesia-Katanga	Kansanshi	8,000,000	4.15	332,000	332,000
Totals		464,600,000	4.02	....	18,690,000

Of these figures, the N'Changa, N'Changa Extension and Kansanshi reserves have been increased by development done since the estimates were made. All figures are official.

BENNETT-PACAUD CAPITAL LOWER UNDER NEW PLAN

Company Endeavoring to Develop Property at Matachewan

Shareholders of Bennett-Pacaud Mines are in receipt of a notice of a reorganization plan, which when completed, will reduce the outstanding capitalization of the company from around $3,000,000 to approximately $500,000, and establish the company on a foundation which will permit its carrying on.

In the reorganization, W. F. Bennett, of W. F. Bennett & Co., fiscal agents for Bennett-Pacaud, ends his connection with the company, and assets possessed by him have been signed over for the benefit of Bennett-Pacaud.

Shareholders of the Bennett Mining Co., an earlier promotion of W. F. Bennett, have been notified that all stock issued to them in consideration of transferring their old shares for shares in Bennett-Pacaud on the basis of four new shares for one old, or for considerations other than cash, are to be cancelled. Shares issued for cash, at prices ranging from 25 cents to $1.50 per share, regardless of price paid, are in good standing. Shareholders who purchased stock at over $1 per share are to receive a bonus in shares equivalent to the price above this amount paid.

It is said that at the time Bennett-Pacaud was incorporated, 2,500,000 shares were voted to W. F. Bennett. With these 2,500,000 shares he undertook to raise additional finances from the old Bennett Mining Co., by offering four new shares for each old share held, providing additional new shares were purchased.

Directors have loaned sufficient funds to pay off the outstanding obligations and the company now starts afresh on what promises to be a sound foundation with a low outstanding capitalization—less than 500,000 shares—and a property in Matachewan which is now under development.

The company's property was staked in October last, shortly after the Ashley-Garvey find was made, and consists of 29 claims, in Argyle township, 11 of which are due north of the Ashley-Garvey and the balance astride the Bannockburn-Argyle boundary, about two and one-half miles east of Ashley-Garvey. An exploration party is being maintained on these claims to ascertain their potentialities.

KIRK. LAKE GOLD SHAFT IS DOWN BELOW 4,750 FEET

Excellent Ore is Revealed Where Sampling Has Been Done

Kirkland Lake Gold Mining Co. is vigorously prosecuting its deep development programme, and now has its shaft below the 4,750-ft. level and is crosscutting on this horizon to the vein.

Between the 4,300-ft. level and the 4,750-ft. level no work has been done other than cutting stations at the 4,450-ft. and 4,600-ft. horizons. On the 4,300-ft. level cross revealed cutting to the vein was completed some time ago and sampling revealed the same excellent ore encountered on the levels above.

Find Vein in Macassa

Recently, development work has occupied the greater part of the company's drilling equipment. Only two machines are used in breaking ore and this partially accounts for the lower production in May, which was approximately $46,250 in bullion. In addition to the deep development work, drifting has been done on the 2,725-ft. level toward the Macassa boundary, on the west. Through an agreement with the Macassa Mines, Kirkland Lake is carrying out some exploration work on this property from its 2,725-ft. horizon. At present, entry has just been made into the Macassa property. While doing this work a parallel vein was encountered branching from the main vein. The offshoot was encountered about 350 ft. west of the shaft, and development work proved it to be a shoot 150 ft. long, with an average assay above mine average with a width from five to six ft.

Smelters Takes Option in Chester Township

Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. has acquired an option on a gold find in Chester township, owned by the Three Duck Lake Syndicate, according to advice from Sudbury.

Work on the property started last fall when a discovery was made on the east side of Cote Lake, which lies east of Schist Lake, about 60 miles southeast of Bannockburn township, in the Matachewan area, and about 100 miles north and west of Sudbury.

According to Russell D. Jones, representing the Three Duck Lake Syndicate, samples across an average width of eight feet assayed $8.25 per ton in gold for a distance of 60 ft., and the vein has been traced for a total length of 500 ft.

It was understood the option terms called for a total payment by Smelters, if exercised, of $250,000.

The adjacent area is described in a recent report by the Geological Survey of Canada and the geology is shown as being favorable for gold deposition. The area has been prospected intermittently for about 30 years and during the War shipments of high grade copper were made from a property in Chester township not far from the property now optioned.

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PAYMASTER MINE CONCLUDES DEALS TO FINANCE WORK

Cash to Be Paid Monthly, According to Official Announcement

Officials of Paymaster Consolidated Mines announce that a deal has been entered into whereby the company will be financed to the production stage when all options are exercised.

It was rumored some time ago that negotiations were under way, and now officials announce the deal was closed last month, and that a substantial amount of money has been paid into the company's treasury.

Say Stock Underwritten

It is stated that the deal which the company has entered into consists of a firm underwriting of a substantial block of the company's stock, and that in addition, options have been given on practically all the balance of the company's treasury stock. Payments are to be made monthly, and these payments are so arranged that when they are made, it should not be long before the company's principal group of properties adjoining the Dome Mines will be placed in operation, as recommended by Maurice W. Summerhayes, mining engineer. The successful conclusion of this new financing by Paymaster Consolidated Mines is the culmination of over 18 months of work.

It will be recalled that Paymaster Consolidated Mines is the result of a merger of the former West Dome Lake Gold Mines, and the adjacent United Mineral Lands Properties. Negotiations leading to the merger started in January, 1930, at which time the outstanding share capital of the old companies concerned in the merger was approximately 14,400,000 shares, the shareholders in these companies being widely scattered throughout Canada, the United States and other parts of the world.

Outstanding share capital now against all the properties has been reduced from approximately 14,400,000 shares to approximately 3,600,000 shares.

In addition to all of the above details incidental to the completion of the merger, it was necessary for the Paymaster Consolidated Mines, to assume all the obligations of the old companies, which together with costs in connection with the organization of the new company and other current liabilities has meant the raising of sufficient money to date to liquidate well over $125,000 of such indebtedness. The only remaining outstanding obligations are in the form of notes amounting to $42,421, which do not mature until the autumn of 1933.

As a result of the merger, Paymaster Consolidated Mines, now has over 2,000 acres of mining ground, part of which immediately adjoins the Dome Mines, to the west. In addition, the property is fully equipped with two complete mining and milling plants.

Officials of the company state that it is their intention to follow the recommendations of Mr. Summerhayes, and spend a minimum of $200,000 as advised by him, on further underground development work on their group of properties adjoining the Dome Mines, before again resuming any milling operations.

Capital stock of the Paymaster Consolidated Mines is to be listed on the Standard Stock & Mining Exchange.

The board of directors of the Paymaster Consolidated Mines is composed of several practical mining men as well as others. A. S. Fuller is president, E. H. Walker, vice-president, M. P. van der Voort, sec., Charles E. Cook, treas., E. L. O'Reilly, asst. secretary, together with R. K. Grant and H. D. Rothwell.

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EASTERN DAIRIES REPORT PROFITS ON LARGER SCALE

Balance Sheet Position Shows Better Liquid Position

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Increased earnings and a general improvement in financial position, are features of the report of Eastern Dairies, Ltd., for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1931. Bank loans have been wiped out, inventories have been cut from 167,049 to $171,129, while the net working capital shows an increase from $244,404 to $613,788.

The financial statement shows a gross income of $835,379 for the past year. This compares with $724,986 and is nearly twice as much as that reported in 1929. After taking care of bond interest, depreciation, bond expense, there remained a balance of $444,926 applicable to dividends on the capital stock. In the preceding year, the corresponding figure was $366,051. After payment of the preferred dividend, earnings on the common stock were equal to $1.69 a share, compared to $1.16 in 1930, based on the number of shares outstanding at the end of the year. The 1931 earnings, however, might fairly be stated at $2.04, omitting from the calculation 15,000 shares issued on the last day of the fiscal year.

Gain in Earnings

Further particulars of the profit and loss account for the past three years follow:

	1931	1930	1929
	$	$	$
Profits	835,379	724,986	432,258
Other income	......	......	34,543
Bond interest	180,000	158,096	......
Bond expense	10,453	839	......
Balance	444,926	366,051	291,801
Pfd. div.	294,000	279,681	244,573
Com. div.	56,574	......	......
Surplus	95,352	86,370	47,228
Prev. surp.	153,442	77,610	34,107
Total surp.	248,794	163,980	81,335
Tax & adjust.	......	10,538	3,726
P. & L. bal.	248,794	153,442	77,609

Higher Working Capital

As at the end of March 31, 1931, total assets of the company amounted to $10,983,604, an increase of about $70,000 over that reported at the end of the preceding fiscal year. Current assets exceeded current liabilities by $613,788, which compares with $244,404 at the end of 1930.

Cash on hand shows an increase from $140,650 to $301,243; accounts receivable remain about the same at $366,168; as also deferred accounts of $70,933. Inventories have been cut from $338,179 to $171,129.

Goodwill Large Item

Investments now stand on the company's books at $465,346, down from $493,644 at the end of the preceding year. Investments in trust have been lowered from $25,700 to $14,700. Plant, equipment, etc., is given at book value of $7,101,880, compared to $6,967,168 in the preceding year. Prepaid expenses have been cut $6,000 to $75,668, while bond discount stands at $190,020, or $10,000 less, than in 1930. Goodwill is carried at the fairly substantial figure of $2,222,789, which compares with $2,221,512 at the end of the previous year.

Cut Down Liabilities

Among liabilities, it is noted that bank loans at $435,000, shown in the 1930 report, do not appear in the 1931 statement. Accounts payable have been cut from $562,440 to $440,417. Such items as sales deposits, unredeemed tickets, dividend payable, accrued bond interest, mortgage payable, deferred revenue, are on about the same scale as shown in the 1930 report.

Two subsidiary companies report an increase in preferred stock outstanding, Crescent Creamery from $975,000 to $1,000,000 and Acme Creamery from $655,000 to $700,000. The funded debt and preferred stock remains the same at $3,000,000, and $2,500,000 respectively.

Issue More Stock

One day before the close of the fiscal year the company sold 15,000 shares of common stock, which stock participated in the quarterly dividend declared on March 31, 1931. As a result of this transaction, common stock is shown in the balance sheet at $1,380,515, as against $1,080,515 at the close of the preceding fiscal year.

Revews Year's Results

In his statement to the shareholders, W. R. Aird, president, had the following to say in part:

"All of the subsidiaries have contributed to the progress of your company. In each case the earnings are considerably in excess of any previous year. Your directors have continued their efforts to maintain a profitable growth in the business of these subsidiaries. This is reflected in a gratifying increase in the volume of sales during the year.

"In last year's report reference was made to the commencement of business in the city of Hamilton, Ont. The results have surpassed expectations and your directors deemed it advisable to erect a new dairy plant in that city, which is now under construction. This plant will provide for the handling of all dairy products according to the most modern and sanitary methods.

"The management have recognized the need of the greatest efficiency in the operation of the business of your company in view of the general business conditions prevailing throughout the country. The inventories of products and supplies are recorded in the balance sheet at $171,129.35, as compared with $338,179.02 at the end of the previous year, a decrease of $167,049.67."

Winnipeg Exchange Re-elects J. McDonald

J. McDonald has been re-elected president of the Winnipeg Stock Exchange T. C. Anderson was elected vice-president and D. L. Rossini, secretary. A governing committee, consisting of six members, made up of the following, was also appointed: J. McDonald, H. Ford, H. H. Cottingham, F. F. Montague, T. C. Anderson, J. Gillespie, R. D. Baker, and J. V. Nutter.

Mr. McDonald said that the year was featured by the swing of investors from speculative issues to gilt-edged securities. This condition, coupled with the restricted buying-power in western Canada had resulted in fewer orders and reduced commissions.

Exchange Extends Influence

Mr. McDonald commented on the occupation of new premises by the exchange during the year and said there was every indication that with the return to normal economic conditions trading, locally would improve. The extension of the influence of the exchange was undertaken primarily as a convenience for those engaged in the security business but it was also as an aid to the protection of the investing public. It was the hope that after a period of years the exchange would develop into a substantial institution which would play an important part in the financial affairs of western Canada.

Lake of Woods Head Is Hopeful of Outlook

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Conditions in the flour milling industry are not as black as painted, in the opinion of Brig.-Gen. F. S. Meighen, president of the Lake of the Woods Milling Co. One of the main difficulties of the milling trade at the moment is price cutting, he said, and means of recourse are somewhat limited. It is his opinion, however, that even this can be eliminated and harmony restored when the advantages of such a course become generally recognized.

Gen. Meighen brands as unfounded the suggestion that the adverse conditions under which milling companies were believed to be operating would probably lead to mergers among the leading units, with a view to cutting costs and reducing competition.

TOBACCO DEMAND ON LARGER SCALE TO DATE THIS YEAR

Federal Returns Indicate Better Sales for Imp. Tobacco

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—In its capacity as the largest manufacturer of tobacco products in Canada — controlling over 80 per cent of the domestic market—operations of Imperial Tobacco Co. of Canada bears a close relationship to the Government's report on tobacco products entered for consumption.

The Excise Department returns for the first four months of 1931, therefore, form a fairly reliable indicator of Imperial Tobacco's sales.

In comparison with last year's returns, the Government's report for the first four months of 1931 brings to light several interesting facts. In the first place, consumption of cut tobacco and cigarettes is on the increase, while plug tobacco and cigars are in less demand. Furthermore, the Government reports would indicate that Canadian manufacturers are depending more and more upon domestic leads, inasmuch as importation of foreign raw leaf tobacco has declined.

Cut tobacco entered for consumption in Canada between January and April, 1931, totalled 4,844,157 pounds. This compares with 4,667,584 pounds for the same month of 1930. At the same time consumption of tobacco declined from 1,779,898 pounds in 1930 to 1,695,767 pounds in 1931.

Smoke More Cigarettes

Further support is given to the oft-repeated statement that the cigarette manufacturing industry is depression-proof. For the first four months of 1930, Canadians consumed 1,293,266,395 cigarettes. This is exclusive of oversize cigarettes, which are relatively few in number. For the same period this year consumption amounted to 1,378,795,415 cigarettes.

While depression has little effect upon cigarette smoking, it is interesting to note that such is not the case for cigars, which are usually regarded as a luxury commodity. Between January and April this year, consumption of cigars amounted to 36,011,311. This is approximately 7,250,000 less than recorded for the same period last year.

Use Domestic Tobacco

As indicative of the fact that Canadian manufacturers are using more domestic leaf, foreign raw leaf tobacco entered for consumption in the first four months of this year amounted to 4,760,711 pounds. This compares with 5,251,850 pounds for the corresponding period of the preceding year.

SUGAR REFINERS CURRENT STATUS SHOWS STRENGTH

Atlantic and Acadia Are Experiencing Better Conditions

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Steady improvement in the manufacture and shipment of refined sugar since the beginning of the current year in comparison with the same period of 1930, is taken to indicate that conditions surrounding the major refiners such as Atlantic Sugar and Acadia Sugar, are on the upgrade.

During March last Canadian sugar refiners report a production of 55,589,000 pounds of refined sugar, which compares with 38,652,000 pounds for the same month last year. The manufacture of granulated sugar increased from 32,241,000 pounds to 47,504,000 pounds, while production of yellow and brown sugar advanced from 6,411,000 pounds to 8,085,000 pounds.

Domestic shipments in March this year totalled 58,388,000 pounds, an increase of roughly 4,000,000 pounds over March, 1930. Shipments of granulated sugar accounted for 51,188,000 pounds and yellow and brown sugar for 7,200,000 pounds.

Quarterly Figures Better

The improvement in refined sugar manufacturing operations is more apparent on examination of the returns for the first quarter of 1931 in relation to the corresponding period last year.

Stocks of refined sugar on hand at the beginning of the period, March 28, 1931, totalled 98,886,000 pounds. On the same date a year ago, stocks on hand aggregated 124,231,000 pounds. Despite the substantial decline in the stocks, manufacturing operations were well maintained, production from the beginning of the current year up to March 28 totalling 123,181,000 pounds or about 1,000,000 pounds less than in the corresponding period a year ago.

With the decline in stocks and manufacturing operations maintained on approximately the same level, it stands to reason that shipments increased. The Government returns show total shipments for 1931 up to March 28 of 163,354,000 pounds, as against 148,033,000 pounds for the corresponding period in 1930.

Winnipeg Building Active

Five of the municipalities which go toward making up greater Winnipeg report an increase in building permits for May, 1931, as against May of 1930.

CONNORS BROS. SARDINE PLANT OPERATING FULL

World's Largest Packer Spends Money Improving Unit

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Connors Bros. Ltd., probably the world's largest sardine canners, opened the packing season at their Black's Harbor, N.B., plant, at the beginning of April this year. This is as early as the season allows, and the company is now giving employment to the usual number of workers.

Two large fish meal plants to take care of the waste, offal, etc., are also in operation. These units will continue operating as long as the sardine canning plant is open.

Capital Outlay Large

Following its policy of bringing physical equipment up to the highest standard possible, Connors Bros. last year installed an up-to-date and modern power house, equipped with the latest design of boilers and engines, at a cost of some $50,000. Little remains to be done to completely electrify the plant.

Another capital expenditure was the establishment this year of the company's own laboratories for the scientific testing of all their fish products.

Establish Complete Unit

The aim of the company has been to establish as complete a unit as possible, so as to operate the entire packing season of eight or nine months, or thereabouts. In this way Connors Bros. give a maximum amount of employment to all those who labor in the industry, and also give the fishermen a steady market for their surplus herring during the entire season.

In order to do this, Connors have spent a great deal of money in installing machinery and establishing different processes to pack herring, such as sardines, fresh herrings, kippered herrings, etc., so that no matter what kind of a run of fish is brought to the plant by the fishermen, the company will be able to process them so that they can be marketed.

Connors Bros. is unique among Canadian companies in that it not only supplies the major requirements of the Canadian sardine market, but also is a dominant force in world trade, export trade being carried on with over 100 countries.

Sales are Satisfactory

For the first quarter of 1931 Canadian sales were ahead of those for the corresponding period of 1930. The gain was in dollars, as well as in tonnage, although prices are somewhat less than a year ago.

Orders on hand, it was stated, indicate that the second quarter will be as satisfactory as the first and the company is confident, judging by existing conditions, of the outcome for the year.

Expectations are that export trade will remain at below normal until such time as the exchange situation rights itself.

BEATH COMPANY EARNS 61 CENTS CLASS "A" STOCK

Working Capital Close to Figure at End of Previous Year

Report of W. D. Beath & Son, Ltd., for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, shows 61 cents per share earned on the 100,000 class "A" shares outstanding, compared with $2.79 per share, for the previous year. The company paid $1 per share on this $1.60 cumulative stock in 1930, the half yearly payment last January being 20 cents instead of the usual 80 cents. It has been announced that there will be no payment in July of this year.

Net earnings of $121,829 compared with $346,949 for the previous year. After depreciation, taxes and $9,774 of loss on operations of Regina plant, the net profit was $61,448, compared with $278,979 in the previous year.

Despite the decrease in profits, working capital is close to the figure of the previous year, amounting to $275,256, compared with $284,028 at the end of 1929. Current liabilities are reduced from $152,028 to $51,103.

Following is the profit and loss account for the two years of operation of the present company:

CONS. INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT
Years Ended December 31

	1930	1929
	$	$
Net earnings	121,829	346,949
Less: Depreciation	48,913	43,970
Provision for taxes	1,694	24,000
Net loss*	9,774	......
Net profit	61,448	278,979
Less appropriations:		
Int. paid in lieu of div.	......	32,129
Div. on class "A" shares	100,000	114,000
Surplus for year	†38,552	132,850
Previous surplus	132,850	......
Bal. carried forward	94,298	132,850

*Net loss for year before depreciation. W. D. Beath & Son (Western).

Saskatchewan's Rush is Ended With Report

The placer gold rush to the Fife Lake area of Saskatchewan was stemmed by a recent report at the instigation of Hon. J. A. Merkley, minister of railways, labor and industries, which report said the tests failed to show the slightest trace of free gold.

It was estimated that 750 claims were staked in the area recently, mostly by citizens of United States just south of the Saskatchewan boundary.

In the report to the Government made by W. H. Hastings, development engineer, it was said that one of the disappointing features was the failure to find extensive gravel pits which could be worked by placer mining methods. There was no water or gravel in the district, which is between Fife Lake and the town of Coronach. Poplar Creek, which runs through part of the area, is dry and samples of gravel taken to a depth of five ft. fail to show gold in paying quantities.

Dominion Coal Sets Monday Hoist Record

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — The largest Monday output in the history of the Dominion Coal Co. was hoisted on June 8 when 19,747 tons came to the surface. No. 2 colliery was high liner with 4,587 tons for the day and No. 1B came second with 3,172 tons.

The output from the Scotia collieries totalled 3,228 tons, making Monday's Cape Breton production 22,975 tons.

Manitoba to Produce $2,000,000 Gold Yearly

Manitoba is now producing gold at the rate of over $2,000,000 annually.

Production for the first four months of the current year is estimated at 36,000 oz., having a value of approximately $740,000. Of this Central Manitoba Mines produced $157,857 and the balance, with the exception of the small amount from Sherritt-Gordon, was from the Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting Co. Since average monthly production from the Central Manitoba Mines is around $40,000, indications are, with Hudson Bay treating 3,000 tons of ore daily, that the gold recovery is averaging close to $1.60 per ton.

CANADIAN BAKERIES DROPS ITS DIVIDEND

Has Not Recovered Sufficiently From 1930 Losses to Continue

Canadian Bakeries, which is controlled by Maple Leaf Milling Company and is engaged in the manufacture and wholesale and retail distribution of all kinds of bakery products in British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan centres reduced the annual rate on the first preferred stock from $7 to $4 per annum by the declaration of a quarterly dividend of $1 payable June 15, 1931.

No statement was issued in explanation of the reduction, but the fact that the company is doing business in Western Canada suggests that it is feeling in some measure the depression in the Prairie Provinces.

At the annual meeting for the year ended August 31, 1930, it was stated that prospects for 1931 were materially brighter than for the preceding year. This might easily have happened and the directors still have found it necessary to reduce preferred dividends. In 1930 there was a loss of $51,747 before paying $67,025 in first preferred dividends and $70,000 in second preferred dividends. It is evident that a partial recovery would not be enough to justify resumption of dividends.

General Motors Building

General Motors of Canada, Limited, are erecting a new $50,000 warehouse at Calgary.

ILLINOIS TAX ON CHAIN STORES MAY HIT LOBLAW

Bill Has Yet to Pass Senate; Amounts to $1,000 Per Unit

Shareholders of Loblaw Groceterias Co. may be affected indirectly if a bill before the Illinois legislature becomes law. The Illinois House of Assembly has passed unanimously a bill which provides for the licensing of all chain stores. For the first three stores the fee for such license would be $25 each, while for each additional store a license fee of $1,000 per store would be assessed. Loblaw Groceterias Inc. operates 75 stores in the Chicago area which would be subject to this tax. The Canadian company owns 50½ per cent of the common stock of the United States company.

The United States subsidiary also operates 45 stores in New York State around Buffalo and these stores have shown a satisfactory net profit, which increased during the past year. The Chicago chain has been established more recently and, until the past year, had not been operating long enough to show a profit. It is understood that during the latter part of 1930 a profit was shown but that during the current year the Chicago stores have been just breaking even. Results on the whole have been satisfactory despite difficult conditions. The officers of the company state that it takes some time for a new store to be placed upon an earnings basis and that a loss is expected during the initial period of operation.

Would Amount to $72,000

The 7 per cent preference stock of the United States subsidiary is very closely held but payment of dividends is understood to have been deferred for some time since the profits of the Buffalo stores have been used to establish the Chicago chain. Imposition of the proposed tax in Illinois would cost the company some $72,000 and would further postpone payment of preferred and common dividends. The Canadian company holds some 2,841 7 per cent preferred shares of $100 par value of its subsidiary, of a total of 24,750 shares outstanding, and owns 28,600 common shares of no par value out of 56,033 shares outstanding.

The Buffalo group of 45 stores has proved highly successful and net profits have shown substantial increase, it is reported. A new warehouse is in course of construction which, upon completion, will serve the New York chain. It is understood that the company sold its former warehouse at a profit reported to be $150,000. The new plant will include butter and egg storage with refrigeration, candy plant, laundry, etc., and is modelled after the Toronto warehouse.

The subsidiary company has been built up to an extent that it is a highly valuable asset which in a few years should be able to pay regular dividends which would further increase the revenue of the parent company.

While the House of Assembly in Illinois voted the drastic tax on chain stores to go into effect on October 1, next, the bill must be approved by the State senate. It is believed that the measure will meet very strong opposition in the Senate and may not be placed in effect for some time, if at all. The State of Indiana recently placed a graduated tax on chain stores which was declared intra vires by the Supreme Court of the United States. This opened the way for other states of the Union to implement their revenues by similar taxes and Illinois is the first to have followed suit. The suggestion has been made, however, that the question may be brought up for a re-hearing by the Supreme Court.

The parent company, Loblaw Groceterias Co., closed its fiscal year on May 31 with a decrease in dollar volume of sales as compared with the previous year but a slight increase in net profit. In the year ended May 31, 1930, the company earned $1.28 per share on the 850,841 shares of class A and class B stock outstanding and earnings for the year just closed are expected to be around $1.30 a share. The annual report of the company will be made public near the end of this month and the annual meeting will be held in July.

Solloway and Mills Acquitted in Toronto

Another chapter in the prosecution of the five brokerage firms on charges to defraud the public was written last week with the acquittal of I. W. Solloway and Harvey Mills, on the charges of theft.

Members of four of the five big brokerage firms are already serving time at Kingston and Solloway and Mills alone have escaped penitentiary sentences in Ontario so far. At the first trial last year, they were found guilty of "gaming in stocks" or "bucketing" and Solloway was fined $200,000 and Mills $50,000. Subsequently they were found guilty in Alberta and Solloway served four months and Mills one month in the Lethbridge jail. The recent trial in Toronto was the third, and upon their acquittal they were immediately re-arrested and face a fourth trial in British Columbia.

Wentworth Radio Passes Preferred

Passing of the preferred dividend on Wentworth Radio & Auto Supply Co., due June 15, has been announced. This company's fiscal year ended April 30 but the report has not yet been published. In the year ended April 30, 1930, earnings of $19.99 per share were shown on the $300,000 of 6½ per cent cumulative preferred of $100 par value.

The company also has outstanding 26,000 of Class "A" common and 4,000 of Class "B" common, on which no dividends have been paid. The company was organized in 1928 and operates stores in Toronto, Hamilton, St. Catharines and Kitchener and owns the radio station CKOC at Hamilton.

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